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Four new species of *Podagritus* from Western Australia and redescription of *Podagritus noongaris* Leclercq (Hymenoptera: Crabronidae)

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Abstract

Four new species of *Podagritus* Spinola, 1851 from Western Australia are described and illustrated: *P. clypeatus*, *P. ferrugineus, P. pilosus,* and *P. propodealis. Podagritus noongaris* Leclercq, 1998 is redescribed and its male first recognized.

Key words: *Podagritus*, taxonomy, new species, Australia

Introduction

This paper is a sequel to the description of two bee-eating *Podagritus* (Pulawski 2023). The material came as a loan of the Australian *Podagritus* from the Western Australian Museum in Perth, Australia, some of which were kindly sent by Dr. Terry F. Houston, but most by Dr. Nikolai J. Tatarnic. The material contains four previously unknown species that are described below, as well as numerous *Podagritus noongaris* (both females and males), previously known from two females only.

In all four new species, the prepectus is more or less angular, which distinguishes *Podagritus* from *Rhopalum*.

Institutional Abbreviations

ANIC: Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, Australia (Bonnie Koopmans).
CAS: California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA.
WAM: Western Australian Museum, Perth, Australia (Terry F. Houston, Nikolai Tatarnic).

Morphological Terms

The morphological terms are as in Bohart and Menke (1976), but the term *humeral plate* may be unfamiliar. It is a small, triangular sclerite between the tegula and the anterior part of the forewing base (Fig. 18); it was called posttegula by Bohart (1969). The length of tergum I is measured from the apex of the tergo-propodeal ligament.

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Descriptions of New Species

Podagritus clypeatus species nova

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D42D2E5B-17D4-4D1A-BAA8-13628EB357F8
(Figs 4–14, 15)

Podagritus paynesis Leclercq 1998:301 (♂ only).

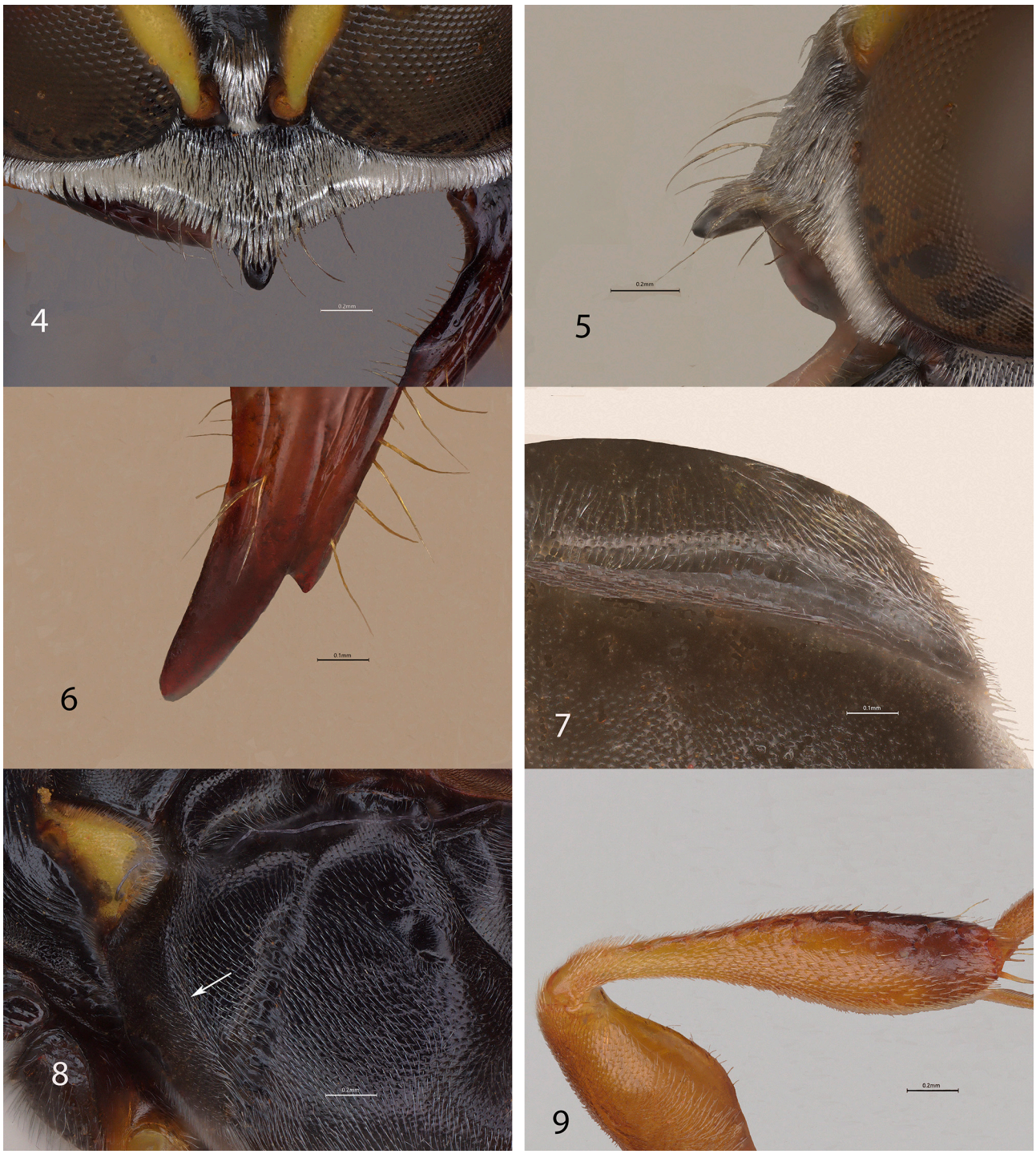
Origin of Name.—*Clypeatus*, a Latin masculine adjective derived from *clypeus*, which is an important recognition feature of this species.

Taxonomic History.—Leclercq (1998) combined the female holotype and two male paratypes under the name *P. paynesis* because they were all collected the same day at the same locality. He noted, however, three significant differences between the sexes: 1. the clypeal free margin tridentate in the female (actually bidentate, Fig. 1), and simply pointed in the male (as in Fig. 4), 2. pronotal collar with minute lateral tubercle in the female (Fig. 2), and perfectly rounded in the male (as in Fig. 7), and 3. omalus present in the female (Fig. 3), and absent in the male (actually slightly developed, as in Fig. 8).

