To A. papuana, p. 828

Type deposition. Holotype and most paratypes, including female, in ANIC (type No. 7524); paratypes in BISHOP, BM (NH), CM, DASF, GM, MCZ.

Worker Diagnosis

Dimensions. (Holotype, selected smallest Bulolo paratype, selected largest Bulolo paratype, Kokoda paratype): aggregate total length (TL) *c.* 4·2, 3·9, 4·5, 3·7 (this measurement is greatly affected here by relative contraction of the gastral segments); midline head length, including clypeal denticles (HL) 0·81, 0·78, 0·86, 0·73; head width, immediately behind genal teeth (HW) 0·73, 0·69, 0·76, 0·64; maximum chord length of scape (SL) 0·51, 0·49, 0·54, 0·45; outer length of mandible (ML) 0·62, 0·58, 0·63, 0·53; pronotum width (PW) 0·46, 0·43, 0·50, 0·41; Weber's length of mesosoma (WL) 1·03, 0·99, 1·11, 0·93; midline length of petiolar dorsum 0·40, 0·36, 0·42, 0·35; petiolar node width 0·42, 0·39, 0·45, 0·36; midline length of postpetiolar dorsum 0·32, 0·29, 0·33, 0·27; postpetiolar width 0·50, 0·47, 0·55, 0·44. Palpal formula (holotype dissected) *maxillary* 3 : *labial* 2.

Specimens of this species should be easily identifiable. Diagnostic characters as in key couplets 1*b*, 2*b*, 3*b*, and 4*a* above; general features as in Figs 5–8.

The mandibular dentition includes a minute reclinate subapical tooth, separated by a relatively long diastema from the first of four sets of paired median teeth. These are followed by two basal teeth, each clearly representing the ventral element of an original pair, since the dorsal elements of each are present. That of the first is a small, somewhat vestigial tooth situated about halfway between its twin and the basalmost set of paired teeth. It clearly aligns with the dorsal elements of the paired series, while its twin is ventrally serial. The second basal tooth has its apparent dorsal twin present as a rounded cusp on its dorsal surface (Fig. 6).

Female Diagnosis

The female paratype resembles the workers in all the usual features. Her mesosomal structure is complete, indicating the normal presence of wings; compound eyes and ocelli are well developed. The specimen has the following dimensions: HL 0·82; HW 0·73; SL 0·51; ML 0·62; PW 0·51; WL 1·13; dorsal petiolar length 0·39; petiolar node width 0·44; dorsal postpetiolar length 0·35; postpetiolar width 0·55.

Relationships

A. papuana provides a plausible link between *A. celata* and the Asian *silvestrii* group species *A. silvestrii* and *A. luzonica* (Wheeler & Chapman). Its affinities appear to be with South-East Asian rather than Australian species of *Amblyopone*. Types or type-compared specimens of all species of the *A. saundersi* group have been examined in confirming the separate status of *A. papuana*.

Amblyopone celata Mann
(Figs 9–12, 21)

Synonymy

See Wilson (1958, p. 143). Mann (1919) placed *celata* in *Stigmatomma* subgenus *Fulakora*, now synonymized under *Amblyopone* (Brown 1960).

Distribution and Material Examined

Known only from the *Solomon Is.*, with most previously published records stemming from the original 1916 collections of W. M. Mann (WMM). All of the follow-