

*Known distribution*

Rain forest habitats; mainland Papua New Guinea at least to 700 m elevation; New Britain, and the Solomon Islands of Vella Lavella, Santa Isabel, Nggela and Guadalcanal.

*Variation*

I have seen 36 workers and two dealate queens from the Solomon Islands, and 23 workers from mainland Papua New Guinea. The distribution of large specialised hairs on the head and mesosoma in New Guinea specimens follows that described by Brown and Kempf (1960, p. 216, fig. 45). In undamaged specimens there are four hairs in each of the two posterior transverse rows on the head and one pair straddle the mesonotum. All Solomon Islands specimens lack the lateral hairs of the cephalic series in question, and none have erect hairs on the mesosoma. The specialised pilosity is often lost in *Eurhopalothrix* specimens, but no New Guinea example completely lacks all six relevant hairs, and the other cephalic hairs on the Solomon Islands specimens are nearly always fully intact. These differences, if consistent, could indicate that specimens recorded from the Solomon Islands as *E. brevicornis* in fact represent a separate sibling species.

***Eurhopalothrix australis* Brown and Kempf**

*New records.*— AUSTRALIA: QUEENSLAND: Alexandra Bay, 16° 12' S, 145° 26' E, < 50 m; Thornton Range, 16° 14' S, 145° 26' E, ca 100 m; Black Mountain Rd, N of Kuranda, 16° 45' S, 145° 35' E, ca 430 m; Mt Tiptree, 17° 03' S, 145° 38' E, ca 730 m; Upper Mulgrave River, 17° 15' S, 145° 46' E, ca 75 m; 4 km E of Lake Barrine, 17° 16' S, 145° 41' E, ca 700 m; Lake Eacham National Park, 17° 18' S, 145° 37' E, ca 760 m; Crater National Park, 17° 26' S, 145° 31' E, ca 1000 m; ca 12 km SE of Millaa Millaa, ca 600 m; 12 km S of Ravenshoe, 17° 43' S, 145° 30' E, ca 1000 m; 20 km S of Ravenshoe, 17° 49' S, 145° 32' E, ca 800 m; Crawford's Lookout, ca 320 m; Lacey's Creek, 17° 52' S, 146° 04' E, ca 40 m; McNamee Creek, 17° 40' S, 145° 48' E, ca 400 m (all preceding records from rain forest berlesates, collected between 19.vi.1971 and 11.vii.1971 by RWT and JEF); near Kenilworth, 26° 36' S, 152° 43' E, berlesate, rain forest, ca 150 m, 17.iii.1973, RWT; Canungra Creek, 4 mi. S of Canungra, berlesate, rain forest, 14.iii.1971, GBM. (All ANIC.)

*Known distribution*

Rain forest habitats in eastern Australia, on or east of the main divide, from Alexandra Bay, north Queensland (lat. 16° 12' S) to Dorrigo National Park, northern New South Wales (lat. 30° 22' S). *E. australis* occupies a wide elevational range in the "base of peninsula" rain forest area of north Queensland, from which most of the above new records originate.

***Eurhopalothrix caledonica* Brown and Kempf**

*New records.*— NEW CALEDONIA: Col d' Amieu, N of La Foa, litter berlesate, rain forest, ca 500 m, 7.viii.1978, S&JP [ANIC, BM(NH), MCZ]; Col de Mouirange, 30 km E of Nouméa, litter berlesate, rain forest near pond, ca 300 m, 11.viii.1978, S&JP (ANIC).

*Known distribution*

Known only from New Caledonia.

***Eurhopalothrix punctata* (Szabó)**

*New record.*— PAPUA NEW GUINEA: CENTRAL PROVINCE: Kauai River, Manari, 9° 11' S, 147° 37' E, under log, rain forest, ca 700 m, 13.viii.1976, PSW (ANIC).

*Known distribution*

Mainland Papua New Guinea; previously reported localities include Madang, Stephansort (= Bogadjim, 5° 26' S, 145° 45' E), Hansemann Mountains (?= Mt Hansemann, 5° 10' S, 145° 45' E), and lower Busu River near Lae.

*Note*

The queen from Kunai Creek near Wau discussed as *Eurhopalothrix* sp. in my 1968 paper (p. 339) seems unlikely to be *E. punctata* as suggested there.