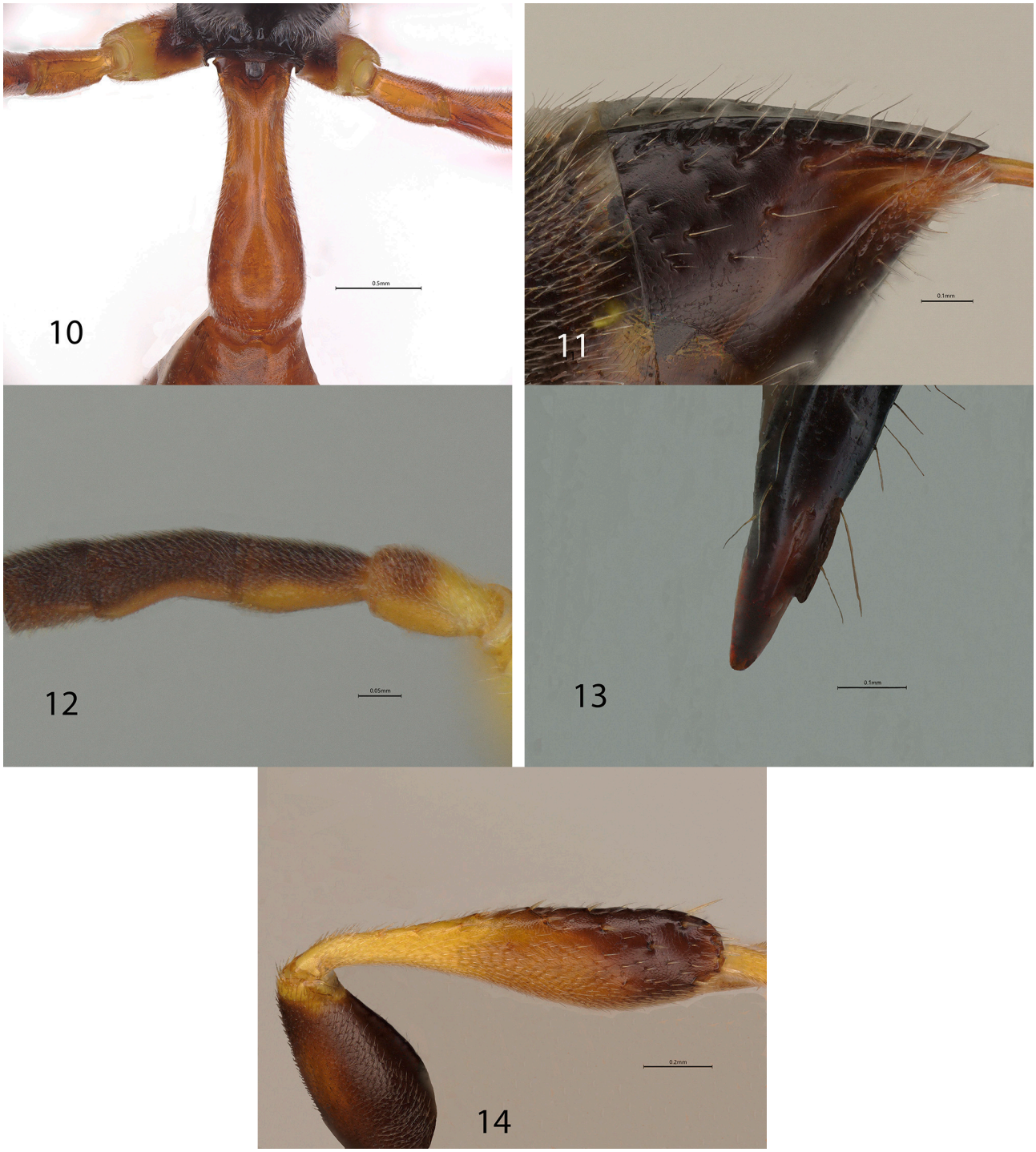
FIGURES 1–3. *Podagritus paynesis* (female holotype): 1. clypeus; 2. right half of pronotal collar (arrow shows lateral tubercle); 3. mesopleuron (arrow shows omalus).

Two females received for this study run easily to the males of *P. paynesis* in Leclercq's 1998 key and show all three male characters of that species, clearly demonstrating that they are conspecific with the males and that the female holotype of *P. paynesis* is a different species. Obviously, Leclercq misassociated two species under the name of *P. paynesis*. Clearly also, the species represented by the male paratypes of *P. paynesis* and the two females mentioned above represent an unnamed species, so its description is provided below. The name *P. paynesis* in couplet 13 of Leclercq's key should be replaced with *P. clypeatus*.

Recognition.—Unlike all other Australian *Podagritus*, *P. clypeatus* and the male of *P. trifidus* Leclercq have the clypeus pointed medially, without lateral concavity and lateral tooth (Fig. 4). They also share the presence of a dorsolateral carina on the hindcoxa, and both sections of the posterior margin of the submarginal cell are equal in length. Unlike the male of *P. trifidus*, both sexes of *P. clypeatus* have the pronotal lobe pale yellow (rather than brown), the humeral plate is dark brown (rather than yellow), hindtarsomeres I or I and II are light brown and the remaining tarsomeres yellow (rather than I–III dark brown, IV and V yellow), flagellum black (rather than mainly orange yellow dorsally), male flagellomere I not emarginate ventrally (rather than slightly emarginate), male flagellomere II (Fig. 12) less profoundly emarginated (rather than more), and male flagellomeres III–VII without placoids (rather than with well-defined placoids).



FIGURES 4–9. *Podagritus clypeatus* (female holotype and male paratype): 4. female clypeus in frontal view; 5. female clypeus in lateral view; 6. apex of female mandible in lateral view; 7. right half of female pronotal collar showing absence of lateral tubercle; 8. female mesopleuron (arrow shows omalus); 9. female hindtibia in lateral view.



FIGURES 10–14. *Podagritus clypeatus* (female holotype and male paratype): 10. female tergum I; 11. tergum VI in lateral view (showing slightly curved margin of pygidial plate); 12. male flagellomeres I and II; 13. apex of male mandible in lateral view; 14. male hindtibia in lateral view.

Description.—Clypeus flat in profile, except its lamella slightly raised, forming obtuse angle with more basal surface (Fig. 5); lamella acutely angulate, without lateral concavity and tooth (Fig. 4). Ventral end of occipital carina effaced. Mandible bidentate apically, but ventral tooth only slightly developed (Figs 6, 13). Pronotal collar slightly below the level of scutum (which is relatively flat), neither carinate nor striate, without lateral tubercle, median incision as long as collar. Prepectus distinctly divided into anterior and posterior areas, with obtuse omalus (Fig, 8). Mesopleural setae appressed, markedly shorter than midocellar diameter. Propodeal enclosure not delimited; median

sulcus of posterior surface without lateral carina ventrally. Posterior margin of submarginal cell with proximal portion 1.5–1.7 × as long as distal portion. Hindcoxa with dorsolateral carina.

