A. acutiventris is distinguished from all other known Australian formicine ants by the following "key" characters: antennae 11-segmented; eyes clearly defined, multifaceted, with diameter approximating that of an antennal scape; second funicular segment as long as first.

Other Australian *Acropyga* species

The 2 other described Australian *Acropyga* species are represented by syntypes in the ANIC. They are *A. indistincta* Crawley (type locality: Mundaring (31/116), W.A.), and *A. myops* Forel (type locality: Bombala (36/149), N.S.W.)—see Taylor (1987).

At least 8 other species are present in the ANIC (several represented only by nuptial queens and males collected in flight). Records are from the following grid cells: NORTHERN TERRITORY: 11/133, 12/132. QUEENSLAND: 10/142, 12/143, 16/145, 17/145, 18/145, 22/150, 26/152, 27/153. NEW SOUTH WALES/AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY: 28/153, 33/151, 33/152, 35/148, 35/149, 35/150, 36/149. VICTORIA: 37/141, 37/144. SOUTH AUSTRALIA: 32/134, 33/138, 34/139. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: 31/116. Some of the northern specimens could be conspecific with others from Papua New Guinea.

Acropyga might be substantially species-rich in southern Australia. I have, for example, collected 4 apparently undescribed species near Long Beach, Batemans Bay (35/150), N.S.W. Three of them are represented only by queens (many specimens, each taken with a transported pseudococcid) and males, collected on different occasions swarming diurnally, and apparently orientating above a silver-grey motor car, always parked at the same spot, adjacent to a house near partly cleared tall *Eucalyptus* forest. Batemans Bay is not far from Bombala, the type locality of *A. myops*, so at least 5 species could be present in south-eastern N.S.W.

Camponotus Mayr

Camponotus johnclarki Taylor nom.n.

Notostigma sanguinea Clark, 1930: 116. A secondary homonym by present assignment to *Camponotus*; nec *Camponotus* (*Camponotus*) *japonicus* Mayr var. *sanguinea* Viehmeyer (a junior synonym of *Camponotus herculeanus* (L.); synonymy by Yasumatsu and W. L. Brown 1951: 37).

The endemic Australian genus *Notostigma* includes 2 rain-forest-inhabiting species known only from limited ranges in eastern Qld and north-eastern N.S.W. (see below). *Notostigma sanguinea* was described from south-western W.A. (Original localities Perth (31/115), Ludlow (33/115)). It has thus always been biogeographically anomalous.

Notostigma superficially resembles *Camponotus*, but is immediately distinguished by its possession of metapleural glands, structures apparently absent in all Australian and most other species of *Camponotus* (see Hölldobler and Engel-Siegel 1984). The only exception to this condition known to me is that of the widespread South-East Asian *C. gigas* (Latreille), a relatively large species of *Camponotus* which has well-developed metapleural glands. This might imply that *gigas* should be classified elsewhere, perhaps in a reinstated genus *Dinomyrmex* Ashmead, of which it is the type species by monotypy (*Dinomyrmex* is currently cited either as a subgenus or junior synonym of *Camponotus*). Assignment of *gigas* to *Notostigma* is precluded, since it is otherwise close to *Camponotus* in detailed overall physiognomy. In this and other regards Clark's "*Notostigma sanguineus*", which lacks metapleural glands, is a *Camponotus*, wrongly assigned to *Notostigma*.

The *nomen novum* designated above is required because of the secondary homonymy indicated.

I have seen 2 worker syntypes (a major and a minor) of *C. johnclarki* (Ludlow (33/115), W.A., MVMA). The ANIC has 6 topotypic workers with Ludlow data labels identical to those of the syntypes, but lacking indication of type status. They have been labelled as type-compared paradigms. Other records are from at or near the