

*Female.* – The smallest and largest known females of *concinus* (from Quoin Hill and Lungmanis mile 45) have the following dimensions (mm): ML 1.20, 1.20; HW 1.07, 1.08; CI 89, 90; ML 0.36, 0.37; MI 30, 31; SL 0.72, 0.75; SI 67, 69; WL 1.62–1.64; palpal formula (dissected) *maxillary* 2 : *labial* 2. Similar to workers in appropriate features. Larger than *D. cirrosus* females, with different proportions; wing venation identical (as in Fig. 1). Additional notes below, under *D. wilsoni*.

*Male.* – General features as in Figures 10–12. Dimensions (mm; the illustrated specimen alone has been measured): HL 0.75; HW (across eyes) 0.81; scutum width 0.71; WL 1.33; palpal formula (dissected) *maxillary* 2 : *labial* 2. Mandibles narrow, edentate, inner and posterior borders forming an even curve, outer borders broadly convex. Clypeal disc strongly convex, anterior border entire, with a narrow translucent apron. Eyes large (maximum diameter 0.31 mm), finely faceted, with scattered short hairs, each about as long as average facet diameter. Frons without ocellar protuberance. Antennal proportions as illustrated. Scape short, about 2.5× as long as wide; pedicel short, about as long as wide. The two apical flagellar segments elongate, apical longest; preceding six segments shorter, those in middle of series shortest; the three basal flagellar segments (antennal 3–5) fused, forming a long secondary joint, the fusion points (arrowed in Fig. 10) feebly constricted, without sutures, the distalmost very distinct. (All 13-segments of the primitive male formicid antenna are thus accounted for.)

Postcephalic structure as illustrated; notaulices and parapsidal furrows distinct; no trace of metapleural gland opening or bulla, or of spongiform masses on the waist nodes. Wings as in *D. cirrosus* (Fig. 1). Foreleg with calcar and strigil; middle and hind tibiae without spurs; tarsal claws simple (the ovoid body on the hind coxa in Fig. 12 is foreign).

Terminal abdominal sclerites as in Figures 2 and 3, unspecialized, cerci discerned only after dissection. Genital capsule as in Figures 4–6, the whole very lightly sclerotized. Basal Ring (gonobase; section 1 of IX gonocoxites) entire, strongly narrowed at ventral midline, where a broad flap bearing the gonocondylar apodeme is reflexed postero-ventrally towards the genitalic apex; foramen large. Gonoforceps (sections 2 of IX gonocoxites) simply digitate, each with a mesally directed, broadly triangular ventral lobe. Volsellar cuspis apparently lacking; digitus strongly laterally compressed, very thin in dorsal view (Fig. 4), hook-shaped (Fig. 6), its apex weakly clubbed. Penis valves (IX gonapophyses) weakly sclerotized, outline simple (Fig. 6), ventral border weakly and finely toothed.

Sculpuration and pilosity as illustrated; gastral sclerites relatively smooth and shining. Color dark brown, almost black.

Comparison between males of *D. concinns* and *D. cirrosus* implies that the above description, apart from measurement details, can be provisionally accepted as a generic diagnosis. The specimens are almost identical, even to details