Head black including mandible and flagellum, but scape and pedicel yellow. Thorax and propodeum black, except pronotal lobe pale yellow; humeral plate black. Trochanters yellow (hindtrochanter dark ferruginous basally); femora ferruginous (fore- and midfemora yellow ventrally); foretibia yellow, midtibia yellow or ferruginous, hindtibia ferruginous, darkened dorsoapically; fore- and midtarsi yellow, hindtarsomeres I and II brown, III–V yellow. Gastral terga I, II, and base of III ferruginous, remainder black.

♀.—Orbital fovea as densely punctate as adjacent vertex. Flagellomeres I and II of equal length, both 2.1 × as long as wide apically, preapical flagellomeres slightly longer than wide, apical flagellomere about 2.0 × as long as wide basally. Forefemoral venter basally with setae up to 0.6 × midocellar diameter, those of foretrochanteral venter up to 0.5 × midocellar diameter. Foretibia without spines on outer surface. Forebasitarsus with five rake spines. Hindtibia slightly clavate (Fig. 9). Tergum I (Fig. 10) 2.4–2.5 × as long as its greatest width, spiracle located slightly before its midlength. Lateral margin of pygidial plate slightly curved in lateral view (Fig. 11). Length 8.8–10.2 mm.

♂.—Flagellomere I 1.8 × as long as wide apically; flagellomere II 2.0 × as long as wide apically, emarginate ventrally (Fig. 12); following flagellomeres without placoids. Hindtibia moderately clavate (Fig. 14). Tergum I 2.4 × as long as its greatest width, spiracle located near middle of its length. Length 6.1 mm.

Geographic Range.—Known from two localities in southwestern Western Australia (Fig. 15).

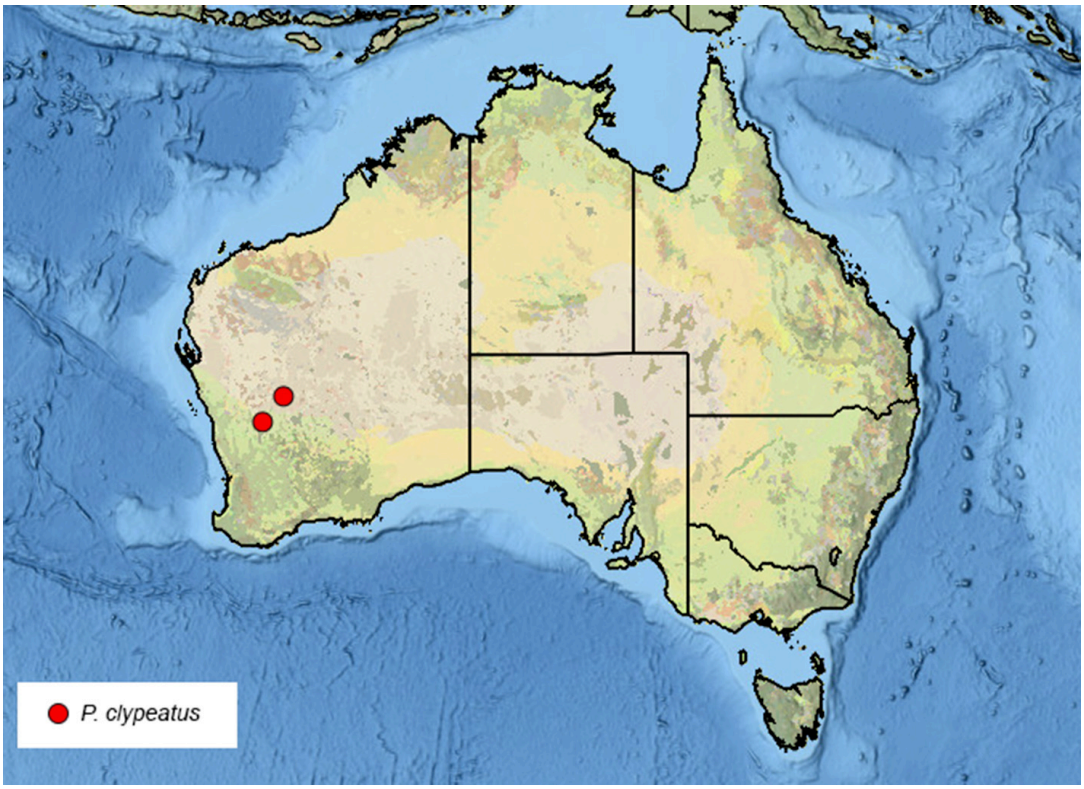


FIGURE 15. Collecting localities of *Podagritus clypeatus*.

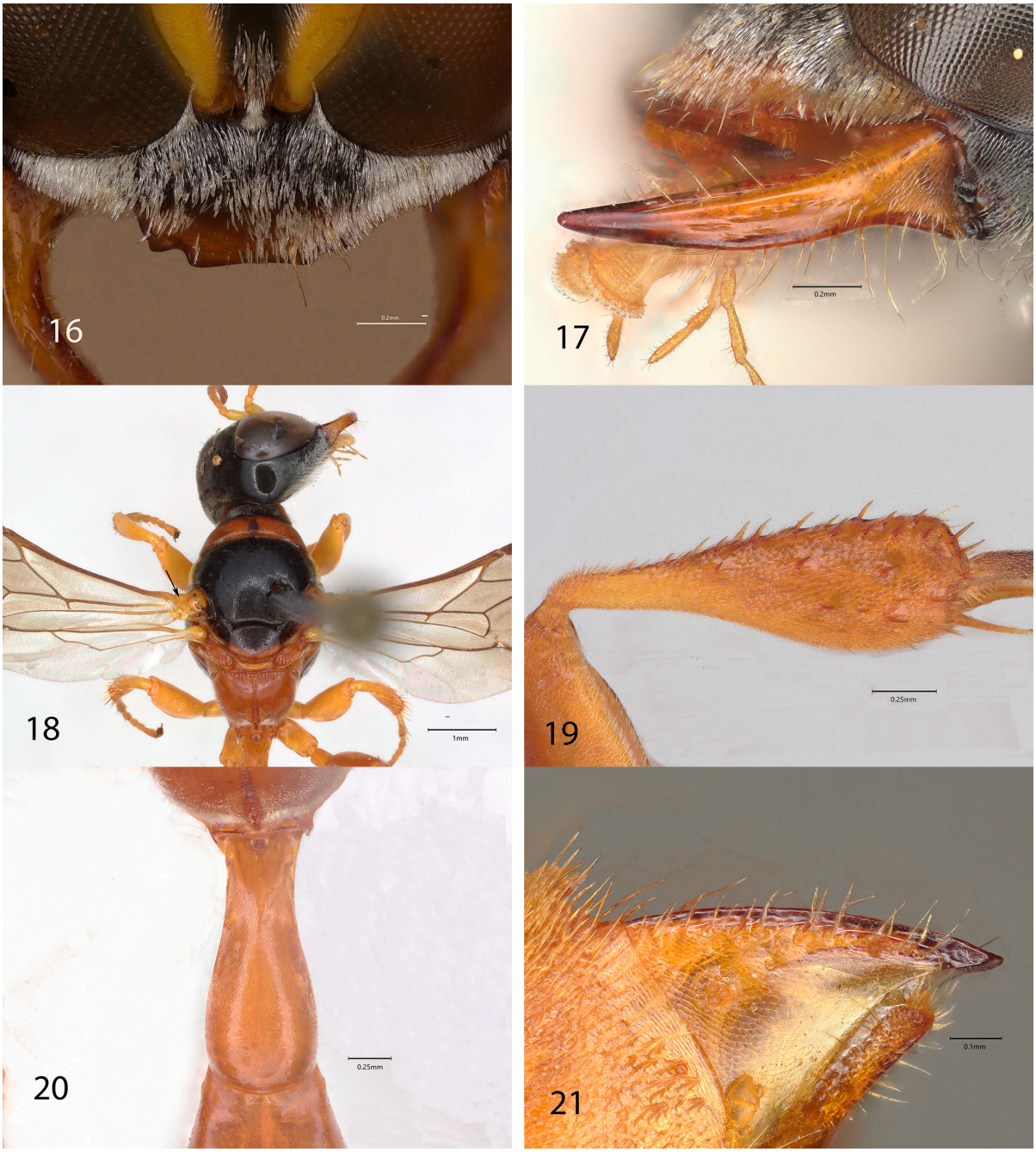
Flight Period.—4–29 September, i.e. during the Australian early spring.

