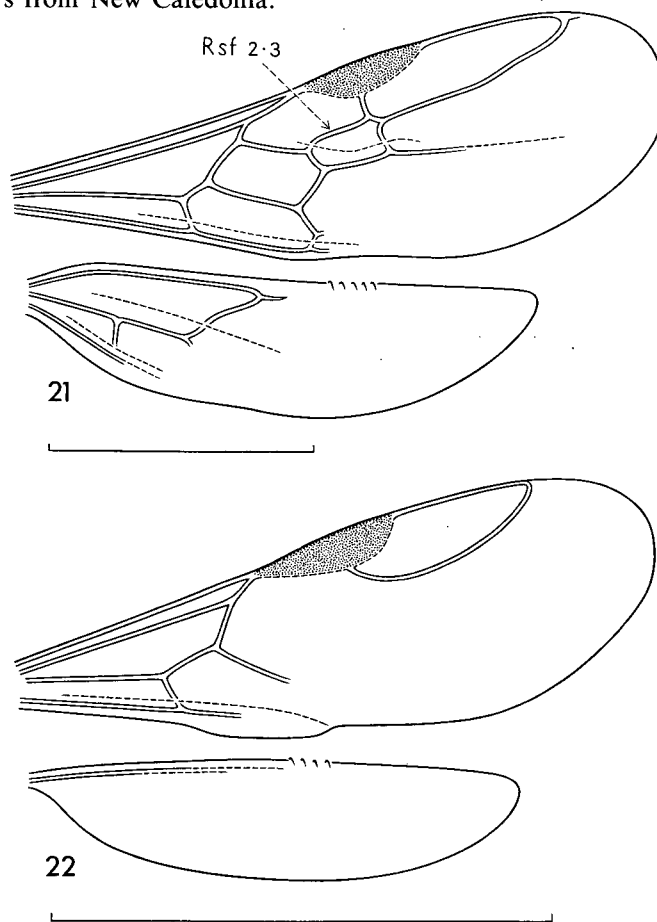


rotting wood in montane forest. Note that all of these collections are from high elevations, most of them certainly above 800 m. Such records seem to be characteristic in the tropical parts of the range of this remarkably widespread species, as indicated also by the Wilson records from New Guinea and Tanna (Wilson 1959), and Emery's from New Caledonia.



**Figs 21 and 22.** *Amblyopone*, female wing venation: 21, *A. celata*, Mt Austen, Guadalcanal; 22, *A. gnoma*, Mt Austen, Guadalcanal. Scale lines, 1 mm.

A similar high-elevation distribution pattern evidently occurs further south between latitudes  $16^{\circ} 30'$  and  $18^{\circ} 30'$ , in tropical north Queensland, in the main 'base-of-peninsula' rain forests of the Mossman-Tully area. I have surveyed this area extensively and have taken *A. australis* frequently, but only at elevations above 330 m. The species has never been encountered at a number of well worked sites at lower elevations in this area. The depressed lower elevational limit, compared with that in New Guinea, could be explained as a result of latitudinal shift. Further north on Cape York Peninsula *australis* has been collected at Upper Lankelly Creek in the McIlwraith Range, near Coen, in rain forest of the 'mid-peninsula' system (G. B. Monteith, 10-11 June 1971) (ANIC).