

Forel—the *only* person in this account to have seen the relevant holotype). The first option is recommended, because there are valid doubts about both genus and subfamily.

Consider that, prior to 1911, Forel had personally defined both relevant genera—*Turneria* in 1895, with type species *T. bidentata* (Forel 1895); and *Stigmacros* in 1902 (*Stigmacros* was originally called *Acantholepis* subgenus *Acrostigma* (Forel 1902), a name changed by Forel to *Acantholepis* subgenus *Stigmacros* in 1905, due to the junior homonymy of his *Acrostigma* (Forel 1905). *Stigmacros* was raised to generic rank by Emery in 1925). Also, he had correctly assigned a second species to *Turneria* (*T. dahlia* in 1901), and 5 species to *Stigmacros* (*australis*, *bosii*, *clivispina*, and *froggatti* in 1902; *aemula* in 1907). *Stigmacros* specimens have a well-developed, distinctively formicine venom nozzle, so it seems unlikely that Forel would have mistaken one for a dolichoderine (though Crawley presumably supposed his relevant *Stigmacros* specimens to be dolichoderines). Note further that Wheeler's (1930) mistake in describing as a formicine his "new genus" *Aphantolepis* (complete with illustrated, though non-existent, formicine venom nozzle) demonstrates the possibility of such an error—*Aphantolepis* is in fact a junior synonym of the dolichoderine genus *Technomyrmex* (W. L. Brown 1953). The *T. frenchi* type locality was not detailed by Forel, but the collector, Charles French Sr., though resident in Victoria, did collect in North Queensland, within the known range of *Turneria*, and exchanged material with entomologists resident there (French 1908).

All other comment is speculation in the absence of the *T. frenchi* holotype, and the least disruptive remedial nomenclatural action is the one recommended here.

Teratomyrmex McAreavey

The sole known species of this endemic Australian genus is *T. greavesi* McAreavey, 1957, (Blackall Range (26/152), Qld). Additional records (ANIC, QMBA) suggest that *Teratomyrmex* is relatively limited in distribution to south-eastern Queensland and north-eastern New South Wales, as follows: QUEENSLAND: Mt Tenison Woods, 4 km W of Mt Glorious (27/152), (pyrethrum fogging, rain forest, GBM and C. Sarnes, 24.ii.1981); Joalah N.P., Tamborine Mt (27/153) (2000 ft (608 m), ex dead branch of fallen tree, rain forest, RWT, 10.v.1962); near Binna Burra (i.e. Binnaburra Lodge) (28/153) (3000 ft (912 m), ex rotten log, rain forest, RWT, 21.v.1962); Numinbah Natural Arch (28/153) (nest in log, rain forest, BBL, 20.vi.1988). NEW SOUTH WALES: Mt Warning (28/153) (2000 ft (608 m), nest in white-rotten log, BBL, 1.ix.1965); Tomewin (28/153) (1400 ft (426 m), nest in underside of very moist white-rotten log, rain forest, BBL, 2.ix.1966).

The Mt Warning and Tomewin series include dealate queens, and the Numinbah colony has numerous similarly-sized large larvae, perhaps indicating that *Teratomyrmex*, like many other ants, overwinters advanced larval brood in its nests.

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