Material Examined.—Holotype: ♂, Australia: Western Australia: 5 km WSW of Paynes Find at 29°18'S 117°39'E, 29 September 1981, I. Naumann and J. Cardale collectors (ANIC), paratype of *Podagritus paynesis* Leclercq, 1998.

Paratypes: Western Australia: same data as holotype, allotype of *Podagritus paynesis* Leclercq, 1998 (1 ♂, now headless, ANIC); 11 km ENE of Anketell Homestead at 28°02'S 118°51'E, 4–6 September 1981, T.F. Houston collector (1 ♀, CAS, WAM Registration Number 114557; 1 ♀, WAM, Registration Number 114556)

***Podagritus ferrugineus* species nova**
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0A414DA7-3389-4244-B906-2E99FC6485E4
(Figs 16–21, 22)

Recognition.—Like the unique paratype female of *P. mullewanus* Leclercq, 1970 and unlike all other *Podagritus*, *P. ferrugineus* has the pronotal collar, flagellum, postscutellum, and propodeum ferruginous and not black (Fig, 18). The examination of the paratype of *P. mullewanus*, on loan from ANIC, revealed the following differences: in *P. ferrugineus*, flagellomere I is as long as 1.3 × apical width, mandible unidentate apically, scutellum black except narrowly ferruginous apically, metapleuron ferruginous, fore- and midfemora yellow, gaster all ferruginous, and body length 8.1–8.5 mm. In the paratype of *P. mullewanus*, flagellomere I is 1.8 × as long as wide apically, mandible bidentate apically, scutellum ferruginous (black along foremargin), metapleuron largely black, femora ferruginous, gastral terga III–VI black (apex of pygidial plate ferruginous), and body length about 11.0 mm.



FIGURES 16–21. *Podagritus ferrugineus* (female holotype): 16. clypeus in frontal view; 17. mandible (showing unidentate apex); 18. thorax in dorsal view (arrow shows humeral plate); 19. hindtibia in lateral view; 20. tergum I in dorsal view; 21. tergum VI in lateral view (showing slightly curved margin of pygidial plate).

Except for the coloration, I could not find any difference between the holotype of *P. mullewanus* (also on loan from ANIC), in which the thorax is all black, and the paratype. They are clearly conspecific, as interpreted by Leclercq (1970, 1998).

Description.—Clypeus slightly convex in profile, free margin of middle lobe with central part minimally concave and lateral angle slightly prominent, flanked on each side by concavity (about as wide as antennal socket) and rectangular tooth (Fig. 16). Ventral end of occipital carina effaced. Mandible unidentate apically (Fig. 17). Pronotal collar at the same level as scutum (which is relatively flat), neither carinate nor striate, rounded laterally, without lateral tubercle, median incision as long as collar. Prepectus distinctly divided into anterior and posterior areas, but omalus absent. Mesopleural setae appressed, markedly shorter than midocellar diameter. Propodeal enclosure not delimited, mostly unsculptured but minimally aciculate adjacent to basal sulcus; median sulcus of posterior surface with lateral carina ventrally, carinae divergent dorsally. Posterior margin of submarginal cell with proximal portion 3.5 × as long as distal portion. Hindcoxa with obtuse dorsolateral carina.

Head black, but scape and pedicel yellow, flagellum ferruginous (apical flagellomere dark distally), mandible ferruginous, dark brown apically. Pronotal collar ferruginous, pronotal lobe pale yellow; scutellum apically, postscutellum, metapleuron, and propodeum ferruginous (Fig. 18). Humeral plate yellowish-ferruginous. Coxae and trochanters yellow; fore- and midfemora, tibiae, tarsi, and also hindfemur yellowish-ferruginous; hindtibia ferruginous; hindtarsomere I dark brown, hindtarsomeres II–V ferruginous. Gaster ferruginous from very base.

♀.—Orbital fovea as densely punctate as adjacent vertex. Flagellomeres I and II of equal length, both 1.3 × as long as wide apically; preapical flagellomeres wider than long, apical flagellomere 1.5 × as long as wide basally. Forefemoral venter basally with setae up to 0.8 × midocellar diameter, those of foretrochanteral venter up to 1.0 × midocellar diameter. Foretibia without spines on outer surface. Forebasitarsus with six rake spines. Hindtibia markedly clavate (Fig. 19). Tergum I (Fig. 20) 2.0–2.1 as long as its greatest width; stigma located at about ⅕ of its length. Lateral margin of pygidial plate slightly curved in lateral view (Fig. 21). Length 8.1–8.5 mm.

♂.—Unknown.

Geographic Range.—Known from two adjacent localities in Western Australia (Fig. 22).

