3 *Phaulomyrma* Wheeler & Wheeler, 1930: 193.

A monotypic male-based genus from Java, Indonesia; again known only from the type-collection.

4 *Scyphodon* Brues, 1925: 93.

A monotypic male-based genus from Sumatra, Indonesia. Only known from the type-collection.

5 *Yavnella* Kugler, 1987: 52.

This genus is based on the males of two species, one from India and the other from Israel. Both known only from type-material.

Abdominal morphology of Leptanilla worker

Ventral alitrunk and abdominal segment 1 (propodeum) (Figs 8, 9).

Metacoxal cavities closed, with a complete cuticular annulus surrounding each cavity. No metasternal process. Foramen in which petiole articulates has a secondarily developed floor. Original U-shape of the articulation cavity visible, extending between posterior ends of metacoxal cavities, but instead of being open the area has a solid floor of thin cuticle. In posterior view the foramen in the alitrunk where the petiole articulates is almost circular because of this secondary cuticular development. Propodeal spiracle moderate to small, circular, usually low on the side and always far back on the sclerite; with a thick annular sclerite. Bulla of metapleural gland subcircular, situated in lower posterior corner of alitrunk, behind and below the level of the spiracle. Metanotal groove vestigial to absent; metapleural lobes absent.

Abdominal segment 2 (petiole) (Figs 8, 9).

Petiole moderate to large in size, sessile, and with a deep posterior face to the node. Proprioceptor zone visible in profile. Spiracle large, anterior on side of tergite, with a broad annular sclerite. Tergite and sternite completely fused, usually without trace of a suture but in some the suture replaced by a fine ridge. Sternite forming a large ventral process. Posterior foramen almost circular, without distinction between tergite and sternite around the rim, but internally the latter sometimes expanded into a lip or flange.

Abdominal segment 3 (postpetiole) (Figs 9, 10).

Sternite of helcium invisible in profile. In front view the helcial sternite visible as a transverse plate which runs between the inner surfaces of the arms of the collar-shaped helcial tergite, some distance up from the apices of the arms. Helcium attached at mid-height of segment, tergite behind helcium with a declivitous anterior face; post-helcial neck present. Tergite and sternite fused, the suture running the length of the segment in most, but in a few species all trace of the suture has been lost. Posttergite slightly larger than poststernite, the latter strongly prominent and rounded, bulging ventrally. Abdominal segment 3 reduced in size and separated as a discrete postpetiole, bounded by narrow anterior and posterior constrictions. Segment 3 the same size as 2 or slightly larger, much smaller than segment 4. Posttergite of 3 with a posterior declivity and anterior face of poststernite concave. Spiracle large and very conspicuous, with a broad annular sclerite. Spiracle situated far forward on posttergite, on the curve where the side rounds into the anterior declivity.

Abdominal segment 4 (first gastral) (Fig. 9).

Strongly tubulate anteriorly, with a deep girdling constriction between pre- and postsclerites. The presclerites, which articulate in the posterior foramen of segment 3, are very small, usually only marginally larger than the helcium. In some species they are so small that they may be regarded as a second helcium. Posttergite with a short declivitous anterior face, the anterior face of the poststernite transversely concave. Tergosternal fusion absent, the posttergite broadly overlapping the poststernite laterally. Largest segment of abdomen, its spiracle conspicuous anteriorly on the posttergite, much smaller than the spiracle on segment 3.

Abdominal segments 5–7 (Fig. 9).

Tergites and sternites not fused, the former broadly overlapping the latter. Spiracles far forward on segments, invisible, each concealed by the posterior section of the preceding tergite. Pygidium (tergite of segment 7) large, rounded and unarmed, unspecialised; its dorsum strongly downcurved posteriorly. Sting long and strongly developed, very conspicuous and fully functional.