

carinate, the carinae not simply fusing in the middle but each turning forward and fusing more anteriorly within the deeply impressed sagittal occipital sulcus. Eyes unusually large, occupying in full-face view the entire antero-lateral bulge of sides of head. Mandibles relatively short, the basal two thirds of inner border of shaft vestigially dentate; the apical dentition peculiar with only two teeth, the dorsal tooth much shorter than the ventral, shortly pointed in dorsal view, subtruncate in frontal view (Figs. 1, 2, 3). Antennae missing. Thorax with mesonotal scutum much broader than long (40: 31). Mesopleura antero-superiorly with a faint, very lightly marginate but scarcely projecting lobe. Basal face of propodeum much longer than declivous face. Wings missing. Petiole as shown in Fig. 4.

Types. A lone, partly damaged queen (antennae and parts of legs missing) from BRAZIL, *Acre Territory*: Cruzeiro do Sul, December 1963, Fr. Luis Herbst, CSSp. leg. (holotype; WWK n. 9116). ECUADOR, *Napo*: Limoncocha (Lat. 00°24' S, 76°36' W), August 6, 1972, P. L. Kazan leg. 1 alate queen (paratype; n. 649, E-836, prey of *Eciton rapax* Fr. Smith; coll. Rettenmeyer).

Discussion. The peculiar apical dentition of mandibles, as described above and shown in Figs. 1-3 — unique in the genus — made me to describe this new species, even though it is represented by only two queens, a partly damaged dealate specimen, and a somewhat shriveled callow. The distinctive head shape, i. e. the strongly narrowed occiput (Fig. 1) suggested at first the suspicion that this be a case of a malformation due to *Mermis* infection, not uncommon in *Odontomachus* (cf. the microcephalous «var. *leptocephalus*» of *chelifer* which only later was recognized as a mermithergate of the latter species, Emery, 1904: 594). The presence of well-formed wings and the absence of a parasite in the normal, not swollen gaster (opened up for this purpose) eliminates this hypothesis and vouch for a normally developed specimen.

O. allolabis, though remarkably distinct in its own right, may be compared with the sympatric *mayi*, differing in the female caste from the latter in the following features: mandibles more slender, apical fork with only two teeth, the intercalary tooth missing; head much narrowed behind; mesonotal scutum feebly costate with a mesial smooth stripe (the strong sagittal costa is shared by *mayi*, the only other Neotropical species known to me that has this feature in the queen); mesopleura with the antero-superior lobe only vestigial; the postero-lateral furrow, that typically delimits the frons in *Odontomachus*, scarcely impressed, at best vestigial.

The paratype queen from Limoncocha, with antennae and wings still present, measures as follows: Total length 9.3 mm; head length 1.92 mm; head width 1.56 mm; scape length 2.16 mm (longer than head length!); Weber's length of thorax 2.92 mm. Differs from the