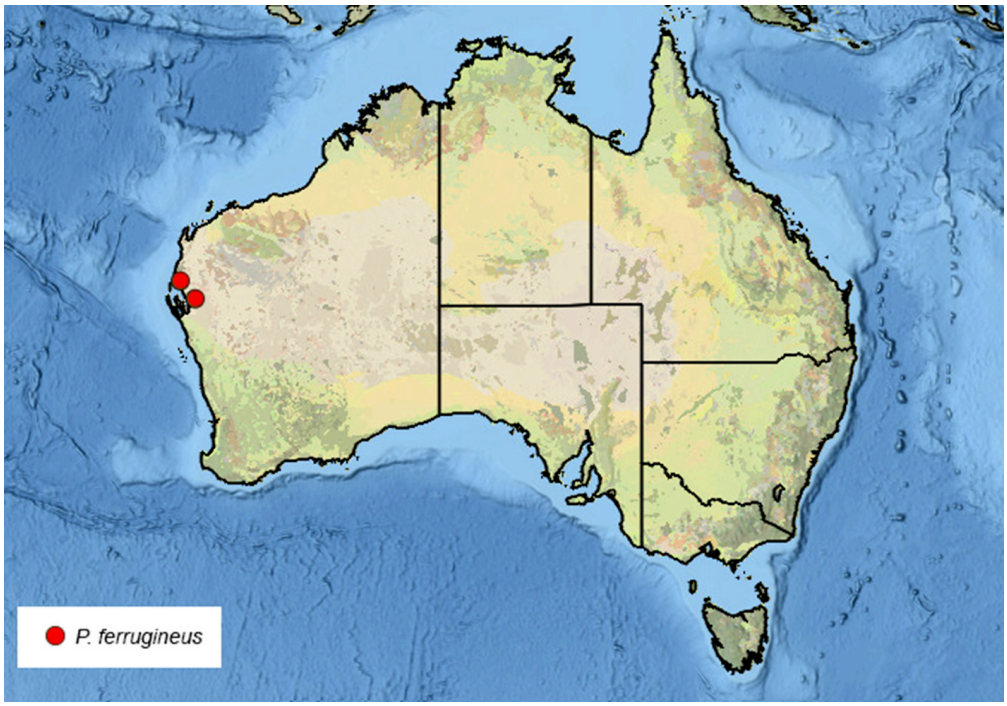


FIGURE 22. Collecting localities of *Podagritus ferrugineus*.

Flight Period.—23–27 August, i.e. during a late winter in Australia.

Material Examined.—Holotype: ♀, Western Australia: 7 km N of Boologooro Homestead which is at 24°39'S 113°42'E, 27–29 August 1980, on flowers of *Grevillea eriostachya* Lindley, C.A. Howard and T.F. Houston collectors (WAM, Registration Number 114572).

Paratype: Western Australia: 10 km ESE Meedo at 25°40'S 114°37'E, 23–26 August 1980, on flowers of *Calytrix oldfieldii* Bentham, C.A. Howard and T.F. Houston collectors (1 ♀, CAS, WAM Registration Number 114578).

***Podagritus pilosus* Pulawski, species nova**
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FC1F55B2-3A42-4165-94DC-0C0B9E2152ED
(Figs 23–29, 30)

Origin of Name.—*Pilosus*, a Latin masculine adjective meaning *pilose*, with reference to the erect setae on the scutum and the setose propodeal enclosure.

Recognition.—Unlike the other Australian *Podagritus,* both *P. pilosus* sp. nov. and *P. propodealis* sp. nov. have a mat, shagreened and setose propodeal enclosure (Figs 27, 36). In the other species, the propodeal enclosure is glabrous, smooth in most species, and rugose in *P. kelseyi* Leclercq, *P. krombeini* Leclercq, *P. leptospermi* (Turner), *P. peratus* Leclercq, and *P. piscator* Leclercq).

The females (the males are unknown) differ from one another as listed below:

Body Part	***Podagritus pilosus***	***Podagritus propodealis***
Mandible	black	largely yellowish reddish
Orbital fovea	as densely punctate as adjacent vertex	punctation sparser than adjacent vertex
Scutum	all covered with inconspicuous, short setae, and with sparse, erect setae about as long as midocellar diameter	largely glabrous, with inconspicuous, poorly recognizable setae along anterior and posterior margins
Mesopleuron	with suberect setae, longer than midocellar diameter	with subappressed setae, markedly shorter than midocellar diameter
Femora	nearly all black	yellow and ferruginous
Fore- and midtibiae	black and yellow	yellow and ferruginous
Tergum V	ferruginous	black
Sternum VI	ferruginous	black

Description.—Clypeus in profile slightly convex near base; free margin of middle lobe with central part minimally concave (Fig. 23), flanked on each side by concavity (about as wide as antennal socket) and tooth (tooth sharp in holotype, almost rectangular in paratype). Ventral end of occipital carina effaced. Mandible bidentate apically. Pronotal collar at the same level as scutum (which is relatively flat), with lateral tubercle (Fig. 24), with inconspicuous median sulcus in about posterior two thirds of length. Scutum with sparse erect setae (Fig, 25), setal length averaging slightly more than midocellar diameter, and slightly less than hindocellar diameter. Omalus well defined. Mesopleuron with directed ventrally setae, the longest of which are 2.0 × midocellar diameter. Propodeal enclosure not delimited laterally by sulcus, mat, shagreened, with shallow, sparse, inconspicuous punctures, with dense, erect setae that are longer posteriorly than anteriorly (longest setae about as long as midocellar diameter); median sulcus on posterior surface flanked by obtuse carina (carinae diverging dorsally). Posterior margin of submarginal cell with proximal portion four times as long as distal portion. Hindcoxa with obtuse dorsolateral carina.

Head black, including mandible, pedicel, and flagellum, scape pale yellow. Thorax and propodeum black, pronotal lobe pale yellow; humeral plate black. Femora black, minimally yellow apically. Foretibia mainly black, but yellow on anterior surface; mid- and hindtibiae black, yellow basodorsally, ferruginous apically. Tarsi brown. Gaster ferruginous except tergum VI and sternum I basally black.

♀.—Orbital fovea as densely punctate as adjacent vertex. Flagellomeres I and II of equal length, each of them I 2.5 × as long as wide apically, apical flagellomere 2.0 × as long as wide basally. Erect setae of forefemoral venter basally equal to 1.0–1.5 × midocellar diameter, those of foretrochanter up to 1.8 × midocellar diameter. Foretibia without spines on outer surface. Forebasitarsus with five rake spines. Hindtibia slightly clavate (Fig. 28). Tergum I 2.8 × as long as its greatest width, spiracle located slightly behind one third of its length. Lateral margin of pygidial plate straight in lateral view. Length 11.6–12.3 mm.

Geographic Range.—Known only from the type locality in Western Australia (Fig. 30).

