

*sumbensis* is more strongly so, perhaps reflecting its greater isolation below the Sunda Chain.

Since we have no collections from neighboring islands in the Lesser Sunda chain, it is impossible to say how far either of these forms extends beyond the ranges as known at present. My guess is that *O. sumbensis* (the most distinct form) may be restricted to Sumba, while it is more likely that *O. floresensis* extends westward to Komodo (and Sumbawa?) and eastward toward Alor. These last islands, however, remain to be collected; it is surprising how poorly they are known for insects, and particularly for ants. *O. sumbensis* and *O. floresensis* appear to be isolated members of the *infandus* group, most closely related to *O. latissimus* by their relatively broad heads.

The Philippine sample available is a very large one (more than 400 specimens), mainly assembled by the late Dr. James W. Chapman. Unfortunately, this basically fine representation is afflicted with some problems. In the first place, we have no indication whether some of the series, apparently collected at one place and at one time, mainly in the Cuernos Mts., near Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, represent single nests or collections of strays from several nests. It seems that both mixed and single-nest series occur in this lot, but we can rarely be sure which is which. There are also some label uncertainties in Chapman's material. For example, a printed label reading «Dumaguete» with Chapman as collector, may be noted in scribbled pencil in the reverse side as from a locality in Mindanao, with the collector as Domingo Empeso, Chapman's collaborator. Obviously, the Chapman localities must be accepted only with reservations. Furthermore, many of Chapman's samples suffer from poor preparation and from mold acquired mostly during the war years, when the collection was for a time in rustic storage while the Chapmans were interned in prison camp. Many series were cleaned and remounted for this study with considerable difficulty and some loss of specimens.

At first sight, the Philippine samples seemed to sort out nicely into 3 species, corresponding to *O. infandus* (head completely striate above, primarily in Luzon, but also sparingly southward), *O. banksi* (a large form with conspicuously lighter-colored head, shining and only vestigially striate over the vertex, localized in south central Luzon), and *O. papuanus philippinus* (a large, reddish-brown form with vertex largely smooth and shining, predominant in the central and southern Philippines).