

alitrunk with very long, not dense hairs, which are more developed in the petioles and the gaster. Tibiae and scapes with sparse (not in all specimens preserved) outstanding hairs and a fine pubescence which is mostly lacking in other body parts. Body shining, head and thorax with long, sparse, longitudinal wrinkles, one particularly long wrinkle along the inner margin of the eye. Petioles smooth, gaster very smooth and shining. Light brown, gaster and top of the head brown, 3.75–3.95 mm.

“Male: Head elongate, 1.25 times longer than wide, with slightly vaulted sides and very large, very convex eyes. Antennal clubs with very long segments, all funicular segments much longer than wide. Clypeus elongate, reaching behind the genae, its anterior border blunted in the middle, vaulted, smooth like the triangular frontal area. Frontal carinae straight, parallel, visible until the anterior ocellus, all ocelli very large. Thorax narrow above, anterior part of mesonotum narrowing. Alitrunk shining, with sparse longitudinal wrinkles, petioles smooth, with ventral teeth as in the ♀, but smaller. Hypopygium and squamulae long, leaf-shaped. Brown, legs and antennae straw-yellow. 3.3–3.7 mm.”

A comparison is made with other leptothoracine genera, and the author stresses that *Leonomyrma* exhibits some characters of social parasitic ants. Thus, the ventral projections of the petioles appear similar to those in *Formicoxenus*, the long frontal carinae resemble those of *Chalepoxenus*, the structure of the male antenna and the wing venation are said to match those of *Myrmoxenus*, to which *Leonomyrma* is closely related. It differs, however, from *Myrmoxenus* by the dentate mandibles of males and the queens, the strong epinotal spines, the rounded nodes, and the long and fine post-petiolar spine. From *Formicoxenus* it is distinguished by the number of antennal segments, shape of head, etc.; from *Chalepoxenus* by lacking the long scrobes along the frontal carinae, much stronger epinotal spines, and the long hairs; and from *Epimyrmica* also by the long hairs, number of antennal segments, and so on.

Thus, the most important difference between *Leonomyrma* and *Chalepoxenus* refers to the antennal scrobes, since size and shape of epinotal spines and the density and length of hairs usually are characters varying widely within one genus. In the original description of