

(32/134); Alligator Creek (32/138); Koonamore (32/139); Flinders Island (33/134); Arno Bay, Curtin Hill, Kimba (33/136); Blyth, Jamestown, Leighton, Sevenhill (33/138); Worlds End (33/139); Boston Bay, Port Lincoln (34/135); Warooka (34/137); Port Parham (34/138); Cambrai, Morgan (34/139); Cape Borda, Sandy Creek Bay, West Bay (35/136); D'Estrees Bay, Marion Bay (35/137); Belair (35/138); Murray Bridge (35/139). WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Billabong Roadhouse (26/114); Mullewa (28/115); Dongara (29/114); 160km S of Eneabba (30/115); Bungalbin Hill (30/119); Karonie (30/122); Perth (31/115); Coomalling (31/116); Merredin (31/118); Madura (31/127); Eucla (31/128); Armadale (32/116); Narrogin (32/117); 120km W of Balladonia (32/122); Booyana Rock (32/123); Cocklebidy (32/126); Ongerup, Pingrup (33/118); Newdegate (33/119); Esperance; Telegraph Hill (33/121); Goora Rock, Junana Rock, Mt Ragged, Thomas River (33/123); Mt Barker (34/117); Mt Trio (34/118); Salisbury Island (34/123).

***Polyrhachis pilosa* Donisthorpe, 1938 stat.nov.**

Polyrhachis rastellata r. *levior* var. *pilosa* Forel, 1902:527, workers from author's study series examined, MHNG, NHRM, ANIC (an inadmissible infrasubspecific name).

Polyrhachis rastellata var. *pilosa* Donisthorpe, 1938:256.

The epithet *pilosa* was introduced by Forel (1902) as the fourth name in a quadrimen. It was later excluded, as an infrasubspecific name (Taylor, 1986), from the catalogues of Taylor and Brown (1985) and Taylor (1987). These actions overlooked Donisthorpe's 1938 nomenclatural act, in which '*pilosa*' was used in a trinomial context for a subspecies, with clear reference to the earlier Forel name. As a result, authorship of the available species-group name *pilosa* in *Polyrhachis* must be formally attributed to Donisthorpe, under the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, and the year of publication for purposes of priority is 1938. We take existing specimens from Forel's 1902 series to be the types of *P. rastellata pilosa* Donisthorpe, 1938.

The subgenus *Cyrtomyrma*, to which this taxon is assigned, has a number of Australian and New Guinean species, and the differences separating them can be subtle. Nonetheless, we recognise *P. pilosa* as a good species, in consideration of its very distinctive habitus. It uniquely possesses the following combination of

characters: pronotal humeri evenly rounded in dorsal view, lacking projections; propodeum without spines or other armament; and (most distinctively) entire dorsal surfaces of mesosoma and gaster with numerous long, erect hairs. The only other known (apparently undescribed) Australian species with long gastral hairs occurs in coastal areas centred on Cairns (16/145), NQ, but it has distinct, relatively long propodeal spines.

We have seen *P. pilosa* in Qld from Mt Ossa, NW of Mackay (20/148); Rundle Range, nr Gladstone (23/150); several sites near Bundaberg (24/152); Seary Scrub, Cooloola (25/153); Blackall Range (26/152); Peregian Beach (26/153); and in NSW from near Lismore (28/153) and Taree (31/152). It has been collected most frequently towards the southern limits of this range. It is a relatively common ant in parks and suburban gardens in Brisbane (27/153). The types are putatively from Wollongbar (28/153) and Richmond River (29/153), NSW (Forel, 1902), and this accords with the known distribution. However, two syntypes (ANIC, donated by MHNG) on a single pin labelled 'COTYPUS' carry a Forel autograph label reading '*levior* var *pilosa*, Mackay, Turner, no 7'

***Polyrhachis reclinata* Emery, 1887 stat.nov.**

Polyrhachis sexspinosa var. *reclinata* Emery, 1887:236. Type locality: New Guinea, Fly River (07/141) (3 syntypes examined, MCSN).

Polyrhachis sexspinosa (Latreille, 1802); Bolton, 1975:12 (in part).

P. sexspinosa reclinata syntypes have been compared with specimens identified by Bolton (1975) as *P. sexspinosa*, and with the ANIC nomenclatural paradigm of *sexspinosa* (see below). We consider *reclinata* to represent a species separate from *sexspinosa*. The head in *sexspinosa* is strongly tapered immediately behind the eyes, and the somewhat flange-like occipital margin forms prominent, well developed lateral lobes, which are usually clearly visible in full face view. In addition, the front of the head behind the eyes is coarsely rugose, with rather dilute, mostly white or silvery pubescence. In the *P. reclinata* types the head is generally shorter behind the eyes and less strongly tapered, and the lateral occipital lobes are relatively weakly developed and barely visible in full face view; the sculpturing on the back of the frons is a very