

long, convex in front and on the sides, the anterior angles sharp, but not produced as teeth, the posterior angles feebly projecting at the scutellum. Scutellum large, slightly broader than long, broader behind than in front. There are no traces of wing pads. Mesonotum small and transverse. Epinotum broader than long, the dorsum and declivity united in one curve; near the bottom of the declivity, on each side, is a flange-like projection. Node broader than long, somewhat cone-shaped, bluntly rounded on the dorsum, which is small, the anterior border below slightly concave, the angles produced outward and forward as broad, blunt, tooth-like projections; in profile it is as high as long, highest in the middle, the anterior face sloping at an angle of forty-five degrees, the posterior face sloping at a more obtuse angle, slightly convex, the posterior being much shorter than the anterior face. Postpetiole fully twice as broad as long, convex in front and on the sides; in profile it is twice as high as long. Abdomen one and one-third times longer than broad. First segment broader than long, much broader behind than in front. Legs short and stout, all the femora greatly incrassated in the middle; the anterior tibia very massive.

*Hab.*: Western Australia, Claremont (J. Clark).

This female is from the same colony from which the worker was described by Crawley. It is very much like the worker in general appearance, and was only noticed when some examples were being carded. The head is much smaller than in the worker, and the scapes much shorter. The nodes of the pedicel are very dissimilar, and the gaster considerably larger. The colour is lighter, more reddish, with the clypeus, antennae and legs testaceous; they are dark castaneous in the worker. The pilosity and pubescence are similar, even to the two stout hairs on the base of the postpetiole above.

Although its general facies are extremely like the genus *Podomyrma*, the habits are quite different. All the species of *Podomyrma* are arboreal, living in the branches and trunks of trees. The present species lives underground, in the roots of a small shrub (*Leptospermum*), growing on the coastal sandhills. It appears to utilise the burrows of wood-boring insects for its nest. I have not seen this ant outside of the nest during the day, but specimens have been found late in the evening, just before dark. The nest generally contains a large amount of insect remains.