

≡ *Odontomachus* Brown, 1973: 178, 183, *Anochetus* included in *Odontomachus*.

**Worker:** With the characters already given for subtribe *Odontomachiti*. Size medium to large; total length 6 to 20 mm. Head with a deep, narrow, dorsal, median furrow dividing the posterior vertex (fig. 2). Dorsal surface of vertex separated from «occipital face» by a fine, raised nuchal carina (figs. 2, 3) that runs into the median furrow to form a V at the top of the dorsal surface of the cranium. Ocular prominence continued obliquely caudad and mesad to bound roughly a «frontal area» behind; most species have behind this broad, paired extraocular furrows (fig. 2), defined caudad by blunt temporal ridges (lacking in *tyrannicus* and *coquereli* groups). Occipital face with a pair of prominent dark curved apophyseal lines connecting the foramen magnum to the V-shaped dorsal confluence of the nuchal carina with the median furrow. Palpi segmented 4,4, or 4,3.

Trunk slender to robust; mesonotum sometimes bluntly projecting above posterior margin of pronotum, but without a sharp rim or point here. Petiolar node more or less conical, always ending in a single acute apical point. Stridulatory file usually present and well developed on pretergite of second gastric (fourth true abdominal) segment, but lacking in *O. assiniensis*. No constriction of gaster between first and second segments, but second segment sometimes has a saddle-like dorsal depression, especially in *O. infandus*.

Sculpture varying with the species, but at least the «frontal area» of the head, as well as the greater part of the trunk (at least mesonotum and propodeum) regularly striate.

**Queen:** Like worker, but usually slightly larger, with pterothorax moderately well developed and functional wings; hind wings always with anal lobe. Gaster somewhat larger than in worker. Ergatoid queens rare (normal in *coquereli*?), may easily be confused with mermithized individuals.

**Male:** Size in the larger end of the odontomachite range (TL 6 to 11 or more mm). Notauli of mesonotum vestigial or absent. Pygidium so far as known always produced as a slender downcurved spine. Hypopygium flat, spatulate or linguiform, with parallel sides and subtruncate to rounded apex; parameres