

collected a broad diversity of less economically important ant species, mainly from Mt. Austen (Guadalcanal) and Kukum—the nearby Solomon Is. Department of Agriculture farm. These specimens, most of which were deposited at the ANIC, included many new species in addition to the first records of *Problomyrmex* (Taylor 1965) and *Colobostruma* (Bolton 2000) for the Solomon Islands. Interestingly, Greenslade's (1968) work on the avifauna of the Solomon Islands was the first to apply the taxon cycle model to birds.

E.O. Wilson included many species from the Solomon Islands during his revisionary work of the Melanesian ant fauna, including species currently in the genera *Amblyopone*, *Leptogenys*, *Platythyrea* and *Stigmatomma* (1958a); *Ponera*, *Cryptopone*, *Hypoponera*, *Pachycondyla* and *Rhytidoponera* (1958b); *Anochetus* and *Odontomachus* (1959c); and *Cerapachys* (1959d). Wilson & Taylor (1967) added several new species records for the Solomons, including *Ponera incerta* (Wheeler) and *Strumigenys karawajewi* Brown (as *S. dubia* (Brown)). Wilson and Hunt (1967) included records for the Solomons. In addition to these taxonomic studies, Wilson also included ants from the Solomons in his influential papers on the taxon cycle hypothesis (Wilson 1959a; 1961) and the theory of island biogeography (MacArthur and Wilson 1967).

Wilson's (1962) paper on the ants of Rennell and Bellona Islands examined specimens collected from three sources: a Danish Expedition (Wolff 1955); a British expedition (Bradley 1955), and a private collection made on Rennell and Bellona for several weeks during 1955, by Mr. E.S. Brown. Wilson recorded 25 species of ants in 17 genera from Rennell (including the first record of *Dilobocondyla* from the Solomons). He considered these to represent a large percentage of the actual ant diversity, but admitted that the lack of cryptobiotic ponerine and myrmicine species suggest that his list is incomplete. He concluded that the Rennell ant fauna is primarily composed of widespread Pacific natives that invaded the island relatively recently and are representative of 'Stage-I' species discussed in his taxon cycle hypothesis (Wilson 1959a; 1961).

Robert Taylor, in addition to describing *Problomyrmex salomonis* (Taylor 1965), also described *Eurhopalothrix greensladei* (Taylor 1968), and *Stigmatomma gnoma* (= *Amblyopone gnoma*) (Taylor 1979) from specimens collected by P.J.M. Greenslade on or near Mt. Austen. Rudolf Kohout's work on *Polyrhachis* added several new species records to the Solomons, introduced new synonyms and nomenclatural changes, and included the description of three new species (*P. greensladei*, *P. setosa*, *P. undulata*) endemic to the Solomons (Kohout 1990; 1998; 2006). Barry Bolton described *Polyrhachis nofra* (Bolton 1975), from the Solomons, provided the replacement name of *Tetramorium mutatum* Bolton for the junior secondary homonym *Triglyphothrix* (= *Tetramorium*) *pulchella* Mann (Bolton 1985), and added new records of dacetines in the Solomons (Bolton 2000). Bolton (1976) also described *Tetramorium vombis* from specimens Mann (1919) mistakenly identified as *T. obesa* André. Kugler described *Rogeria megastigmatica* from a Greenslade collection made on Guadalcanal (Kugler 1994). Lattke included the Solomon Islands in his biogeographic analysis of *Gnamptogenys* in Southeast Asia (Lattke 2003) and described two new species (*G. preciosa* and *G. solomonensis*) from there (Lattke 2004). Lucky & Sarnat (2008) included *Lordomyrma epinotalis* Mann in their phylogenetic and biogeographic analysis of the ge-