

Is.) the original description lists the type locality as *Vavao (îles des Amis)*, which suggests Tonga (often referred to in older literature as the ‘Friendly Islands’) is the more likely country. Moreover, the species does not appear in any of the reviewed literature as occurring in the Solomons.

*Camponotus reticulatus* Roger, 1863: 139. Type locality: Sri Lanka. The first record of *C. reticulatus* Roger appeared in Wilson (1962). Wilson explicitly applied *C. reticulatus* Roger to the Solomons material that Wheeler (1934) referred to as *C. reticulatus* subsp. *bedoti* Emery. In following the current classification (Bolton 2012), we accept *C. bedoti* Emery as a valid species, and apply that name to all the material from the Solomons referred to as *C. reticulatus* Roger. The decision to do so is somewhat arbitrary given the current state of taxonomy for Indo-Australian *Camponotus*, but we believe that both names refer to the same species in the Solomons.

*Hypoponera pallidula* (Emery, 1900): 320. Type locality: New Guinea. Mann (1919) reported this species as occurring in the Solomon Is., but Wilson (1958b) believed Mann’s specimens belonged to *Ponera sororcula* (= *Hypoponera sororcula*) Wilson.

*Leptogenys laeviceps* (Smith, 1857): 69. Type locality: Borneo. Mann (1919) reported this species as occurring in the Solomon Islands, but Wilson (1958a) considered Mann’s specimens to be a mixed series, part of which belong to *Leptogenys diminuta* Smith, F. and the other part to *Leptogenys oresbia* Wilson.

*Odontomachus haematodus* (Linnaeus, 1758): 582. Type locality: “America meridionali.” It is presumed that specimens referred to as *O. haematodus* by Mann (1919), Wheeler (1934; 1935a) and E. S. Brown (1959) prior to Wilson’s (1959b) revision belong instead to *O. simillimus* Smith, F.

*Odontomachus insularis* Guérin-Ménéville, 1844: 423. Type locality: Cuba. Forel (1910) reported this species as occurring in the Solomon Is., but it is more likely that this was a misidentification and that the specimens he examined belong to *Odontomachus simillimus* Smith, F. *Odontomachus insularis* is not known from the Old World and was not included in Wilson (1959c).

*Pheidole punctulata* Mayr, 1866: 899. Type locality: South Africa. Forel (1910) reported this species as occurring in the Solomon Is., but it is more likely that the specimens he examined belong to the cosmopolitan tramp *Pheidole megacephala*.

*Philidris cordata* (Smith, F. 1859): 137. Type locality: Indonesia, Aru I. In his introduction, Greenslade (1972) treated *Iridomyrmex cordatus* (= *Philidris cordata*) Smith, F. as the senior synonym of *I. cordatus* var. *myrmecodiae* (= *P. myrmecodiae*) Emery. However, *P. myrmecodiae* has been accepted as a valid species since 1903