

- pleural trench absent (Figs 8, 9). (Leptanillini) *Leptanilla*
- Mandibles with many more than 5 peg-like to hook-like teeth (Fig. 4). Maxillary palp with 4 segments. Metanotal groove present, strong and impressed (Fig. 3). Bulla of metapleural gland elongate and narrow, running below the spiracle (Fig. 3). Metapleural trench present (Figs 1, 3). (Anomalomyrmini) 3
- 3 Mandibles elongate, narrowly triangular and downcurved, equipped with numerous peg-like teeth on inner surface (Figs 3, 4) *Protanilla*
- Mandibles surmounted by a large erect convex lamella (cf. Fig. 7) which is lined internally with numerous short recurved cuticular teeth *Anomalomyrma*

Tribe Leptanillini

Leptanillini Emery, 1910: 32 [as tribe of subfamily Dorylinae]. Type-genus: *Leptanilla* Emery, 1870: 196.

Leptanillini: Wheeler, 1923: 335 [sole tribe of subfamily Leptanillinae].

Diagnosis

Worker

- 1 Mandibles elongate, narrowly blade-like and curved, with a relatively large tooth at about the midlength; blade unarmed proximal to this tooth but with 1–2 smaller teeth distally before the apical tooth (Fig. 11).
- 2 Labrum without peg-like teeth.
- 3 Palp formula 1, 1.
- 4 Clypeus narrow between antennal sockets, raised medially (Fig. 11).
- 5 Antennae not clavate.
- 6 Middle leg with one spur; hind leg with 1–2 spurs.
- 7 Metanotal groove absent to vestigially present (Fig. 9).
- 8 Metapleural gland bulla rounded in outline, situated behind and below level of propodeal spiracle (Fig. 9).
- 9 Metapleural trench absent (Figs 8, 9).
- 10 Articulatory cavity of petiole in postero-ventral alitrunk closed by a secondary floor of cuticle, the cavity not running forward

toward the metacoxal cavities (Fig. 8).

- 11 Petiole sessile, the tergite and sternite fused, without trace of suture (Figs 8, 9).
- 12 Abdominal segment 3 isolated from segments 2 and 4 by strong anterior and posterior constrictions to form a separated postpetiole (Figs 9, 10).
- 13 Poststernite of abdominal segment 3 (postpetiole) strongly prominent ventrally, without a transverse sulcus behind the helcium (Figs 9, 10).
- 14 Helcium attached at midheight of anterior face of abdominal segment 3.
- 15 Presclerites of abdominal segment 4, which articulate in posterior foramen of segment 3, very small, the same size as or only fractionally larger than the helcium in profile.

Female

Dichthadiigyne. Eyes vestigial to absent, ocelli absent. Abdominal segment 3 broadly attached to 4, no postpetiole separated. Hypopygium prominent posteriorly, projecting beyond apex of pygidium in dorsal view. Mandibles narrower and more falciform than in worker. Otherwise characters 2–9, 11 and 14 as worker; condition of character 10 not known.

Male

See characterization of subfamily.

Component genera of Leptanillini

- 1 *Leptanilla* Emery, 1870: 196 (= *Leptomesites* Kutter, 1948: 286; synonymy by Baroni Urbani, 1977: 433).

The genus currently contains thirty-one species, of which eighteen are based on workers (four with known females). The remaining thirteen are based solely on males. Distributed throughout the Old World, primarily in the tropics and subtropics but several species are known from the temperate zones. Numerous undescribed species of the genus are present in museum collections.

- 2 *Noonilla* Petersen, 1968: 582.

A monotypic male-based genus from the Philippines. To the best of my knowledge the genus is known only from the type-collection.