DESCRIPTION: Body with cephalothorax dilated, abdomen gently tapering to narrow posterior segment. Posterior end straight with anal lobes not developed, or with slightly developed anal lobes, last segment with 2 groups of 4 long flagellate setae, these either spaced on ventral margins or grouped on anal lobes. Legs normal, slender; trochanter + femur about as long as tibia + tarsus; tibia and tarsus subequal in length; claw long and slender. Antennae about as long as legs, slender, 6-segmented, segments mostly longer than wide.

COMMENTS: With a dilated cephalothorax and a long tapering abdomen, this genus appears to be related to the extant genera *Eumyrmococcus* and *Neochavesia.* It differs from the tropical New World genus *Neochavesia* in lacking rounded protruding anal lobes and from *Eumyrmococcus,* known from the tropical and temperate areas of the Old World, in possessing a group of 4 long setae in the position of each anal lobe. In *Eumyrmococcus,* the long setae on each anal lobe form a group of 3 except in species with the long setae not differentiated from others on the lobes. The antennal segments in *Eumyrmococcus* number 2–4 and in *Neochavesia* 4 or 5. In *Electromyrmococcus,* the antennae are long and slender, 6-segmented, 300–365 μm long, longer than in many species of *Eumyrmococcus* and *Neochavesia.* A new species of *Eumyrmococcus,* however, is currently being described with antennae as long as 620 μm (Williams and Terayama, in press).

ETYMOLOGY: The name *Electromyrmococcus* is based on the Greek word *elektron,* as used for amber, *myrmo-* from *myrmex,* the Greek word for ant, and the generic name *Coccus,* referring to the ant-attended genus found in amber.

Electromyrmococcus abductus Williams, new species

Figure 8

DESCRIPTION: Adult female about 0.7 mm long, elongate-pyriform, cephalothorax dilated, abdomen tapering gradually, segmentation distinct but segments not lobed laterally, segment VIII very narrow with anal opening slightly dorsal in position, situated between barely perceptible anal lobes; each lobe with 4 setae, each about 230 μm long, equispaced laterally from tip of each lobe to about half length of segment. Shorter abdominal setae present anterior to anal lobe setae on abdominal segment VIII, and in pairs arising laterally on venter of preceding abdominal segments. Antennae each about 300 μm long, with 6 segments each longer than wide. Legs well developed, slender, about as long as antennae; tibia and tarsus subequal in length; claw long and slender.

Holotype, adult female, Hispaniola: Dominican Republic (Provincia de Puerto Plata), mine: La Toca (near La Cumbre), in mandibles of *Acropyga* sp. (M. von Tschirnhaus) (SMF).

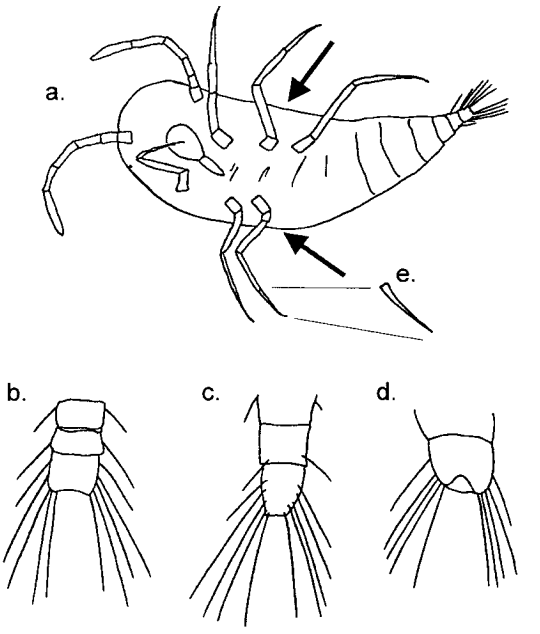

Fig. 8. *Electromyrmococcus abductus* Williams, new species **a.** Adult female, ventral aspect. Arrows point to area held by ant with mandibles. **b.** Posterior segments, dorsal aspect. **c.** Posterior segments, ventral aspect. **d.** Anal area. **e.** Claw.

DESCRIPTION: This species differs from the other two described here in having the long anal lobe setae spaced instead of grouped on each anal lobe.

ETYMOLOGY: The epithet *abductus* is Latin for "carried off" in allusion to being held in the mandibles of the ant.

Electromyrmococcus inclusus Williams and Agosti, new species

Figure 9

DESCRIPTION: Adult female 0.76 mm long; cephalothorax strongly dilated, about 0.46 mm wide; abdomen tapering, abdominal segmentation well defined, each segment stepped to narrow segment VIII, 83 μm wide at base; anal opening dorsal at apex. Abdominal segment II with a pair of dorsal submedian projections. Anal lobes slightly developed, each with 4 long flagellate setae about 265 μm long. Shorter setae present on lateral margins of anterior segments. Antennae slender, each about 365 μm long, with 6 segments. Legs well developed; hind trochanter + femur about 165 μm long.

Holotype adult female, Dominican Republic, Miocene, Dominican amber, No. DR-14–403 (AMNH).

DESCRIPTION: The specimen on which the description is based is distorted and has a deep constriction between the thorax and abdomen. This