Apically the groove crosses the width of the mandible in front of the anterior termination of the lamella. Distal portion of each blade, beyond end of lamella, with a few denticles on the inner margin and with a truncated apex. Labrum with numerous sharp spiniform cuticular teeth which project forward and downward.

Type-species: *Anomalomyrma taylori* Bolton **sp.n.**

The holotype and only known specimen of this species is a dealate female (Fig. 7) from EAST MALAYSIA: Sabah, Kinabalu Nat. Park, 1400 m, 22.v.1987, no. 35a (*Burckhardt & Löbl*) (MHN, Geneva). It was recovered from a litter sample; no workers attributable to this species were present in the sample.

The structure of the petiole and postpetiole in the holotype is very peculiar. The sternites are fused into a single plate which itself is fused laterally to the tergites, so that there is no possibility of flexion between these segments. The alitrunk is large and has a full complement of flight sclerites (Fig. 7). Vestiges of wing-bases indicate that this female was alate when virgin. As in *Apomyrma* the pronotum is large and forms an extensive part of the dorsal alitrunk. The holotype female is a moderately sized ant, with standard measurements of TL 6.0, HL 0.96, HW 1.08 (immediately behind eyes), SL 1.13, PW 0.98, AL 1.92.

A second species is known from a few workers from Japan, to be described elsewhere by Taylor.

Protanilla **Taylor gen.n.**

Worker. With the characters of subfamily and tribe given above. Mandibles elongate-triangular and strongly downcurved apically, lacking the large dorsal lamella described for *Anomalomyrma*, above. Masticatory margin of mandible unarmed to minutely crenulate, and with 3–4 denticles distally on the downcurved portion close to the narrow apex. Inner surfaces of each mandibular blade with numerous blunt elongate peg-like to pencil-like 'teeth', which appear in reality to be modified stout hairs. Outer margin of mandible with a small laterobasal pit subtended by a distinct longitudinal groove which runs anteriorly, the groove traversing the width of the mandible at a point just before the preapical series of denticles. Labrum with a single pair of minute peg-like cuticular teeth (perhaps lacking in some species). Clypeus with a thin median strip which superficially resembles a longitudinal sulcus (Fig. 4). [Genus illustrated by an undescribed species, from Pakistan (BMNH and MHN, Geneva). Figs 1–6.]

Type-species: *Protanilla rafflesi* Taylor **sp.n.**, from Singapore and East Malaysia. The holotype worker is from SINGAPORE: McRitchie, 1.ix.1970 (*D. H. Murphy*) (NHM, London). It has standard measurements of TL 2.7, HL 0.52, HW 0.40, CI 77, SL 0.43, SI 108, PW 0.36, AL 0.80.

This small genus is widely distributed in the Oriental and Indo-Australian regions. It is known from workers of five or six species, to be described elsewhere by Taylor.

Abdominal morphology of Protanilla worker

Ventral alitrunk and abdominal segment 1 (propodeum) (Figs 1, 3).

Metacoxal cavities closed, with only a thin strip of cuticle separating the cavities from the articulatory foramen which accommodates the petiole. Foramen in which petiole articulates large, broadly U-shaped, open and terminating anteriorly close to a line connecting the posteriormost points of the metacoxal cavities. No metasternal process. Propodeal spiracle large and circular, with a thick annular sclerite, situated low on the side and far back on the sclerite. Bulla of metapleural gland elongate and narrow, running forward as a longitudinal structure below the spiracle on the side of the propodeum. Side of metapleuron with a broad sharply margined longitudinal trench (*metapleural trench*) below and parallel to the metapleural gland bulla. The trench runs the length of the metapleuron, reaching the level of the mesocoxae. Metapleural gland opens into the trench at the posterolateral corner of the alitrunk. Metanotal groove present and impressed.

Abdominal segment 2 (petiole) (Figs 1–3).

Petiole large, sessile, and with a deep posterior face to the node. Proprioceptor zone visible in profile. Spiracle large and conspicuous, anterior on side of tergite. Tergite and sternite completely fused, the suture obliterated. Sternite forming a large anteroventral process. Posterior foramen almost circular, with no