

far back, at about the posterior quarter of the head length. Ocelli developed, situated between compound eyes. Pterothorax well developed but nearly flat, continuing the nearly straight (very feebly convex) dorsal profile of the truncus as seen from the side. Scutum, prescutellum (= axillary area) and scutellum all developed, flat, the scutum without recognizable notauli or parapsidal furrows. Wings delicate, hyaline, microtrichiate.

The second and third free abscissae of Rs are wanting, creating a large cubital cell;  $Mf_4$  is completely lacking, and there is even a small gap left at its former origin at the angle between  $Mf_3$  and r-m, so that the cubital cell is not completely closed at its postero-distal corner (Fig. 7). Rs narrowly recurved into costal margin about halfway between pterostigma and wing apex, thus enclosing a fairly long radial cell; except for Rs, apical half of wing membrane without veins. Hind wing narrow, acutely rounded, venation restricted to R + Sc, which fades out before reaching midwing; hamuli small and weak, 5 in number in the specimen counted; no anal lobe.

Petiolear node and gaster a little wider than in worker, and the incipient constriction between postpetiole and succeeding segment a bit more distinct. Form of body, sculpture, pilosity and color otherwise much as in worker (the pilosity may be slightly more abundant and a bit longer.)

Type species, by present designation:

#### *Apomyrma stygia* species nov.

Worker, small form, composite description — total length (TL) 2.0 - 2.2 mm, head length (HL) 0.46-0.50 mm, head width (HW) 0.32-0.34 mm, cephalic index (CI) 68-70, scape length 0.20-0.22 mm, hind femur length 0.22-0.24 mm, length of trunk (WL) 0.59-0.69 mm, length of petiole with anterior and posterior peduncles 0.27-0.28 mm, length of petiolear node 0.20-0.21 mm, width of node 0.18-0.20 mm, length of postpetiole (first gastric segment) 0.16-0.19 mm, width of postpetiole 0.23-0.26 mm. Length of hairs about 0.01-0.04 mm, mostly 0.02-0.03 mm. Hairs mostly erect, many inclined at different angles. The distribution of superficially reticulate areas on the cervix and lower sides of pronotum, on coxae, on sides of propodeum around spiracle, and on anterior sides of petiolear node are shown well in the scanning electron micrographs (Plates I, II). The SEM also shows the sunken, narrow mesonotum to be transversely striolate.

Worker, large form (from nest AA 315 N1) — TL 3.0-3.1