



FIGURES 30–31. Distribution of material examined during this study: Fig. 30, *A. pythia*; Fig. 31, *A. reichelae*.

In fact the males of *longiceps* and *pythia* are very similar, differing mainly in colour and size (being larger and darker in *longiceps*). The male of *barbara*, the only other species of *Aphaenogaster* known from Queensland, differs from both *longiceps* and *pythia* in lacking a metanotal groove and in having the occipital collar rounded. The males of both *longiceps* and *pythia* have distinct, angular metanotal grooves and the occipital collars are angular. What Wheeler (1916) considered to be the male of *pythia* may well have actually been the male *barbara*.

Emery's (1914) illustration of *longiceps* gives little hint as to whether this male belongs to *longiceps* or *pythia*, although *barbara* can be safely eliminated. The shape of the head does differ slightly between *longiceps* and *pythia*, and Emery's figure resembles *longiceps* more closely than *pythia*. Based on this *flava* is here treated as a synonym of *longiceps* rather than *pythia*.

It should be noted that the name *flava* was overlooked for 74 years, until Bolton (1995) drew attention to it in his world catalogue. The name's obscurity was due to the cryptic way in which it was established. The name was based on a scant two lines of text, one consisting of "*flava*, Emery" and a second with a reference to Emery (1914). It is easy to see why the name was overlooked for such an extended period of time.

***Aphaenogaster mediterrae* sp. n.**

(Figs 11, 12, 19, 20, 28)

Types. Holotype worker, Australia, Western Australia, 21mi. NWbyW Balladonia Motel, 32°12'S 123°19'E, 4 Nov. 1969, Key and Upton (ANIC) (ANIC32-031016); paratypes, 30 workers and one male (same data as holotype) (ANIC32-001084) (ANIC, MCZC, WAMP).

Diagnosis. Majority of hairs on venter of head located laterally and forming a distinct psammophore (Fig. 21); eye relatively large (EI greater than 21, Fig. 19); scape relatively long (SI greater than 106, Fig. 20). This species has a psammophore similar to that found in *A. barbigula* and *A. poultoni*. It can be separated from these species by the presence of a larger eye and longer scape.

Description. Posterior margin of head broadly arched in full face view, the arch beginning at the occipital collar and with at most a weak angle separating the posterior and lateral margins of the head (often posterior and lateral margins forming a continuous surface). Majority of hairs on venter of head located laterally and