

distinction between tergite and sternite, but internally the latter forming a thickened shallowly U-shaped flange which is clearly visible in posterior view.

Abdominal segment 3 (postpetiole) (Figs 3, 5).

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 midheight of segment, tergite behind helcium with a declivitous anterior face; post-helcial neck present and narrow. Tergite and sternite fused, the suture running the length of the segment. Posttergite slightly larger than poststernite, the latter strongly prominent ventrally, bulging and rounded. Abdominal segment 3 reduced in size and separated as a discrete postpetiole, bounded by narrow anterior and posterior constrictions. Segment 3 about same size as 2 or slightly larger, much smaller than 4. Posttergite of segment 3 with a posterior declivity and anterior face of poststernite concave. Spiracle conspicuous, with a broad annular sclerite. Spiracle situated far forward on posttergite, on or almost on the curve where the side rounds into the anterior declivity.

Abdominal segment 4 (first gastral) (Figs 3, 6).

Strongly tubulate anteriorly, with a deep girdling constriction between pre- and post-sclerites; posttergite with a short anterior declivitous face. The presclerites which articulate in the posterior foramen of segment 3 are small but very obviously broader than the helcium. Tergosternal fusion absent, the posttergite broadly overlapping the poststernite laterally, and the poststernite transversely concave immediately behind the presclerites. Largest segment of abdomen, its spiracle is conspicuous anteriorly on the posttergite, smaller than spiracle on segment 3.

Abdominal segments 5–7 (Fig. 3).

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

and fully functional.

Tribe Apomyrmini subfam. transfer

Apomyrmini Dlussky, 1988: 78 [as tribe in subfamily Ponerinae].

Type-genus: *Apomyrma* Brown, Gotwald & Lévieux, 1971: 259.

Diagnosis

Worker

- 1 Mandibles short, narrowly blade-like and curved, with 3–4 denticles on distal half of blade; terminating apically in a smaller pre-apical and larger apical tooth (Fig. 15).
- 2 Labrum with peg-like teeth present.
- 3 Palp formula 2, 2.
- 4 Clypeus narrow between antennal sockets, raised medially (Fig. 15).
- 5 Antennae clavate apically (club weakly of 4 segments, Fig. 15).
- 6 Middle and hind legs each with 2 spurs, one pectinate and one simple in each case.
- 7 Metanotal groove absent (Fig. 13).
- 8 Metapleural gland bulla subcircular in profile, immediately behind the propodeal spiracle and contiguous with it (Fig. 13).
- 9 Metapleural trench absent (Figs 12, 13).
- 10 Articulatory cavity of petiole in postero-ventral alitrunk open and U-shaped, running forward toward metacoxal cavities (Fig. 12).
- 11 Petiole pedunculate anteriorly; sternite of petiole reduced to a minute medioventral sclerite situated at posterior end of segment (Figs 12, 13).
- 12 Abdominal segment 3 contiguous with, and broadly attached to, segment 4; segment 3 not constricted behind (Figs 13, 14).
- 13 Poststernite of abdominal segment 3 not prominent; with a transverse sulcus behind the helcium (Figs 13, 14).
- 14 Helcium attached low down on anterior face of abdominal segment 3.
- 15 Presclerites of abdominal segment 4, which articulate in posterior foramen of segment 3, broad, not constricted nor helcium-like and enormously larger than the helcium in profile (Fig. 13).

Female

Alate when virgin, with full complement of