Berlin, but Stitz' description leaves no doubt that he had before him a specimen of *O. angulatus*. Only two *Odontomachus* are known from Fiji: *angulatus* and *simillimus*, and they cannot be confused. I found *O. angulatus* foraging by day in the shade of heavy native forest at two points on the Nausori Highlands in southwestern Viti Levu during May 1972.

[5] The *infandus* group connects the *saevissimus* and *tyrannicus* groups on the one hand to the *rixosus* and *ruficeps* groups on the other. The species vary from slender, with rather narrow vertex, to moderately stout; the petiole is very variable within and between species, but it always has a long and slender apical spine inclined caudad (fig. 9). The anterior outline from side view varies from obtusely angulate (where the low, steep, anterior face meets a concave or straight anterodorsal face), or the anterior and anterodorsal faces may merge more or less gradually to form a single convex outline.

The populations in the Philippines, referred to as *O. infandus* and *O. banksi*, have the first gastric tergum obliquely flattened, and usually with a coarse, irregular median dimple, apparently impressed by the petiolar spine during pupation. Otherwise, they correspond very well to the meager samples of *O. papuanus* and *O. animosus* we have from New Guinea. I am provisionally considering this difference as one of species rank (see key, couplet 15), though I have doubts about it.

One problem arises with specimens recorded as from Celebes. Although I failed to collect any members of the group during a hurried 3-week trip in northeastern, southwestern and southeastern Celebes, there is a specimen in MCZ labeled «Celebes, Forel Coll.», and a specimen exists in MNK-Berlin labeled as from «Togian Inseln, (Meyer)» in the Gulf of Tomini. Unfortunately, the MCZ specimen lacks the petiole and gaster, and I do not know the shape of the first gastric tergum in any other Celebes samples. Also, I know of no samples of *Odontomachus* from the northern Moluccas, though the *infandus* group may well occur there. Without further information, then, the boundary between *infandus* and *papuanus-animosus* cannot be drawn except in a very rough way. Apart from the New Guinea-Philippines axis of distribution, the new species *O. floresensis* [16] and *O. sumbensis* [31] represent the *infandus* group in the Lesser Sundas, and *O. silvestrii* may be taken as a somewhat more aberrant vicariant in Viet Nam. *O. floresensis* is relatively slightly differentiated from *infandus*-group members, but *O.*