

Tapinoma melanocephalum (Fabricius)

Record: Hutuna (Brit. Exp.).

T. melanocephalum is a pantropical tramp species, possibly of Old World origin. It appears to have been introduced by man into Melanesia, where it is spottily distributed in cultivated areas.

Technomyrmex albipes (Fr. Smith)

Record: Hutuna, 2 males (Brit. Exp.). This is one of the most widespread of the Indo-Australian dolichoderines, ranging continuously from tropical Asia to eastern Polynesia.

SUBFAMILY FORMICINAE

Anoplolepis longipes (Jerdon)

Records: Hutuna (Brit. Exp.); Te-Uhungango (Brit. Exp.). This distinctive species, which is probably native to Africa, has been spread throughout the Pacific Islands by commerce.

Paratrechina (Nylanderia) minutula (Forel)

Records: Niupani (Dan. Exp. L385), a single dealated queen collected in low vegetation near Lake Te-Nggano. Te-uhungango and Tingoa (Brit. Exp.), single males. This species has been recorded from many scattered localities in the Indo-Australian region, within the area bounded by Formosa, Western Australia, Lord Howe Island, Guam, and Samoa. Very possibly it has been introduced by man into part of its range. MANN (1919) records it from Ugi and Santa Isabel in the Solomon Islands.

Paratrechina (Nylanderia) vaga (Forel)

Records: Hutuna (Brit. Exp.), workers and males; Lavanggu (Dan. Exp., L351, L358, L359, L360, L374, L390), workers, dealate queen, and male; Te-Avamanggu (Dan. Exp., L364), worker; Te-Maingga (Dan. Exp. L362) workers; Te-Uhungango (Brit. Exp.), workers. This species is extremely adaptable. The Danish Expedition collected it from almost every principal habitat on Rennell, including the following: sandy beach, under leaves; coconut grove; secondary (3-m.-high) rain forest; mature rain forest.

P. vaga occurs more or less continuously from Queensland and New Guinea east across the Pacific as far as Juan Fernandez. It is one of the most abundant ant species in Polynesia. The Rennell series show surprising internidal variation in total size, convexity of thoracic dorsum, density of pilosity, density of cuticular shagreening, and depth of color. This variation is nearly continuous, embracing none of the forms identical with other *Nylanderia* species known to be sympatric with *vaga* elsewhere; hence all of the series have been placed here under *vaga*. It is probable that WHEELER's (1934) record of "*obscura* var." from Kungava Bay was based on a darker, shinier specimen of *vaga*.