

Abbreviations used are as follows:

Collectors: ANA, A. N. Andersen; BBL, B. B. Lowery; JC, J. Clark; JDM, J. D. Majer; JED, J. E. Dowse; JEF, J. E. Feehan; PJMG, P. J. M. Greenslade; PSW, P. S. Ward; RWT, R. W. Taylor; SOS, S. O. Shattuck; TG, T. Greaves.

Collections: ANAC, A. N. Andersen, Darwin, N.T., personal collection; ANIC, Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra, A.C.T.; BMNH, The Natural History Museum, London, U.K.; JDMC, Jonathan D. Majer, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, W.A.; MCSN, Museo Civico de Storia Naturale 'Giacomo Doria', Genoa, Italy; MCZC, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.; MHNG, Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland; MVMA, Museum of Victoria, Abbotsford, Victoria; NHMB, Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland; USNM, United States National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Key to Species of the *Iridomyrmex calvus* Group

Based on workers

1. Petiole strongly inclined anteriorly and with the anterior face reduced (sometimes essentially absent) and usually at an oblique angle to the posterior face (Figs 29, 31, 33, 35); propodeum often low and with the mid-dorsal region approximately flat (Figs 31, 33, 35), sometimes higher and rounded (Fig. 29); body generally larger in overall size (see Fig. 5) (*rufoinclinus* complex) 2
2. Petiole strongly inclined anteriorly but with a distinct anterior face, which is always parallel or subparallel to the posterior face (Figs 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27); propodeum often expanded dorsally into a relatively high convex arch (Fig. 23); body generally smaller in overall size (see Fig. 5) 5
2. Entire head and mesosoma uniformly yellowish-red in colour *I. rufoinclinus*, sp. nov.
At least the dorsal surface of head (and sometimes entire head or head and pronotum) noticeably infuscated dark reddish brown to black, and distinctly darker in colour than posterior regions of mesosoma 3
3. Infuscation on head limited to a circular area on the dorsum of the head, and with the lateral and ventral regions similar in colour to the posterior mesosoma
I. cappoinclinus, sp. nov.
Entire head (including lateral and ventral regions) infuscated and much darker than the posterior regions of the mesosoma 4
4. Mesosoma uniformly yellowish-red to reddish; EW ≤ 0.19 , EL ≤ 0.33 , CI ≤ 0.98 *I. cephaloinclinus*, sp. nov.
Mesosoma with the pronotum distinctly infuscated and much darker than the mesonotum and propodeum; EW ≥ 0.20 , EL ≥ 0.33 , CI ≥ 1.00 *I. anteroinclinus*, sp. nov.
5. Larger species (HL > 1.16 mm, mesosomal length (PnL + ML + PpL) > 1.80 mm) (*viridigaster* complex) 6
Smaller species (HL < 1.16 mm, mesosomal length (PnL + ML + PpL) < 1.80 mm) (*calvus* complex) 8
6. Dorsum of gaster without erect hairs; HL > 1.39 mm; in lateral profile, the posterior region of the pronotum strongly arched, the central region weakly convex (Fig. 23) *I. anderseni*, sp. nov.
Dorsum of gaster with erect hairs; HL < 1.39 mm; in lateral profile, the central and posterior regions of the pronotum forming a uniform, gradual arch (Figs 25, 27) 7
7. Erect hairs present on antennal scapes (sometimes reduced to 3 or 4); HW > 1.16 mm, CI ≥ 0.93 , SI < 0.85 ; known only from New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria
I. viridigaster Clark
Erect hairs absent from scapes (except for a few at the extreme tip); HW < 1.14 mm, CI ≤ 0.92 , SI > 0.86 ; known only from Western Australia *I. hesperus*, sp. nov.
8. Femora and tibiae of middle and hind legs with erect or suberect hairs; in full face view, head with numerous erect hairs on posterior margin 9
Femora and tibiae of middle and hind legs lacking erect or suberect hairs (sometimes with appressed hairs on the inner (ventral) surface); in full face view, head with at most 2 erect hairs on posterior margin 12
9. Erect hairs absent from scapes (except for a few at the extreme tip); known only from South Australia and Victoria 10
Erect hairs present on antennal scapes; known only from Western Australia 11