

(Beech Forest (38/143), Vic.: holotype (labelled "type"), MVMA; 3 topotypical type-compared vouchers, ANIC). (2) *P. depressiceps similis* McAreevey, 1947 (Mt Kosciusko (36/148), N.S.W.: holotype (labelled "type"), 5 paratypes (so labelled) on 2 pins, MVMA; 3 topotypical type-compared vouchers, ANIC).

***Prolasius wilsoni* McAreevey. Stat.n.**

Prolasius hemiflavus wilsoni McAreevey, 1947: 18.

P. wilsoni (Bogong Plains (36/147), Vic.: holotype (labelled "type"), 2 paratypes (so labelled), MVMA; 3 paratypes (so labelled), ANIC) is distinct from *P. hemiflavus* Clark, 1934 (Beech Forest (38/143), Vic.: 3 paratypes (so labelled), ANIC).

***Pseudonotoncus* Clark**

This endemic Australian genus is represented by a number of specimens in the ANIC and elsewhere. Considerable variation is evidenced in colour and sculpturation, the latter especially on the propodeum and petiole, but available specimens reveal no convincing reason to recognise more than a single taxon. These are 2 nominal species (Taylor 1987), the senior of which is *Pseudonotoncus hirsutus* Clark 1934.

I have for some time used the aggregate name *Pseudonotoncus (hirsutus)* when identifying *Pseudonotoncus* specimens, thus setting aside the second, and junior, species name, *P. turneri* Donisthorpe, without declaring it to be a synonym of *P. hirsutus*, but indicating that (*hirsutus*) could cover more than a single species. This is reasonable usage pending the accumulation of more informative collections. The procedure utilises the provisions of Art. 6 of *The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (3rd edn, 1985).

Clark would evidently have split the species or complex recognised here. He used the name *turneri* on the determination label of a Stanthorpe, Qld, specimen in the ANIC, and evidently accepted the existence of a possible third species, since a worker from Woori Yallock, Vic., has his determination label bearing an unpublished species name.

Most records of *P. (hirsutus)* are from eastern coastal areas, from just north of the Qld/N.S.W. border (the *P. turneri* type locality is Tamborine Mt, Qld), south to southern Victoria, with the most westerly known site on the Otway Peninsula, at Gelibrand, the type locality of *P. hirsutus*. I have collected a single worker, which perhaps represents a relict population, much further north, at high elevations on Mt Elliott (19°29'S 146°59'E), south-west of Townsville, Qld (rain forest, nocturnal stray on tree trunk, 1050 m, 6-7.vi.1977, RWT). At the time of collection (near mid-winter) the rain-forested, upper slopes of Mt Elliott were observed to be exceptionally depauperate in ants, and the same was (and is generally) true of the mammals and birds (testé J. W. Winter). This locality is somewhat geographically isolated from the generally warmer, high-altitude rain forests of the Atherton Tableland further north. Mt Elliott seems to be climatically unsuitable for occupation by ant taxa found on the northern tableland rain forests. The mountain would justify careful collecting for ants in summer, when higher activity levels might significantly increase the species yield.

Known grid cells of record for *Pseudonotoncus* are: QUEENSLAND: 19/146; 27/153, 28/151; Victoria 37/145, 38/143.

***Stigmacros* Forel**

W. L. Brown (1955) eschewed formal taxonomic recognition of the 6 *Stigmacros* subgenera established in McAreevey's (1957) monograph of this endemic Australian genus. This opinion I support—it is very unlikely that truly monophyletic taxa are represented by the named *Stigmacros* "subgenera" (apart from the monotypic *Chariostigmacros* McAreevey and *Pseudostigmacros* McAreevey).

I have examined type material of all 46 *Stigmacros* species and 2 junior synonyms discussed in McAreevey's (1957) monograph and listed by Taylor and D. R. Brown