

5. Anterior corners of pronotum angular; epinotal spines straight and divergent; postpetiole and gaster shining and sparsely punctate. Length 6 mm. (Argentina).
var. *wagneri* Santschi.
Anterior corners of pronotum more rounded; petiolar spine somewhat more erect. Length 5.3mm. (Mexico).
var. *minor* Forel.
6. Australasian species; dark brown.....7.
Neotropical species; black, brownish yellow, or brownish red.....12.
7. Petiole armed with an erect spine above; anterior corners of pronotum dentate. Length 4 mm. (New South Wales).
leeæ sp. nov.
Petiole unarmed, anterior corners of pronotum rounded.
Length less than 4 mm.....8.
8. Petiolar node concave behind, the posterior border of its summit distinctly produced backwards.....9.
Petiolar node truncated behind, its posterior border not produced.....10.
9. Larger (3.2-3.5 mm.); head coarsely rugose; epinotum scarcely dentate (New Zealand).....*brouni* Forel.
Smaller (2.3-3 mm.); head finely and distinctly rugose; epinotum more distinctly dentate; legs paler. (New Zealand).....subsp. *kirki* subsp. nov.
10. Front of head rather finely rugose; postpetiole and gaster shining, punctate and sparsely foveolate. Length 2.75-3.2 mm. (Queensland; South Australia).*imbellis* Emery.
Front of head more coarsely rugose; postpetiole and gaster subopaque.....11.
11. Postpetiole and gaster densely punctate. Length 3.6 mm. (Queensland; South Australia)...var. *hilaris* Forel.
Postpetiole and first gastric segment longitudinally reticulate-rugose. Stature smaller (2.5-3mm.). (New South Wales).....var. *scabra* var. nov.
12. Black; petiole without a distinct tooth on its posterior border. Length 3.3-3.7 mm. (Chile)...*carinifrons* Mayr.
Brownish yellow or brownish red; petiole usually armed with a distinct tooth or projection.....13.