

straddle the midpoint.

4. Median portion of clypeus narrow posteriorly, narrowly inserted between the frontal lobes.

5. Median portion of clypeus narrowly bicarinate, the carinae arising between the frontal lobes and diverging anteriorly.

6. Frontal lobes broad, each lobe considerably broader than the portion of the clypeus that is inserted between them.

7. Torulus concealed by frontal lobes in full-face view.

8. Frontal carinae and antennal scrobes absent.

9. Small eyes present, situated just in front of the midlength of the sides.

10. Antennae 11-segmented, with a strongly defined 2-segmented apical club.

11. Alitrunk short and compact in profile; promesonotum forming a single even convexity; metanotal groove impressed; propodeal dorsum steeply sloping posteriorly.

12. Propodeum with a pair of short triangular spines which are connected to the narrow rounded metapleural lobes by narrow infradental lamellae.

13. Propodeal spiracle conspicuous, low on side and behind midlength of sclerite.

14. Tibial spurs absent from middle and hind legs.

15. Petiole with a short stout anterior peduncle and with a relatively large anteroventral process; petiolar spiracle located at the node.

16. Petiole ventrally (behind the process) and postpetiole ventrally with a clump of loose spongiform material which appears to be composed of densely interwoven or fused pilosity; base of first gastral sternite with a pad of similar spongiform material.

17. Sting functional, simple.

18. Cuticle thick and densely sculptured; pilosity fine and dense everywhere.

*Female and male.* Unknown.

Type-species: *Tetheamyрма subspongia* sp.n.

#### Notes

Spongiform material on the waist segments and base of the gaster ventrally was previously known only in the tribe Dacetini and the non-dacetine genus *Dacetinops*. *Tetheamyрма* is not

related to either of these and thus represents a third independent evolution of this feature, whose function remains unknown.

*Tetheamyрма* belongs in the *Rogeria*–*Stenammas*-group of genera, based on the structure of the mandibles and clypeus, and the form of the alitrunk. It is isolated among these, however, by its combination of 11-segmented antennae with a 2-segmented club, and the presence of spongiform material on the waist and gaster.

#### *Tetheamyрма subspongia* sp.n. (Figs 16, 17)

*Holotype worker.* TL 2.3, HL 0.55, HW 0.51, CI 92, SL 0.32, SI 63, PW 0.36, AL 0.66. Maximum diameter of eye 0.08 (0.16 × HW), the eye with only about 10 ommatidia in total. Mandibles smooth. Head capsule everywhere extremely finely and densely sharply reticulate-rugose and with dense short soft curved pilosity. Promesonotum sculptured as head. Sloping propodeal dorsum sculptured to level of spines but declivity thereafter smooth and shining. Petiole and postpetiole both much broader than long in dorsal view and more finely sculptured than the promesonotum. Gaster smooth and shining between conspicuous pits from which hairs arise. All dorsal surfaces of alitrunk, waist and gaster with dense soft curved pilosity except for the propodeum behind its highest point, which lacks hairs. Colour medium brown, the appendages lighter.

*Paratype worker.* TL 2.2, HL 0.54, HW 0.49, CI 91, SL 0.30, SI 61, PW 0.35, AL 0.62. Maximum diameter of eye 0.07 (0.14 × HW). As holotype.

Holotype worker, EAST MALAYSIA: Sabah, Poring Hot Springs, Langanan River, 850 m, 14.v.87, no. 25a (*Lobl & Burckhardt*) (MHN). Paratype, one worker with same data as holotype (BMNH).

The two workers were recovered from a single Winkler Bag sample of forest leaf litter.

#### *Kartidris* gen.n. (Figs 18–21)

*Diagnosis of worker.* Monomorphic terrestrial myrmicine ants with the following combination of characters.

1. Palp formula 4, 3.