

posterior margin is more or less semicircularly excavated, or at least slightly concave, in the middle. The ventral side of the cranium bears a dark *median ventral seam*, marking the position of an internal apophyseal ridge to which muscles are attached; the seam is broadly interrupted a little way anterior to its midlength. Differences in the form of the nuchal carina, and in the presence or absence of *posterior apophyseal lines*, are described farther below in the discussion of the genera of *Odontomachiti*.

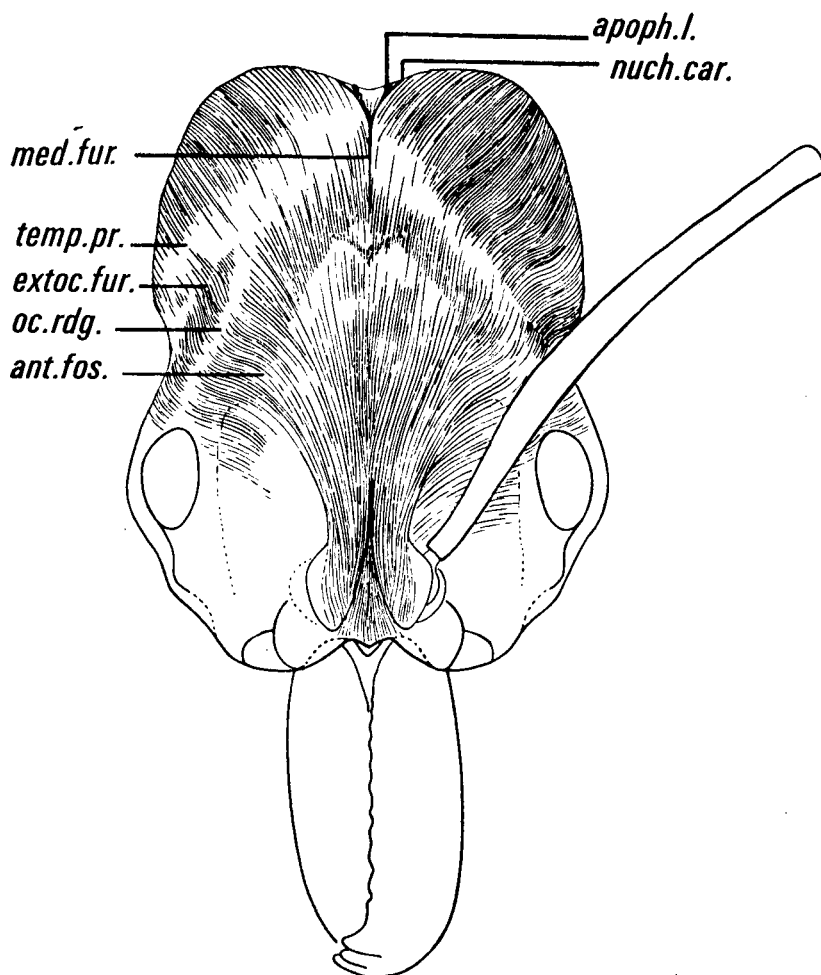


Fig. 2, *Odontomachus erythrocephalus*, head in full-face view, to show nomenclature of cranial topography: *apoph. l.*, left apophyseal line; *nuch. car.*, nuchal carina; *med. fur.*, median furrow; *temp. pr.*, temporal prominence or ridge; *extoc. fur.*, extraocular furrow; *oc. rdg.*, ocular ridge or prominence; *ant. fos.*, antennal fossa. Pilosity and antennal funiculus omitted.

Short *anteroventral apophyseal lines* often parallel the median ventral seam on each side of the buccal opening. The smaller mouthparts are described and figured for *Odontomachus* by Gotwald (1969: 25-26, 33,