

Differs from the worker only by larger size and in possessing wings. The colour appears to be more constant. In all the examples examined the occiput, pronotum, margins of the other segments and gaster are blackish; the mesonotum, scutellum, epinotum, node and postpetiole red. All the legs are uniformly castaneous, except the apical half of posterior femora, which are brown. Front of face bright yellow. Four corners of node more clearly defined, but not sharp. Wings hyaline. Ergatoid females also are present.

*Male*.—Length, 10–11 mm.

Black; mandibles, five basal segments of antennae, front of face and all the legs, yellow; eight apical segments of antennae, brown.

Head finely striate-rugose on middle, becoming coarser at lateral and occipital borders. Mandibles shining, coarsely and sparsely punctate. Pronotum, scutellum, mesonotum and epinotum coarsely reticulate-punctate. Node coarsely and irregularly rugose. Postpetiole and gaster very finely and densely punctate.

Hair greyish, long and suberect, longer and more abundant on head and thorax than on gaster, short and adpressed on legs, none on antennae. Pubescence greyish, short, most abundant on gaster.

Head broader than long, broader in front than behind; occipital border convex. Mandibles short, triangular, external border convex; diverging behind. Clypeus long, convex and rounded above, concave at middle in front. Antennae long and slender; scapes short; first segment of funiculus half as long as scapes, second three and one-half times as long as scape, third slightly shorter than second, the others about equal. Thorax barely twice as long as broad. Pronotum strongly rounded in front and above. Mesonotum large, convex and rounded above, mayrian furrows distinct; a deep longitudinal suture extends from anterior border to near base; parapsidal furrows faintly defined. Scutellum broad, strongly convex. Epinotum strongly convex and rounded above, without a boundary between the dorsum and declivity. Node slightly broader than long, almost circular, strongly convex above. Postpetiole broader than long, broadest just behind the middle, strongly convex above and on sides. First segment of gaster broader than long. Pygidium convex and rounded. Cerci long and pointed. Genital armature; annular lamina short, about one-third of the length of squamulae, latter slightly longer than broad, broader behind than in front, sides evenly convex; in profile strongly convex and rounded above. Stipites long and bluntly pointed, curved inward and slightly upward at the point. Volsella long, laminate, pointed at tip. Lacinia short, laminate. Sagittae long thickened towards apex. Straight above to near apex then curved upward; apical face vertical, rounded above and below, with a row of small, sharp teeth at lower third, directed downward. Subgenital lamina one and one-fourth times longer than broad at base, strongly reduced from basal third to apex; this feebly concave, nearly straight, without a projection at middle in front. Stipites, apex of squamulae and of subgenital lamina, punctate. Hair yellowish, erect, long and pointed on stipites and subgenital lamina, shorter and suberect on squamulae. Legs long and stout.

*Habitat*.—Western Australia: Merriden (L. J. Newman), National Park and Mundaring (J. Clark), Yellowdine (W. Joyce). South Australia: Mt. Lofty (A. H. Elston). Victoria: Maldon (J. C. Goudie), Mallee (J. E. Dixon), Wyperfield (J. Clark). New South Wales: Broken Hill (F. W. Shepherd), Narrabri (W. W. Froggatt).