

following localities: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Darlington, Mundaring (31/116); 25 mi (40.2 km) EbyS Ravensthorpe, 27 mi (43.4 km) E Ravensthorpe (33/120); 44 mi (70.7 km) W. Esperance, Esperance, Gibson (33/121); Goora Rock (provenance not known). SOUTH AUSTRALIA: 15 km W of Murray Bridge (35/139) (Collectors: J. Clark, I. F. B. Common, T. Greaves, BBL, M. S. Upton, RWT).

It is interesting that, when preparing the lists of *Notostigma* records given below, I found several eastern *Camponotus* species included in error with spirit-stored samples sorted as *Notostigma* in the ANIC by various myrmecologists, including B. B. Lowery, P. S. Ward and myself.

***Camponotus macareaveyi* Taylor nom.n.**

Camponotus sanguineus McAreevey, 1949: 18. A primary junior homonym of *Camponotus* (*Camponotus*) *japonicus* Mayr var. *sanguinea* Viehmeyer (a junior synonym of *Camponotus herculeanus* (L.); synonymy by Yasumatsu and W. L. Brown 1951: 37).

This long-standing homonymy was not recognised until the above secondary homonymy in *Camponotus* of *C. sanguinea* Clark, ex *Notostigma*, was investigated. The holotype major worker of *C. macareaveyi* and a paratype minor worker are in the ANIC.

***Echinopla* Fr. Smith**

Two species of *Echinopla* are known from Australia, and the ANIC has syntypes (donated by MHNG) of the 3 available names they share. All were established by Forel (1901) with type locality Mackay (21/149), Qld.

***Echinopla australis* Forel**

Echinopla australis Forel, 1901: 75.

E. australis is readily distinguished from *E. turneri* Forel (see below) by the presence of a strong, distinctly incised metanotal groove crossing the mesosomal dorsum of the worker. This species is known from Papua New Guinea and eastern Cape York Peninsula, south to beyond latitude 21°S, at Eton, near Mackay.

I have not investigated the status of *E. australis octodentata* Stitz, 1911: 381; type locality "New Guinea", which could be a junior synonym of *australis*. There seem to be no likely Melanesian senior synonyms of either *australis* or *turneri*.

Like many arboreal ants *E. australis* is seldom collected unless especially sought. It nests in hollow twigs, apparently frequents well-insolated rain forest fringes and canopy, and is most frequently taken running on vines and vegetation at the edges of rain forest or mangrove thickets, or where tree-fall clearings in closed forest are penetrated by sunlight.

Modern PAPUA NEW GUINEA material (ANIC) is from the Bulolo River Valley, 6 km NE of Wau (rain forest, 1100 m, RWT, vi.1962) and Bupu River near Lae (from branches and vines on fallen tree, lowland rain forest, BBL, 17.i.1968).

QUEENSLAND records are from: 9 km ENE of Mt Tozer (12/143) (pyrethrum knockdown, rain forest edge, TAW and A. Calder, 5-10.vi.1986); Noah Beach, Cape Tribulation N.P. (16/145) (ex dead mangrove branch on ground, R. R. Snelling, 18.xii.1988); Cairns (16/154) (on vines, disturbed rain forest, RWT, 4.vi.1962); Bellenden Ker landing, Russell River (17/145) (nest in dead mangrove branch, BBL, 4.viii.1975); Deeral Landing (17/145) (strays on tall mangroves, BBL, 4.viii.1975); Hull Head, 13 km E of Tully (17/146) (2 colonies in dead twigs, mangrove swamp, BBL, 21.ix.1980, 17.v.1981); Crystal Creek N.P. (18/146), near Paluma, N of Townsville (stray worker, gallery forest, BBL, 11.i.1977); 30 km N of Giru, at Cape Cleveland, near Australian Institute of Marine Science (19/147) (colony ex vine, small gully near beach, BBL, 8.ix.1980); Mt Elliott N.P., Pangola Park near Giru (19/147) (colony ex dead twig on tree in creek bed, BBL, 31.iii.1980); Airlie Beach near Proserpine (20/148) (colony in hollow twig, rain forest, BBL, 2.v.1981); 10 km SW of Eton (21/148) (colony ex dead twig, gallery rain forest, BBL, 5.iii.1981).