

Hair yellow, very short and sparse throughout. Pubescence very fine and adpressed, confined to the antennae and legs.

Head slightly longer than broad, the occipital border straight, the sides convex. Frontal carinae short, flattened, parallel. Clypeus convex above, the anterior border convex and feebly emarginate in the middle. Eyes large, rather flat, placed at the posterior third of the sides. Scapes extending beyond the occipital border by barely one fourth of their length; first segment of the funiculus one third longer than the second. Mandibles armed with five sharp irregular teeth. Thorax one and three quarter times longer than broad. Pronotum twice as broad as long, strongly convex in front and on the sides. Mesonotum longer than broad, broader in front than behind, convex above. Epinotum one third broader than long, the posterior border concave, the angles bluntly produced; in profile the declivity abrupt, feebly concave, longer than the dorsum, the top angles produced, there is a long, sharp spine on each side at the superior third, longer than broad at the base, directed backward and outward. Node scale-like, four times broader than long, convex in front, straight behind, the dorsum bluntly pointed, feebly concave in the middle; in profile four times higher than long, the anterior face convex, the posterior feebly concave. Gaster longer than broad, concave in front below, Legs long and slender.

*Female*.—Length, 3.3 mm.

Closely resembles the worker, but differs in the following particulars. The whole of the legs and coxae testaceous, the mandibles, antennae and node darker. Eyes larger, more convex. Ocelli large. Mesonotum large, with a distinct longitudinal carina in the middle, parapsidal furrows distinct. Scutellum large, broader in front than behind. Epinotum fully twice as broad as long, the spines much stronger. Node more distinctly notched on top. Wings missing.

*Habitat*.—Western Australia: Perth (J. Clark).

Near *S. aemula* Forel, but is readily distinguished by its larger size, colour, sculpture and the larger spines on the epinotal declivity.