and appendages, never concealing the integument. Border of frontal lobes conspicuously ciliate.

Types. — 8 workers (holotype and paratypes) from a single nest series found in decaying log at Serra da Cantareira mountains in the vicinity of São Paulo City, on January 31, 1960, W. W. Kempf & Vitor dos Santos leg. (WWK n. 3394).

Discussion. — Solely the type specimens of this species are known, which are all essentially alike. The holotype worker is smallest, the measurement of the largest individual are as follows: Total length 4.9 mm; head length 1.09 mm; head width 0.91 mm; scape length 0.96 mm; eye length 0.14 mm; thorax length 1.62 mm; pronotum width 0.71 mm; hind femur length 1.07 mm; petiole length 0.41 mm; petiole width 0.51 mm; postpetiole length 0.67 mm; postpetiole width 0.85 mm.

On account of the peculiar thoracic profile, *P. vernacula* belongs to the group of *foreli* and *idelettae*, differing from the former as follows: Eyes larger, funicular segments II-IV not conspicuously longer than broad, epinotum not gable-shaped, the basal face not reduced to a narrow longitudinal ridge, petiolar node thick, not conspicuously compressed in a scale-like fashion, gastric constriction pronounced, sides of head and gula without oblique hairs, pubescence less conspicuous.

The differences from *idelettae* are the following: Much larger eyes, longer scape, coarser sculpture of body, thicker petiolar node, pronounced gastric constriction, abundant short and erect hairs on dorsum of thorax, petiolar node and on gaster.

Odontomachus Latreille, 1805

In the Neotropical region six species, *viz. affinis* Guérin, *biolleyi* Forel, *chelifer* (Latreille), *cornutum* Stitz, *haematodus* (Linné) and *hastatus* (Fabricius), have heretofore been recognized and described, and a seventh species, *spissus*, n. sp. is proposed further below. The specific identity and limits of most forms are firmly established, only the group of *haematodus*, including *biolleyi*, is quite unsatisfactory, and is badly in need of revision.

O. haematodus, apparently of world-wide distribution, carries in the Neotropical region alone the heavy burden of 14 subspecies and 11 varieties. Among these infraspecific forms, besides insignificant variants which should never have been named, there are presumably several good species, the characters of which have not as yet been worked out.

For the sake of a cursory placement of the New World species, I offer the ensuing preliminary and avowedly incomplete key: