

Diagnosis of tribe *Anomalomyrmini*

Anomalomyrmini Taylor tribe n.

Type-genus: *Anomalomyrma* Taylor gen.n., see below.

Diagnosis

With characters of the subfamily diagnosis, and as follows.

Worker

- 1 Mandibles either long, narrowly triangular and downcurved (Figs 3, 4), with numerous peg-like to pencil-like teeth on inner faces (Fig. 4); or dorsal surface with a large erect lamella (cf. Fig. 7) which is lined internally with many short recurved cuticular teeth.
- 2 Labrum with or without peg-like spiniform teeth.
- 3 Palp formula 4, 1, the labial palpomere large and swollen (*in situ* counts of *Protanilla* species).
- 4 Clypeus broad medially, raised and with a sharply keeled edge running from the mandibular insertion to the junction with the frons (Fig. 4).
- 5 Antennae not clavate (Fig. 4).
- 6 Middle legs without spurs, hind legs each with a single pectinate spur.
- 7 Metanotal groove present, strongly developed and impressed (Fig. 3).
- 8 Metapleural gland with an elongate narrow bulla which runs below the propodeal spiracle (Fig. 3).
- 9 Metapleural trench present below and paralleling metapleural gland bulla, the trench running the length of the segment (Figs 1,3).
- 10 Articulatory cavity of petiole in postero-ventral alitrunk open and U-shaped, running forward toward metacoxal cavities (Fig. 1).
- 11 Petiole sessile, the tergite and sternite fused, without trace of suture (Fig. 3).
- 12 Abdominal segment 3 isolated from segments 2 and 4 by strong anterior and posterior constrictions to form a separated postpetiole (Figs 3, 5).
- 13 Poststernite of abdominal segment 3 (postpetiole) strongly prominent ventrally, without a transverse sulcus behind the helcium (Figs 3, 5).

- 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, constricted but much larger than the helcium in profile (Figs 5, 6).

Female (based on a single specimen of *Anomalomyrma* (Fig. 7)).

Alate when virgin, the alitrunk with full complement of flight sclerites. Eyes present, situated behind midlength of sides but not shifted to posterior corners of head. Ocelli present. Pronotum large and occupying a large area of the dorsal alitrunk. Postpetiole separated but sternites of petiole and postpetiole fused together and immobile (may be teratological or a modification towards *dichthadiigyny*). Hypopygium not prominent posteriorly. Otherwise characters 1, 2, 4–6, 8, 9 and 11–15 as worker; character 7 not applicable as flight sclerites present; characters 3 and 10 unknown.

Male

Unknown.

Component genera of *Anomalomyrmini*

This new tribe contains two previously undescribed genera. Minimal diagnoses are given below as a full taxonomic study of both genera is being prepared by R. W. Taylor (C.S.I.R.O., Canberra). For this reason the tribe name and the new genera are credited to Taylor in the present paper.

***Anomalomyrma* Taylor gen.n.**

Female (Fig. 7). With characters of subfamily and tribe given above. Mandibles unique, elongate and with blade strongly downcurved in profile. Dorsal surface of each mandibular blade surmounted by a high convex vertical lamella of thick cuticle which has its origin close to the base and extends for about two-thirds the length of the blade. Inner surface of this lamella lined with three longitudinal rows of sharp cuticular teeth which are curved backwards and downwards. Beneath the lowest row of teeth is a longitudinal row of stout spiniform setae, directed ventrally. Outer surface of mandible below lamella with a broad longitudinal groove which runs forward from a small laterobasal pit.