Furthermore, in *Odontomachus* (but not in *Anochetus*), the occipital face is traversed vertically by a pair of distinct, dark-colored suturelike lines, arising bilaterally in the vicinity of the foramen magnum and curving anterodorsally to converge in the «V» of the nuchal carina, thus adding to its distinctness. The single median dorsal darkened groove of the posterior vertex apparently owes its distinctness to the anterior extension of the fusion of these dark lines. Behind, on the occipital face, the converging lines enclose a triangular or ogival («gothic arch») space that is usually lighter-colored than the adjacent surfaces. The dark lines correspond to internal apophyseal shelves, and so may be called *posterior apophyseal lines*. So far as I have observed in a sample including most of the valid *Odontomachus* and *Anochetus* species, including nearly all of the species intermediate on other generic-diagnostic traits, the character is clearcut. It is illustrated in figs. 3 and 4.

Fortunately, the new character cuts the genera *Odontomachus* and *Anochetus* apart along traditional lines, and using it, the «intermediate» species all fall cleanly one way or the other. The agreement with the conventional generic split is of course compelling evidence for continuing the split, but no reason is apparent for continuing *Champsomyrmex* apart from *Odontomachus*, or *Stenomyrmex* apart from *Anochetus*.

Measurements and Indices

Due to the peculiar form of the head and mandibles in *Odontomachus* and *Anochetus*, and the special importance of size and ratios of head length and width, mandibular length and antennal scape length in species distinction, the conditions of measurement require qualification for these genera.

Head length (HL) is measured «full-face» in the usual way, except that the anterior limit of the head is normally taken as the rounded anterior swellings of the mandibular condyles, which, though not strictly a part of the head proper, nevertheless do complete the outline of the head in front when one or both mandibles are closed (fig. 2).

Head width (HW) in ants is usually taken across the widest part of the head; in the present genera, the head is widest in the anterior quarter or third, across the eyes and ocular prominences. But the most striking allometric differences among the species affect mainly the posterior half of the head (vertex), which in *Odontomachus* and *Anochetus* is slightly to considerably narrower than the width across the eyes. Because the width across the vertex is a more useful character