

Distribution (Fig. 46): Endemic to the Philippines and there restricted to the western Visayas islands of Panay, Negros and Siquijor. Natural occurrence in Central Luzon (Manila) (EMERY 1893) is doubtful.

Habitats: *Odontomachus philippinus* was found only in shaded, humid places in degraded primary forests or in secondary forests. This species is greatly endangered by the destruction of forests in the western Visayas region.

Notes: *Odontomachus philippinus* is closely related to *O. scifictus* sp.n.; it differs in mesopleuron sculpture and petiolar shape. See key and notes of *O. scifictus* sp.n.

***Odontomachus scifictus* sp.n.** (Figs. 7, 13, 19, 46)

Etymology: This name serves as an homage to early science fiction movies incorporating ants – the first author came across a poster of the movie "Empire of the Ants" (1977) directed by Bert I. Gordon that clearly depicts a giant, dangerously looking *Odontomachus* species and decided that such prominent display should be memorialized.

Type locality: Camiguin Island, municipality of Mambajao, W of Mambajao, near spring of Katibawasan, ca. 350 - 400 m a.s.l.

Type material: **Holotype worker** (USC): **Camiguin:** W Mambajao, Katibawasan spring area, 350 - 400 m, 13. and 15.III.2010, leg. H. Zettel & C. V. Pangantihon (515).

Paratypes (70 workers; CSW, CZW, NHMW, UPLB, USC): same locality data as holotype, 65 ♂♂. W Mambajao, Benon, Saran – Kampanan, 500 - 800 m, 16. and 18.III. 2010, leg. H. Zettel & C. V. Pangantihon (516), 1 ♀. Mambajao, Yumbing, 28.X.2008, leg. C. V. Pangantihon (P306), 1 ♀. Catarman, Mainit, Tusan Falls, 23.X.2008, leg. C. V. Pangantihon (P302), 3 ♂♂.

Description of worker: Measurements: holotype worker: CI 70, HL 3.32, HW 2.33, Mdi 60, MdL 2.00, MsL 4.47, PnW 1.38, PtH 1.36, PtL 1.48, PtW 0.50, SI 141, SL 3.28, TL 14.50; paratype worker with smallest HW: CI 67, HL 2.93, HW 1.97, Mdi 54, MdL 1.58, MsL 3.80, PnW 1.18, PtH 1.15, PtL 1.28, PtW 0.42, SI 151, SL 2.97, TL 12.63; paratype worker with largest HW: CI 71, HL 3.42, HW 2.42, Mdi 59, MdL 2.00, MsL 4.80, SI 139, SL 3.37, PnW 1.43, PtH 1.38, PtL 1.60, PtW 0.52, TL 15.25.

Structures: Striation on head extending from frontal lobes to ocular ridge, rest of head smooth and shiny. Pronotum with fine, roughly round striation, closed circles or loops clearly visible in dorsal view; posterolateral parts without striation, smooth and shiny. Mesopleuron smooth and shiny, some fine transverse striation may occur to varying extent but always at least the central region smooth and shiny. S-shaped, long and acute petiolar spine, slightly bent backwards. Entire ant appearing very shiny / glossy.

Pilosity: Pubescence sparse, short.

Colour: Uniformly reddish brown.

Habitats: Collected in shaded, humid places mostly in degraded, dipterocarp forests. The type locality was near a stream.

Distribution (Fig. 46): Endemic to the Philippines and only known from the island of Camiguin.

Notes: *Odontomachus scifictus* sp.n. is very similar to *O. philippinus*, but differs in the extension of the smooth area on the mesopleuron reaching the meso-metapleural suture, and by the distinct tubercles of the petiole (petiole in anterodorsal aspect widest at tubercles). The distribution of *O. scifictus* sp.n. and *O. philippinus* are separated by an-

other vicariant form, *Odontomachus alius* sp.n. See also notes for *Odontomachus* sp. 2 from Mindanao.

***Odontomachus* sp. 2** (Figs. 24 - 26, 46)

Material examined (1 worker, FMNH): **Mindanao:** Davao: east slope of Mt. McKinley [a peak in the Mt. Apo massif], 1.IX.1946, 5200 ft. (= ca. 1600 m a.s.l.), on ground, leg. F.G. Werner, 1 ♀.

Description of worker: Measurements: CI 76, HL 2.90, HW 2.22, Mdi 52, MdL 1.50, MsL 3.57, SI 121, SL 2.68, PnW 1.33, PtH 1.35, PtL 1.38, PtW 0.54, TL 12.38.

Structures: Striation on head strong until ocular ridge, fading out toward temporal ridge, except along median furrow smooth and shiny like posterior part of head. Striation on pronotum conspicuous: longitudinal posteromedially, horseshoe-shaped around; fine in centre, coarser towards outer margins. Mesopleuron with some longitudinal striation, smooth and shiny at centre. Petiole elongate S-shaped (posterior face concave) with long petiolar spine that is slightly bent backwards. Anterior slope of tergite 1 almost evenly convex, with sharp impression.

Pilosity: Pubescence on head and mesosoma loose, distance between hairs approximately their length. No setae on tergite 1, tergite 2 with 3 setae, setae increasing in length and number towards apex of abdomen.

Colour: Body uniformly light brown, however, possibly bleached out due to long storage in alcohol.

Distribution (Fig. 46): Mindanao: Davao.

Notes: The single worker from Davao resembles *O. philippinus* and *O. scifictus* sp.n., but striation on head and mesopleuron is more extensive, striation on pronotum peculiar. Compared to all Philippine *O. infandus* group species, the anterior of tergite 1 is more convex. The specimen strongly resembles some workers from the nearby island of Sulawesi, Indonesia (from Mayr's collection at NHMW, without details on locality) which belong to an undescribed species.

***Odontomachus banksi* FOREL, 1910** (Figs. 8, 14, 20, 35, 36, 47)

Odontomachus banksi FOREL, 1910: 121 (description of worker, erroneously labelled as "♀" from Mt. Banahaw, Laguna, Luzon); VIEHMEYER 1916: 284 (description of gyne from Mt. Banahaw, Laguna, Luzon); WHEELER & CHAPMAN 1925: 71 (distribution: Mt. Banahaw, Laguna, Luzon); BALTAZAR 1966: 239 (catalogue). BROWN 1976: 116, 127 (taxonomy, key, discussion).

Type material examined: Lectotype (worker; MHNG; present designation, Fig. 35) and paralectotypes (2 workers; MHNG), mounted on one pin, from L a g u n a P r o - v i n c e (according to FOREL 1910) (labels see Fig. 36).

Notes: There is a discrepancy since the types are workers, but FOREL (1910) describes gyness ("♀"). However, we believe that this is due to a typesetting error, as the characters "Mésonotum fortement et largement échancré" [translated: Mésonotum strongly and broadly indented] and "les stries ... du pronotum fines et serrés, parfois longitudinales au milieu" [translated: striae...on pronotum fine and tight together, sometimes longitudinal in the middle] must refer to workers. We select the uppermost worker as the lectotype (Fig. 35).

Additional material examined (59 workers; BMNH, CSW, CZW, NHMW, UPLB, USC): **Luzon:** L a g u n a :