

the Zaire-Sudan border region, Zaire and elsewhere in central Africa; these correspond to the types of *intermedius*, *fuscus*, and *aterrimus*. The syntypes of *intermedius* (MNK-Berlin) have the pronotum with striation whorled, arched or transverse. The type of var. *tropicalis*, from Principe I. in the Gulf of Guinea is also a large, dark form. The variety *cafferorum* also seems to fit into this spectrum of variation, although the type was not carefully studied. An undescribed variant collected by W. H. Gotwald and by I. Lieberburg in the forest near Makokou in Gabon is large in size, brown in color, and has the node and a large area at the base of the gaster, as well as the legs, reddish-yellow.

The species can be confused only with *O. troglodytes*, but *assiniensis* averages larger in size, has more shining integument, obsolescent pubescence and pilosity, and a higher, more compressed petiolar node. Also, as Barry Bolton (in. litt.) first noticed, *O. assiniensis* has 4-merous labial palpi, while *O. troglodytes* has them 3-merous.

[7] *O. bauri* is a very widespread and variable species that usually has been lumped with «*O. haematodes*». Of many sculptural variants, we can sort out one major trend toward coarser sculpture, particularly in the striation of the petiolar node (Plate 1, E), in samples from moist forest in continental South and Central America, while samples from the llanos and semidesert areas of Venezuela, Colombia and adjacent areas tend to have finer sculpture, with the petiolar node being delicately striate or striate-reticulate. The continental wet forest populations also tend in many cases to be larger, darker, more robust, and to have a thicker, more dome-shaped petiolar node in the worker.

*O. bauri* extends southward through Colombia and Ecuador on both sides of the Andes, and on the Pacific side it probably reaches south as far as real lowland or foothills forest does — possibly into Peru. In western Colombia and Ecuador, it is the dominant species of the genus, and is not accompanied here by *O. haematodus*, but only locally by *O. erythrocephalus* among closely related species (*haematodus* group; the much smaller and more cryptic *O. minutus* occurs on the Pacific side in wet forest, and *O. brunneus* may extend here also, but these are probably not serious competitors). Even on Barro Colorado Island in the Canal Zone, *O. bauri* is the most commonly collected, and probably dominant, species of the genus, though 5 or 6 congeners co-occur there. The Galapagos populations, which furnished the