A *O. coquereli*B *O. troglodytes*

Figure 14. collection localities of *Odontomachus* in Madagascar. Map shows major ecoregions: east (light gray): rainforest, central (dark gray): montane forest; west (white): tropical dry forest; southwest (medium gray): desert spiny bush thicket.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0001787.g014

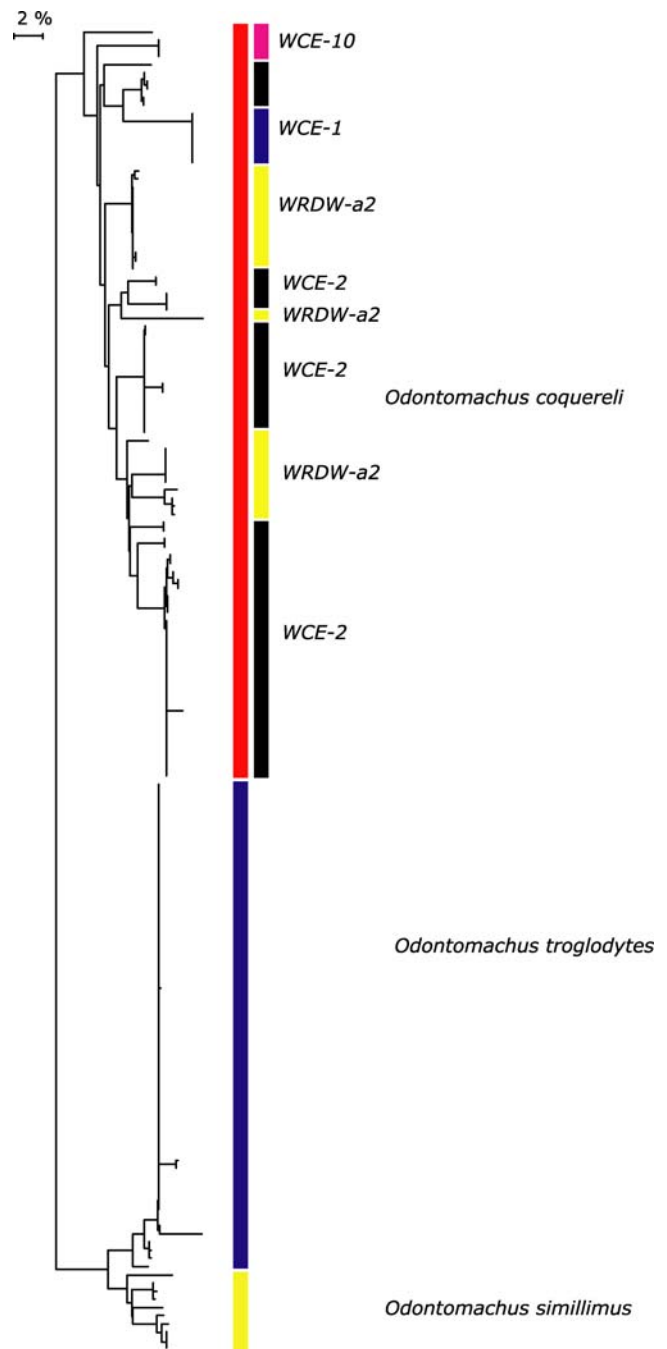


Figure 15. NJ tree of K2P for three species of *Odontomachus* in Madagascar and Africa (all specimens with >500 bp). Deep divergences evident between *coquereli*, *troglodytes*, and *simillimus* are evident. Deep divergences within *O. coquereli* are apparent. The rightmost column of colors differentiate which biogeographical groupings of Wilmé et al [29] these populations fall. WCE-1 = Binara. WCE-10 = Manongarivo. WCE-2 = Mahavelona, Kalalao, Betampona, Mananara-Nord, Marojejy, Anjanaharibe. WRDW-a2 = Akirindro, Ambanitaza, Anjanaharibe.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0001787.g015

plantations, littoral forest, and rainforest below 800 m elevation. This species is also widespread across sub-Saharan Africa in second growth forests and open habitats. Forel [25:159] recorded *Odontomachus* (as *haematodes*) from Seychelles. These specimens have not been examined but probably refer to *O. simillimus* and not *troglodytes*.