

as long as first, all the remaining segments at least twice as long as broad; eyes very large, hemispherical, occupying most of the sides of the head; ocelli pale yellow, hemispherical, rather large.

Pronotum from above small and rounded in front; mesonotum very large, as long as broad, with convex sides; scutellum circular; epinotum very short, and from above it is similar to that of the female, but the two tubercles on the posterior border are more distinct. In profile the pronotum and mesonotum form a hump, with the top of the hump about the pro-mesonotal suture. The epinotum is much lower than the scutellum which slightly overhangs it. The dorsum of the epinotum is longer than the feebly concave declivity, the faces separated by the small tubercles.

Petiole as broad as long, almost circular. In profile as high as long, dome-shaped, with the faces forming an even convexity; postpetiole almost the same size, but slightly broader behind than in front. In profile it consists of an evenly convex low hump on the pedicel. Gaster long and slender. Legs long and slender.

Collected by J. W. T. Armstrong.

Type locality: Nyngan, N.S.W.

Material examined: Large series of all forms.

This species resembles *H. armstrongi* but is easily distinguished by the size and sculpture. The scape of the major is longer and the petiole and postpetiole are alike, whereas they differ greatly in *H. armstrongi*. The male and female are separated from those of the other species in colour and sculpture, shape of the nodes. The male is, moreover, relatively much larger.

Type: Holotype worker major, and series of worker minor, male and female, in collection at C.S.I.R., Canberra.

√√ Genus SCHIZOPELTA gen. nov.

Worker.

Monomorphic. Mandibles triangular, moderately large with few strong teeth. Maxillary and labial palpi two segmented. Clypeus narrow, but produced forward in two long prongs, which are slightly longer than broad at their base. The exterior border of the projecting part is convex, and the inner border concave. The frontal carinae are straight and almost parallel. Between these frontal carinae is a deep furrow, bordered on each side by a carina, and this whole frontal area is produced forward over the clypeus, and terminates in two small teeth. In profile the frontal carinae are raised, and the clypeus extends over the mandibles. The antennae have twelve segments. The first segment of the funiculus is long, the apical three segments are also long and form an indistinct club. Eyes moderately large and convex, placed about the middle of the sides. No ocelli. The head is rather square and broader than the thorax. There are no thoracic sutures, and the pronotal area is strongly convex, and twice as broad as the epinotal area. The pronotum is rounded in front, the epinotum armed with moderately long teeth. The petiole is almost square, hardly pedunculate. The postpetiole is also cubic but larger than the petiole, very close to the petiole and gaster so that it is very difficult to see the stalk. Gaster ovate. Legs robust, the femora and tibiae hardly thickened. The anterior tibiae have pectinate spurs, the middle and hind tibiae without spurs. The claws simple.

Pseudogyne.

Slightly larger than the worker. Head similar to that of worker and there is no trace of ocelli. Thorax has no wing sclerites but the other sutures are well developed. The pronotum is more angular in front, and the mesonotum is large, and slightly higher than the rest of the thorax. The epinotal spines are a little shorter than those of the worker, and the dorsum of the epinotum is strongly concave. Rest as in worker.

Male.

Mandibles short and narrow. Clypeus raised and overhanging the mandibles. Instead of the forked projections, found in the worker and female, the clypeus has a deep notch in the middle and this is margined by a carina which extends to the posterior