

(Bolton 2012; Shattuck 1994). The correct name for the Solomons material would require comparison against type material for both taxa. In the meantime, our decision to use *P. myrmecodiae* rather than *P. cordata* reflects our belief that (1) insofar as the Solomon Is. are concerned, the use of both names refer to the same species; and (2) there is no taxonomic evidence proposed by Greenslade that Mann's (1919) use of *P. myrmecodiae* was misapplied.

Tetramorium obesum André, 1887: 294. Type locality: India. Mann (1919) misidentified a series of specimens as belonging to *T. obesa* André that Bolton (1976) subsequently described as *Tetramorium vombis*. We assume here that the specimens referred to as *T. obesum* by Taylor (1976) are also *T. vombis*.

Makira Island Survey

We collected a total of 67 described species and 30 presumptive species that are either undescribed or that we were unable to determine. Based on comparisons with type material, previously determined material and literature review, we suspect approximately 15 of the presumptive species are new to science. These taxa are included in Appendix 2. The survey added 67 new species records to Makira of taxa included in Appendixes 1 and 2, bringing the total number of species known from the island to 142. The survey also added 28 new species records to the Solomon Islands. Of these, six are previously described species (including three introduced species), and the remainder of species are included in Appendix 2.

Island records and sampling analysis

Our research recovered species occurrence records for 32 individual islands and five island groups out of the approximately 75 named small to large individual islands and approximately 12 named island groups. These occurrence records are presented in Appendix 3. The 261 taxon names include the 215 described species and subspecies from Appendix 1, the 22 presumptive undescribed species from Appendix 2, and 24 additional morphospecies that likely represent a mixture of previously described species and undescribed species. This latter group is restricted to specimens collected during the 2008 Makira survey. The five islands with the highest number of species records, listed from greatest to least, are: Makira (142 spp.), Guadalcanal (107 spp.), Malaita (71 spp.), Santa Isabel (68 spp.), and Rennell (66 spp.). Fourteen individual islands have occurrence records for between 11–38 species. Thirteen individual islands have occurrence records for between 1–8 species.

The ten most widely distributed species, with the number of islands each is reported from, are: *Odontomachus simillimus* (27), *Anoplolepis gracilipes* (18), *Camponotus bedoti* (17), *Nylanderia vaga* (15), *Anochetus graeffei* (13), *Eurhopalothrix procera* (13),