FIGURES 23–29. *Podagritus pilosus* (female holotype): 23. clypeus in frontal view; 24. pronotal collar (arrows show lateral tubercles); 25. scutum in profile showing erect setae; 26. propodeum in dorsal view; 27. propodeum in lateral view; 28. hindtibia in lateral view; 29. tergum I in dorsal view.

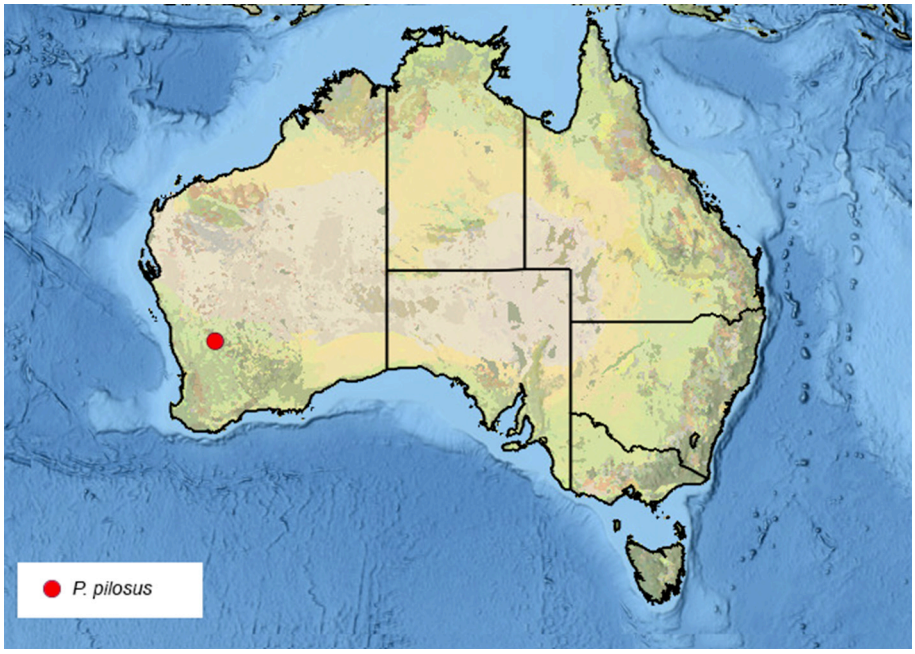


FIGURE 30. Collecting locality of *Podagritus pilosus*.

Flight Period.—12 August, i.e. during the Australian late winter.

Material Examined.—Holotype: ♀, Western Australia: Karroun Hill Nature Reserve at 30.076°S 117.83°E, 12 Aug 2022, T.F. Houston collector (WAM, Registration Number 114458).

Paratype: 1 ♀, same data as holotype (CAS, WAM Registration Number 114455).

Podagritus propodealis **Pulawski, species nova**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:84E2423F-F2E6-4BB8-ADD9-45747C897E94

(Figs 31–38, 39)

Origin of Name.—*Propodealis* is a Neolatin masculine adjective derived from *propodeum*, with reference to the setose propodeal enclosure.

Recognition.—This species and also *P. pilosus* sp. nov. are unique among the Australian *Podagritus* in having the propodeal enclosure mat, shagreened, and setose. They can be differentiated by the characters given under *P. pilosus* above.

Description.—Clypeus in profile slightly convex near base; free margin of middle lobe with central part minimally concave, flanked on each side by concavity (about as wide as antennal socket) and rectangular tooth. Ventral end of occipital carina effaced. Mandible bidentate apically. Pronotal collar at the same level as scutum (which is relatively flat), with trace of lateral tubercle, with inconspicuous median sulcus. Scutum largely asetose except with inconspicuous setae along anterior and posterior margins. Omalus well defined. Mesopleural setae markedly shorter than midocellar diameter. Propodeal enclosure not delimited laterally by sulcus, mat, slightly shagreened, with shallow, sparse, inconspicuous punctures, with dense, erect setae that are longer posteriorly than anteriorly (longest setae about as long as midocellar diameter); median sulcus on posterior surface flanked by obtuse carina (carinae diverging dorsally). Posterior margin of submarginal cell with proximal portion five times as long as distal portion. Hindcoxa with obtuse dorsolateral carina.

Head including pedicel black, but mandible yellowish reddish (black basally and apically) and scape pale yellow. Thorax and propodeum black, pronotal lobe pale yellow in posterior half; humeral plate black. Foreleg yellowish ferruginous except foretarsus light brown. Midcoxa mostly light brown; midfemur yellow, darker dorsally; midtibia ferruginous; midtarsus light brown. Hindcoxa mostly yellow, black basally; hindfemur ferruginous, black basally; hindtibia ferruginous ventrally, dark brown dorsally; hindtarsomeres I–IV black, hindtarsomere V contrastingly ferruginous.

FIGURES 31–38. *Podagritus propodealis* (female holotype): 31. clypeus in frontal view; 32. head in dorsal view (arrow shows orbital fovea); 33. orbital fovea at a higher magnification; 34. pronotal collar (arrows show pronotal tubercles); 35. propodeum in dorsal view; 36. propodeum in lateral view; 37. hindtibia in lateral view; 38. tergum I in dorsal view.

♀.—Orbital fovea with punctures markedly finer and sparser than adjacent vertex (Figs 32, 33). Flagellomere I 2.1 × as long as wide apically, flagellomere II 2.2 ×; apical flagellomere 1.7 × as long as wide basally. Erect setae of forefemoral venter basally and those of foretrochanter up to about one midocellar diameter long. Foretibia without spines on outer surface. Right forebasitarsus with four rake spines, left one with five spines. Hindtibia slightly clavate (Fig. 37). Tergum I 3.7 × as long as its greatest width, spiracle located slightly behind one third of its length. Lateral margin of pygidial plate straight in lateral view. Length 12.1 mm.

♂.—Unknown.

Geographic Range.—Known only from the type locality in Western Australia (Fig. 39).

