4. Development of extraocular furrow and temporal ridge (female). These are of course just different aspects of the same character; without the ridge, there is no furrow defined. The ancestral genus *Anochetus* essentially is in state zero for this character, as are the *tyrannicus* group and *coquereli* in *Odontomachus,* but other *Odontomachus* groups all have the temporal ridge (weak in *O. hastatus*). The development of the character is partly tied to increased widening of the vertex, also an advanced state in *Odontomachus,* but head width varies by its own rules among *Anochetus* species.

5. Polyphenism of workers. There seems to exist a tendency, albeit irregularly expressed, for allometric and absolute size differences to be most marked in some middle-course groups. Thus the *ruficeps* group seems to show greater than usual allometric variation in shape of mandibular teeth, width of vertex and relative length of mandibles and antennae. *O. ruficeps* tends to have a low, broad, truncate or rounded subapical tooth in large workers, while the same tooth is slender and acute in the smallest workers, with intergrades in workers of intermediate sizes. In the *rixosus* group, the subapical tooth is truncate with a concave end in callow workers, but is worn to rounded-truncate in older individuals; smaller-sized workers have this tooth longer and more slender than do large workers.

The neotropical *hastatus, mormo* and *bradleyi* groups each contain only the single species whose names they bear. *O. hastatus* is widespread in tropical America, but the other two species appear to have limited ranges, *O. bradleyi* in the eastern slopes of the Andes in Peru, and *O. mormo* on the western side in Ecuador. All have palpi segmented 4, 4; *hastatus* is most like the Old World *tyrannicus* group, *mormo* like the *infandus* group, *bradleyi* perhaps most like the *rixosus* group.

O. cornutus, from western Ecuador, is also put in its own group until we know more about it.

The *tyrannicus* group consists of the 3 closely related, large Melanesian species *tyrannicus, testaceus* and *nigriceps.* Their lack of a temporal ridge, and therefore of an extraocular furrow, may well be primitive; the larvae (of *tyrannicus,* at least) have standard piligerous tubercles on the dorsal surfaces of abdominal segments IV and V in place of holdfasts.

The *coquereli* group is based on the single Malagasy species of that name, a slender form related to the *tyrannicus* group by head form, but with its own unique sculpture.

The *saevissimus* group, consisting of the 5 large, slender, Melanesian species *saevissimus, opaculus, montanus, imperator,* and *rufithorax,* is similar to the *tyrannicus* group, but the workers and queens have well defined temporal ridges and extraocular furrows; the petiolar node has a peculiar, extremely attenuated form (fig. 8).