

Queen and male unknown.

The type series consists of 4 workers from Huacapistana, Dept. Junin, Peru, 3 June 1920 (J. C. Bradley), and a single additional worker with the same data, but «1-2 June 1920». The series of 3 June also has «# 535», but I have been unable to find an entry corresponding to this number in Prof. Bradley's notes in the Cornell Lot Book. The lot number for the collection is 569, covering the Cornell University Expedition. Huacapistana is on the Rio Tarma, a tributary of the Rio Chanchamayo, on the trail or road between Tarma (elev. about 3050 m) and San Ramón, at the confluence of R. Tarma and R. Chanchamayo (elev. about 825 m). The elevation of Huacapistana is given by Prof. Bradley in the Lot Book as «5000 ft.» (1524 m), which is doubtless a rough approximation.

*O. bradleyi* is an interesting species. Though in its habitus it is a thoroughly ordinary neotropical *Odontomachus*, the 4-merous labial palpi indicate that it can not even belong to the *O. haematodus* group. It will be interesting to see how restricted its geographical distribution actually is; right now, it is known only from the type locality.

[10] The taxonomy of the two *Odontomachus* species known to have ranges extending into the United States has been confused by all authors since before the turn of the century. Central to the confusion has been the long-standing misidentification of Guérin's *O. insularis*. This species, as determined from the type worker, here designated as lectotype, in Paris (MNHN), and confirmed by the original description, is the reddish form with yellowish appendages and dark (piceous or black) gaster, common and widespread in Cuba and the Bahamas. So far as I have been able to determine from actual specimens, the true *insularis* does not occur on the continent of North America or in the Florida Keys, although it would not be surprising to find it somewhere in Florida. The varieties *pallens* and *wheeleri* are just the ordinary *insularis*, judging from their types. In var. *wheeleri*, the dorsum of the propodeum and the petiole are perhaps more yellowish than usual, but this condition is approached by occasional workers in other nest series. Wheeler described *pallens*, apparently, while thinking the dark Cuban species, here referred to as *O. brunneus*, was *insularis*.

*O. insularis* has cephalic striation so fine that Guérin could not see it when he wrote the original description, and it has a sericeous look at lower magnifications. The male is black or piceous in color, with a brown gaster, and the worker has palpal segmentation 4, 3. In addition to the many records of *insularis*