

(PJMG); 8 miles ESE. of Yelvertoft HS, NW. of Mt Isa (JED); Cardington, Townsville (collector unknown); Coen aerodrome (C. N. Smithers); Lawn Hill Station, 18°30'S., 138°10'E. (A. N. Andersen); Mareeba (H. Hill); Mt Elliott Natl Pk, 22 km SW. of Giru (BBL); Mt Molloy (BBL); Mt Surprise (BBL); Musgrave, 14°47'S., 143°30'E. (P. S. Ward); Norman R. crossing, nr Normanton, 17°51'S., 141°08'E. (R. J. Kohout); Peninsula Rd, 1 km N. of Archer R., 13°26'S., 142°56'E. (P. S. Ward); Silver Plains, Cape York Peninsula (J. L. Wassell); Station Ck, 10 miles E. of Coen, Silver Plains (C. N. Smithers); Townsville (W. M. Wheeler) (LACM). **Western Australia:** 10 miles NNW. of Gordon Downs HS (RSM and JED); Broome, bird observatory (A. A. Burbidge); Derby (J. G. Campbell); Emu Rock (H. Reynolds); Goora Hill (TG); Kalumburu, Kimberley region (A. N. Andersen); King Edward R., Kimberley region (A. N. Andersen).

Worker Diagnosis

Pronotal profile with the posterior region (immediately anterior of the pro-mesonotum suture) rising above the mesonotum in a short, strongly convex arch; in full face view, the lateral margin of the head with more than 4 erect or suberect setae, and often with more than about 10.

Description

Iridescence between compound eyes and on lateral region of head (between compound eye and insertion of mandible) absent to well-developed purple (usually more weakly developed on lateral region). Pigment colour of head and mesosoma yellowish red to reddish; coxae and legs with moderate infuscation, darker than the mesosoma; petiole dark reddish brown (sometimes lighter coloured ventrally); lateral region of second gastral tergite shiny and with green and sometimes purple iridescence. Head pilosity (in full face view) abundant on dorsal surface and often the entire lateral margin; sometimes reduced laterally to 4–6 erect or suberect setae located between the posterolateral corners and the level of the compound eyes. Ocelli absent (rarely present but vestigial). Ventrolateral pronotum with erect setae. Mesosomal setae generally dark, sometimes translucent and appearing pale when

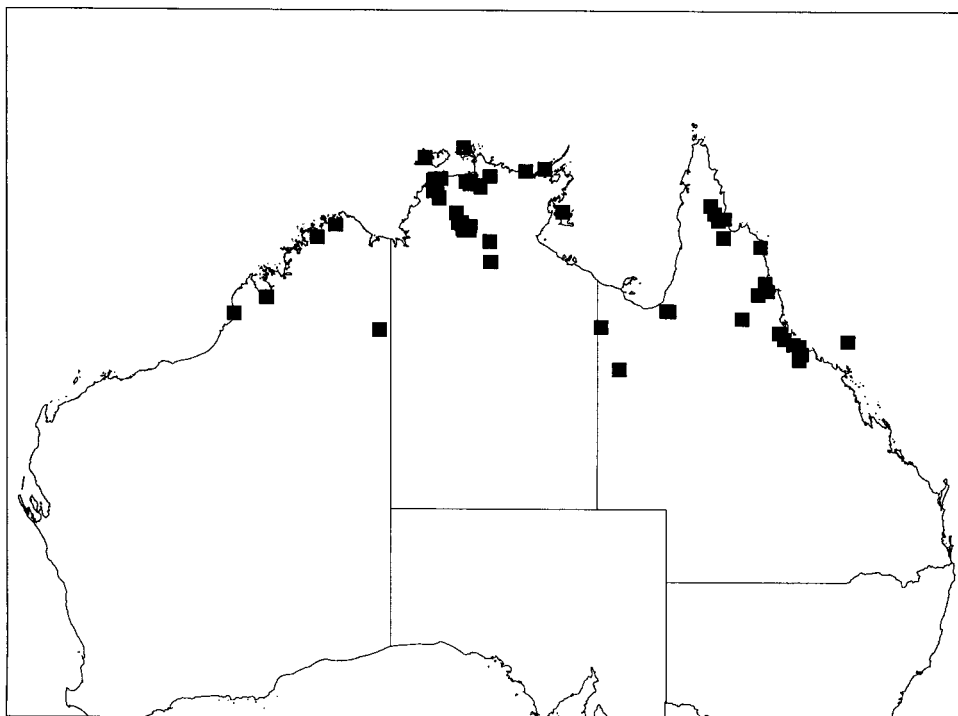


Fig. 14. Distribution of *I. reburrus* specimens examined during this study.