

(original labels lacking, thus the specimen was apparently removed from the type series, (see TAYLOR 1990), are **paralectotypes**. Since syntypes are spread in various collections, a lectotype is here designated.

Type locality: Yarra district [37°S 145°E], Victoria, Australia.

Additional material examined (73 workers, 8 gynes): **New South Wales:** "Tweed R." [?either Tweed River (28°13'S 153°33'E) or Tweed Range (28°29'S 153°09'E) are possible as localities], N.S.W., W.W.F., 20.X.1903, W.W. Frogatt collection (MVMA); Leura, W M Mann (USNM); 150km W Sydney, Blue Mountains, Hartley Vale, 14.XI.1987, Buschinger (NHMW); Mt Wilson, Blue Mts, 3000 ft., 22.V.1959, B.B. Lowery, dry sclerophyll (ANIC); Waterfall, by sweeping, 23.XI.1959, Nikitin (BML); Loddon R. [= Loddon Creek] nr. Bulli, 34°20'S 150°55'E, 1.X.1969, Nikitin, by net sweeping on river banks (BML).

Description of worker: Small species. Mandible carinulate, masticatory margin armed with four teeth. Mid-portion of clypeus glabrous and shiny, slightly concave, in particular laterally with longitudinally to obliquely arranged carinulae (ocasionally clypeus in its posterior area distinctly transversely carinulate); area around carinulae feebly sculptured; anterior clypeal margin entire and concave, antero-lateral corners protruding as small dents (Fig. 10). Frontal triangle unsculptured and shiny, partly with faint microsculpture. Dorsal part of head above antennal scrobes trapezoid, lateral sides evenly narrowed from posterior corners towards clypeus, slightly sinuate; ventral part of head below antennal scrobes considerably wider than dorsal part, genae and compound eyes distinctly prominent and visible from above. Frons anteriorly longitudinally carinate to rugose with only few transverse meshes, posteriorly densely reticulate, particularly so at rear, meshes with ca. 35 - 60 μm diameter; with dense, erect and arcuated hairs (ca. 100 - 190 μm), longest positioned at posterior corners. Antennal scrobes almost reaching posterior corners of head, distinctly transversely carinulate, particularly so in posterior half, with additional microsculpture inbetween. Genae carinate to rugulose, posterior ventro-lateral corners of head reticulate. Compound eyes in dorsal view situated behind middle of lateral sides of head. Maximum diameter of eye 0.19 ± 0.01 [0.17, 0.19] mm with 12 - 14 ommatidia in its longest row (REL 0.24 ± 0.01 [0.24, 0.25]).

Promesonotal shield (Fig. 5) wider than long, overhanging lateral sides of alitrunk; propodeum overhung by posterior mesonotal projections. Anterior pronotal corners provided with stout anteriorly projecting short spines or teeth; pronotum more or less parallelsided; promesonotal suture invisible, at its level laterally a small circular translucent fenestra on each side of shield at or near lateral margin; posterior to fenestra with rectangular posteriorly directed stout tooth; at hind margin of mesonotal shield with four, apically bluntly rounded (lateral ones occasionally acute) projections, which overhang propodeal declivity. Anterior propodeal part (below mesonotal shield) carinulate, glossy below; lateral sides at about middle of propodeal length provided with medium-sized and considerably diverging lateral spines; Suture between dorsal alitrunk and propodeum situated in angle where posterior mesonotal margin meets the declivity. Promesonotal shield reticulate throughout, meshes ca. 45 - 70 μm wide, in lamellate areas rugose or unsculptured; with long erect pilosity (ca. 100 - 250 μm). Lateral sides of alitrunk roughly rugose to rugulose.

Petiole in profile triangular, tapering from base to crest, with narrow oblique dorsal face; anterior petiolar face smooth, posterior face and lateral sides rugulose to carinate, dorsum with reticulum; ventral face with distinctly offset, small anteriorly projecting