



Figs. 9 - 10: *Diacamma leve*. (9) Lateral body; (10) petiole and first gastral segment.

shape of the node, the only character mentioned in detail. This shape clearly applies to *D. australe*. Additional examination of this specimen shows that it shares a range of characters with *D. australe*, including the shape of the petiolar spines and sculpturing on the first gastral tergite. Based on these similarities this specimen is treated as conspecific with Fabricius' *D. australe* as conceived here. With the lectotype designation above this specimen becomes a secondary type (a paralectotype) and therefore does not provide a name for these taxa.

***Diacamma leve* CRAWLEY, 1915 stat.n.** (Figs. 8 - 10, 13)

*Diacamma australe levis* CRAWLEY 1915: 134 (junior synonym of *Diacamma australe* by TAYLOR & BROWN 1985: 29). Type data: Worker from near Adelaide Plains, Northern Territory (not examined).

**Material examined:** Australia: Northern Territory: Black Jungle, leg. A.N. Andersen, 1 ♂ (TERC); Darwin, 6.IV.1915, leg. G.F. Hill, 9 ♀♀ (ANIC); Howard Springs, 6.IX.1963, leg. G. Campbell, 2 ♀♀ (ANIC); Howard Springs, nr. Darwin, 19.VI.1981, leg. B.B. Lowery, 8 ♀♀ (ANIC); Howard River throughout Howard Springs region, leg. A.N. Andersen, numerous ♀♀ (TERC); Koolpinyah, 1933, leg. C. Barrett, 5 ♀♀ (ANIC); Middle Ck., near Darwin, 12.IX.1916, leg. G.F. Hill, 2 ♀♀ (ANIC); nr. Howard Springs, 14.V. 1992, leg. S.O. Shattuck, 1 ♀ (ANIC); Rola Plains, Melville Island (11.58638° S, 130.65162° E), leg. A.N. Andersen, 1 ♀ (TERC).

**Diagnosis:** Dorsal surfaces of pronotum and head with at most very fine, indistinct sculpturing.

**Measurements** (n = 6): HL 2.52 - 2.78 mm, HW 2.15 - 2.38 mm, CI 81 - 87, SL 2.84 - 3.14 mm, SI 129 - 141, ML 3.73 - 4.19 mm, MTL 2.29 - 2.59 mm, PH 1.25 - 1.50 mm, PL 0.98 - 1.06 mm, PI 70 - 84.

**Comments:** CRAWLEY (1915) correctly recognised this taxon as distinct from typical *D. australe* (the only other described species at that time), although by today's stan-

dards it warrants full-specific rather than subspecific status. It is allopatric with the other Australian species of the genus, being found in the Northern Territory while the others occur in Queensland. In the Darwin region this species is restricted to riparian areas associated with the Howard and Daly River systems (A. Andersen, pers. comm.).

*Diacamma leve* can be separated from other Australian species by the form of the sculpturing as noted above under Diagnosis. There is also a trend for the head to be broader for a given head length (as shown by the larger CI values), but some specimens overlap with specimens of all other species, reducing the usefulness of this character. It is possible that the differences in sculpturing are simply geographic variation and this taxon is conspecific with *D. schoedli* sp.n. (with which it shares petiolar shape). However, there is currently no indication of intermediate forms or clinal variation in this character and the noted differences are consistent across all available material of both taxa. Thus current material suggests two taxa are involved, rather than a single variable species. The synonymy of this species with *D. australe* by TAYLOR & BROWN (1985) is here treated as unjustified.

***Diacamma schoedli* sp.n.** (Figs. 11 - 13)

**Type material:** Holotype worker: Australia, Queensland, 14 km W by N Hope Vale Mission, 15° 16' S, 144° 59' E, 7. - 10.V.1981, leg. J.E. Feehan (ANIC Database No. 32-028250). Paratypes: 3 workers, same data as holotype (ANIC Database No. 32-006913).

**Non-type material examined:** Australia: Queensland: 1 km N Rounded Hill, 5.V.1981, leg. J.E. Feehan, 1 ♀ (ANIC); 14 km W by N Hope Vale Mission, 7.V.1981, leg. J.E. Feehan, 4 ♀♀ (ANIC); 15 km SW Lakefield, leg. A.N. Andersen, 1 ♀ (TERC); Cairns, 31. V.1928, unknown collector, 1 ♀ (ANIC); Cairns, leg. E.H. Bourne, 1 ♀ (ANIC); Cairns, 14.X.1914, leg. W.M. Wheeler, 3 ♀♀ (ANIC); Cairns district, leg. F.P. Dodd, 3 ♀♀ (ANIC); Cape York