ceous, passing into opaque or subopaque shagreening along the posterior segmental margin. This form is very variable in size, color, and shape of petiole, and tends to have especially fine striate sculpture on the dorsum of the head, at least in western and central Australian specimens. It ranges widely in the Northern Territory of Australia, and extends far southward into Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales in the drier interior parts of these states. In Queensland, it occurs mainly inland, with scattered records north to the Cairns area. Northwestern samples tend to be more reddish in color, particularly the head, while southern samples are more often concolorous piceous.

The other species corresponds to *O. cephalotes,* which, as Wilson showed, is widespread in New Guinea. Like *ruficeps,* it is very variable in body size, color, shape of petiolar node, and sculpture. In Australia, this form is known only from Queensland: several localities along Cape York Peninsula; Cairns-Kuranda-Atherton Tableland region at the base of the peninsula, and south along the coast to the vicinity of Bowen, at least. *O. cephalotes* is recognized by the opaque striate discal sculpture of the first gastric segment, longitudinal behind, and usually arching across the anterior part of the disc. The individual striae of this sculpture are finely pitted, and the intervening costulae are sometimes broken into granular segments, which largely accounts for their matt appearance. Samples with such broken sculpture are relatively rare, and are known only from northern Queensland at the base of Cape York Peninsula (e. g., var. *ajax*).

Since the preliminary sort, some more relevant material has become available from northern Queensland, and this includes a few specimens that appear to be intermediate between *ruficeps* and *cephalotes* in the critical matter of sculpture of gastric segment I. Such specimens generally have the rear of the segment more or less distinctly longitudinally striate for varying distances, giving way in the middle of the disc to coriaceous (alutaceous) or smooth and shining sculpture, e.g., Kuranda (W. M. Wheeler), north of Mareeba (P. F. Darlington), 10-15 miles east of Mt. Garnet (Darlington).

From these facts alone, I was led to suppose that *ruficeps* and *cephalotes* might be conspecific, with the *cephalotes* pattern of gastric sculpture occupying New Guinea, the Moluccas and Cape York southward along the coast of northern Queensland, and the *ruficeps* pattern representing the species in much of the