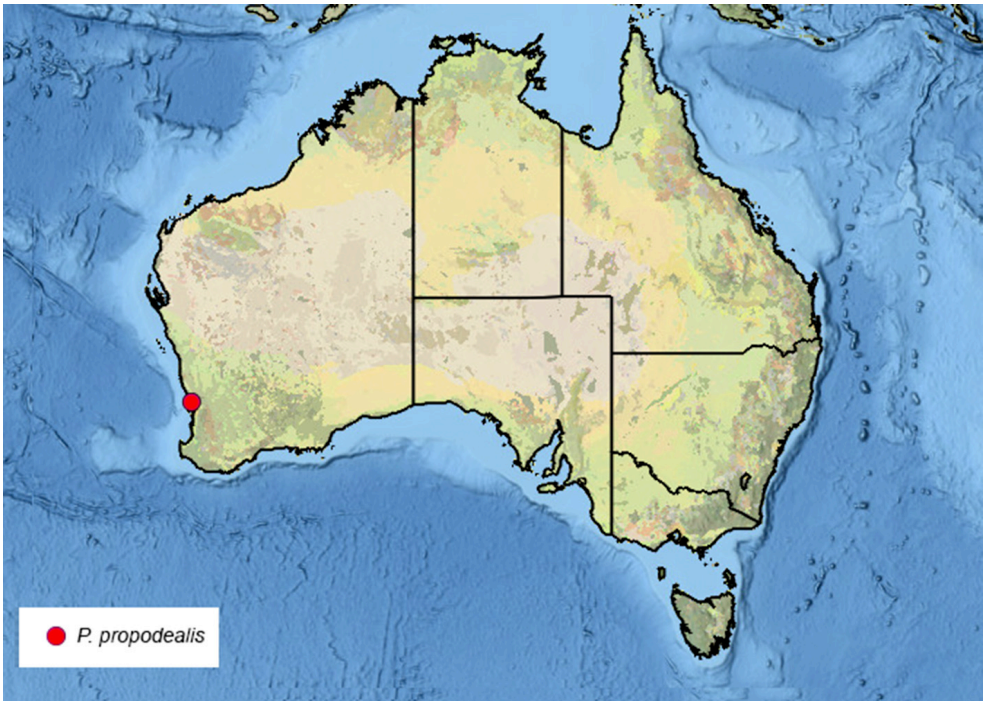


FIGURE 39. Collecting locality of *Podagritus propodealis*.

Flight Period.—6 September, i.e. during the Australian early spring.

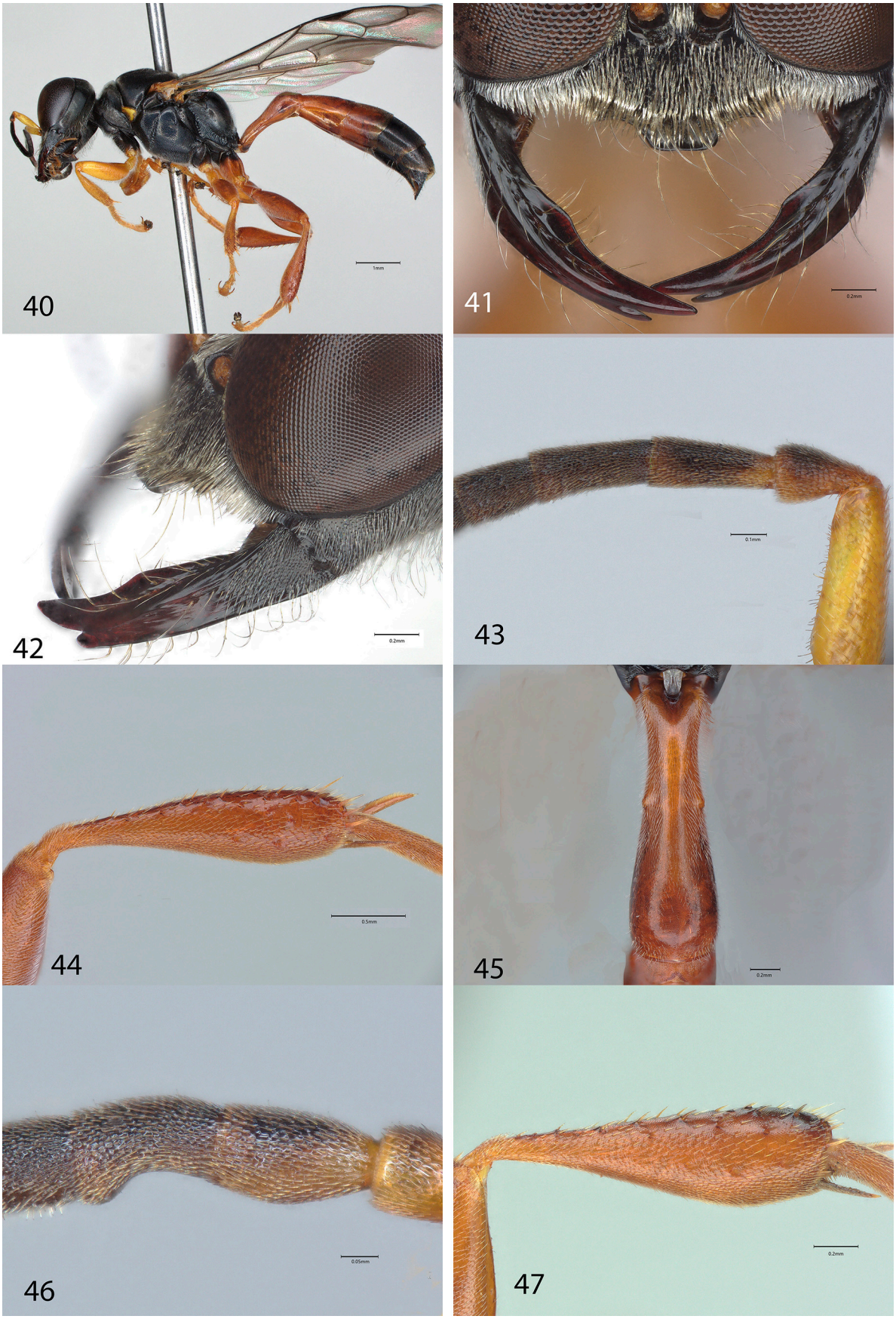
Material Examined.—Holotype: ♀, Western Australia: Yanchep National Park (northern boundary) at 31.5063°S 115.6811°E, 6 Sept 2021, T.F. Houston collector (WAM, Registration Number 114459).

Podagritus noongaris Leclercq

(Figs 40–47, 48, 49, 50)

Podagritus noongaris Leclercq, 1998:300, ♀. Holotype: ♀, Australia: Western Australia: 2 km WNW of Noongar at 31°21'S 118°57'E (ANIC), examined.—Leclercq, 1998:292 (in key to Australian *Podagritus*).

Recognition.—*Podagritus noongaris* has all the legs ferruginous (including tarsi) except the black forecoxa, and at least the forefemur yellow ventrally, pronotal lobe yellow, basal gastral segments ferruginous, mandible bidentate apically, clypeal lobe truncate apically, pronotal collar not striate laterally, propodeal enclosure smooth (not rugose), and pygidial plate of female with lateral margin straight. The female has flagellomeres I and II of equal length, each one 2.2–2.4 × as long as apically wide (Fig. 43). The male has flagellomere I 1.8–2.1 × as long as wide apically, compressed ventrally into an obtuse carina and flagellomere II emarginate ventrally (Fig. 46). Some females of *P. apivorus* Pulawski are similar, but they differ by a much shorter gastral segment I (its length is 1.6–2.0 its greatest width, rather than 3.0–3.2), and the pronotal lobe brown posteriorly (all yellow in *P. noongaris*). Unlike *P. paynesis* Leclercq, *P. noongaris* has no lateral tubercle on the pronotal collar.



