

(gonocoxae) subtriangular as seen from the side, with narrowly rounded apices.

Larvae and pupae described above under the subtribe, and the bionomics also summarized there.

Distribution: Throughout the wet tropics and most subtropical areas of Asia, Africa and the New World, with extensions into North and South Temperate Zones and into semidesert areas as outlined under the subtribal treatment above.

Natural enemies. *Odontomachus* is sometimes the victim of mermithid parasitism (see references in Wheeler and Wheeler, 1952: 648), leading to peculiar intermediate adults having an enlarged gaster and head sometimes reduced in size, often with a single median ocellus.

Wheeler and Wheeler also give records of *Odontomachus* as hosts of eucharitid chalcidoid parasitic wasps in the genera *Kapala*, *Chalcura* and *Schizaspidia*. The planidium larvae of these parasites gain entrance to the ant nest somehow, perhaps phoretically on foraging worker ants, and they apparently feed on ant larvae and pupae.

Mites are frequently seen on the integument of living or preserved odontomachite adults, particularly workers and queens. Mostly these appear to be nymphal uropodids, which may be merely phoretic on the adult ants; very little is known about the ecological role of these mites in the ant nest.

Revision of *Odontomachus* Species

At its inception, somewhere around 1955, this revision of *Odontomachus* began with the classification and roster of species set forth by Emery in the *Genera Insectorum* (fasc. 118, 1911). The work progressed intermittently at Harvard and Cornell, and the results at various stages drew upon and contributed to faunally-oriented studies by colleagues in close touch, especially E. O. Wilson, for the Melanesian fauna, and W. W. Kempf, for the neotropical fauna. Publications by these authors, particularly Wilson's 1959 Melanesian revision and Kempf's (1972) catalog of the neotropical ants, thus incorporated many interpretations from earlier versions of this revision that we had communicated among ourselves privately. It happened that as my work progressed, new knowledge forced changes in some of what had been committed to print. These changes, on top of an already thoroughly confused series of misidentifications in the old literature, now have the effect of rendering all reviews, catalogs and compilations of *Odontomachus*, particularly those of the New World, obsolete.

It seems a hopeless task to attempt to sort out who meant what species by each of the hundreds of references in the