

flight sclerites. Eyes present and large, situated at posterior corners of head. Ocelli present. Pronotum large and extensively present on dorsal alitrunk. Hypopygium not prominent posteriorly in dorsal view. Otherwise characters 1–6 and 8–15 as worker. Character 7 not applicable as flight sclerites present.

#### *Male*

Known only from a single pharate adult removed from pupal case. See Brown *et al.* (1971) for short description. Nothing of tribe-level value can currently be gleaned from this specimen.

#### *Component genera of Apomyrmini*

*Apomyrma* Brown, Gotwald & Léveux, 1971: 259.

A monotypic genus first described from Ivory Coast, since then also discovered in Nigeria and Benin (BMNH). Workers and females are well known but males remain known from the single pharate adult mentioned in the original description.

#### *Abdominal morphology of Apomyrma worker*

Ventral alitrunk and abdominal segment 1 (propodeum) (Figs 12, 13)

Metacoxal cavities small, closed, with a complete annulus of cuticle around each cavity. No metasternal process. Foramen in which petiole articulates narrowly U-shaped, open, terminating anteriorly close to a line connecting the posteriormost points of the metacoxal cavities. Propodeal spiracle large and circular, with a thick annular sclerite. Spiracle situated low on side and far back. Spiracle abutting anterior margin of large semicircular metapleural gland bulla. Metapleural trench absent. Metanotal groove and metapleural lobes absent.

Abdominal segment 2 (petiole) (Figs 12, 13).

Petiole with differentiated anterior and posterior faces, short-pedunculate anteriorly. Proprioceptor zone visible in profile, antero-ventrally on peduncle. Petiolar spiracle large and conspicuous, on anterior face of node immediately behind peduncle. In profile with a sharp ridge running from lowest point mid-ventrally to side of posterior collar. Sternite reduced to a very small V-shaped sclerite

posteromedially. Remainder of petiole composed of the massively expanded tergite. Ridge visible in profile is seen in ventral view as a broadly U-shaped rim which probably represents the boundary between tergite and laterotergite. In posterior view the foramen of segment 2 is almost entirely surrounded by tergite; the sternite is merely a small wedge mid-ventrally.

Abdominal segment 3 (first gastral) (Figs 13, 14).

Sternite of helcium invisible in profile. In front view helcial sternite seen to be very reduced, forming a narrow transverse plate which runs between the inner surfaces of the arms of the collar-like tergite, some distance up from the apices of the arms. Helcium attached low down on anterior face of segment, the low position brought about by a downward expansion of the anterior face of the posttergite. The latter has a sloped anterior face so that the dorsalmost point of the declivity overhangs the helcium. Anterior face of posttergite extends ventrally to such an extent that it intrudes between the helcial sternite (presternite of segment 3) and the main portion of the sternite (poststernite). Immediately behind the intrusive tergal strip is a transverse sulcus, which is a secondary development. The original tergo-sternal junction, running the length of the segment and including the helcium, has been obliterated anteriorly where it is broken by the intrusive strip of the tergite. (This development has also evolved independently in some groups of Formicinae.) Post-helcial neck present and narrow. Anterior portion of segment with tergo-sternal fusion. Segment 3 reduced, smaller than 2 and much smaller than 4, its poststernite reduced in size relative to its post-tergite. Segment not constricted behind, broadly attached and not forming a separated post-petiole. Spiracle large and with a broad annular sclerite, the spiracle shifted forward, low down on the anterior, delivitous, face of the posttergite.

Abdominal segment 4 (Fig. 13).

Not tubulate anteriorly, without any trace of a groove, impression or constriction between pre- and postsclerites; the pretergite differentiated only by the presence of some fine micro-sculpture anteriorly. Tergite and sternite not fused, the former broadly overlapping the latter