FIGURES 40–47. *Podagritus noongaris*: 40. whole body of female in lateral view; 41. female clypeus in frontal view; 42. female clypeus in oblique lateral view showing raised lamella; 43. flagellomeres I and II of female; 44. female hindtibia (slightly clavate); 45. female tergum I; 46. male flagellomeres I and II; 47. male hindtibia (moderately clavate).

Description (Fig. 40).—Clypeus flat in profile except its lamella slightly raised, forming obtuse angle with remaining surface (Fig. 42), free margin of middle lobe with central part truncate, flanked on each side by shallow concavity (about twice as wide as diameter of antennal socket) and obtuse tooth (Fig. 41). Ventral end of occipital carina effaced. Mandible bidentate apically. Pronotal collar slightly below level of scutum (which is relatively flat), neither carinate nor striate, rounded laterally in female and many males, in some males with insignificant, rounded lateral tubercle; median incision about as long as collar. Omalus well defined only ventrally (above its meeting point with episternal sulcus), about twice as long as midocellar diameter. Mesopleural setae appressed, shorter than midocellar diameter. Propodeal enclosure not delimited, practically unsculptured; median sulcus of posterior surface with lateral carina ventrally; carinae divergent dorsally (slightly so in male, more so in female). Posterior margin of submarginal cell with proximal portion varying from 1.5 × to 3.0 × as long as distal portion in female, as long as 1.2–1.3 × distal portion in male. Hindcoxa without dorsolateral carina.

Head black, including mandible and flagellum, scape and venter of pedicel yellow; thorax and propodeum black, pronotal lobe yellow. Humeral plate light brown with foremargin black. Legs all ferruginous except forecoxae black and fore- and midfemora yellow ventrally. Gastral terga I and II all ferruginous, also base of tergum III in female and most of tergum III in male; remainder black.

♀.—Orbital fovea densely punctate, like surrounding area. Flagellomeres I and II of equal length, 2.2–2.4 × as long as apically wide; following flagellomeres longer than wide, apical flagellomere 1.9–2.0 × as long as wide basally. Forefemoral venter basally with setae about as long as 0.7 × midocellar diameter, those of foretrochanteral venter about 0.5 × midocellar diameter. Foretibia without spines on outer surface. Forebasitarsus with five rake spines in most specimens, with four in some. Hindtibia slightly clavate (Fig. 44). Tergum I 3.0–3.2 × as long as its greatest width, spiracle located about its midlength. Lateral margin of pygidial plate straight. Length 9.3–10.0 mm

♂.—Flagellomere I 1.8–2.1 × as long as wide apically, with ventral margin compressed into obtuse carina and in many specimens slightly convex; flagellomere II 1.9–2.0 × as long as wide apically, emarginate ventrally (Fig. 46); flagellomeres III and IV with placoids. Hindtibia moderately clavate (Fig. 47). Tergum I 2.6–2.9 × as long as its greatest width, spiracle located slightly behind one third of its length. Length 7.3–8.6 mm.

FIGURE 48. A female of *Podagritus noongaris* with her dipteron prey (photograph by Kerry Stuart).

Prey (Figs. 48, 49).—Several specimens received were supplied with a label "*Podagritus* sp., Creyk Park flycatcher", with no further details.

FIGURE 49. A prey of *Podagritus noongaris*: an unidentified fly (photograph by Terry F. Houston).

Geographic Range.—Known from two localities in Western Australia (Fig. 50).

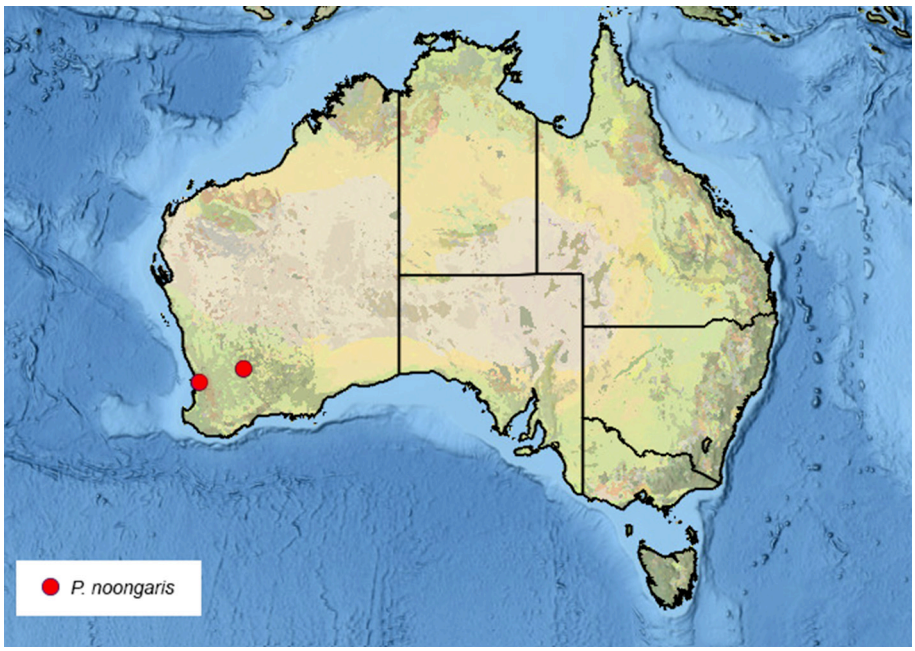


FIGURE 50. Collecting localities of *Podagritus noongaris*.

Material Examined.—Western Australia: Creyk Park in Armadale (a southeastern suburb of Perth) at 32.132°S 116.015°E, Kerry Stuart collector, 25 Aug. 2021 (2 ♀, WAM), 27 Aug. 2021 (2 ♀, CAS; 5 ♀, WAM), 18 Aug. 2022 (3 ♂, CAS, 3 ♂, WAM), 19 Aug. 2022 (2 ♂, WAM), 20 Aug. 2022 (3 ♂, CAS; 5 ♀, 2 ♂, WAM), 21 Aug. 2022 (5 ♀, 1 ♂, WAM), 4 Sept. 2022 (1 ♀, WAM), 9 Sept. 2023 (1 ♀, WAM), 11 Sept. 2023 (1 ♀, WAM); 2 km WSW Noongar at 31°21'S 118°57'E (1 ♀, ANIC, holotype of *Podagritus noongaris*).

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