

from Cuba (type locality) and the Bahamas, I have seen a single worker labeled as from Diquini, Haiti (W. M. Mann).

*Odontomachus clarus* is a very closely related species replacing *insularis* on the continent, where it ranges from Central Texas and southern Arizona southward in Mexico at least to Mexico City and the state of Guerrero, apparently mainly in arid and semiarid areas on the Mexican Plateau and in the cordilleras. Although it is more variable in size and color, *clarus* is like *insularis*, and it also shares with *insularis* the dark-colored male and 4, 3 palpal segmentation. In fact, the only reliable worker character I can find to separate the two is the different development of the acute apex of the petiolar node. In *insularis*, the node narrows fairly abruptly (in side view) to a long, thin, backcurved spine, which may occupy a quarter or more of the total height of the node. In *O. clarus*, the node as seen from the side tapers rapidly to a much shorter spine, which often is not really a spine at all, but simply a sharp conical apex. The shortest and most stumpy nodes tend to occur in small, pale yellowish-brown individuals from the northern limits of the species in Central Texas, and especially in the mountains of southeastern Arizona (Huachuca, Chiricahua and Santa Rita Mountains at altitudes of 1000-1500 m., for examples). The mountain samples have been considered as a separate subspecies *coninodis*, but I see no need to give a formal name to these depauperate ecotypes or ecophenotypes occurring at the upland range boundary of a variable species. Samples from nearby Tucson, taken at lower altitudes in the desert (types of subsp. *desertorum*) are large, richly colored, and similar to samples of *O. clarus* from much farther south in Mexico; I do not hesitate to call them conspecific without making further distinction. A transect of collections taken from the Sonoran desert flats up into the mountains should establish clines connecting the lowland and upland forms. Until this transect is properly established, there will of course remain some doubt as to whether the upland form might be a local species. The subspecies *clarionensis* is based on a worker from Clarion Island, far out in the Pacific of Mexico. This worker proves to be a rather typical specimen of *O. clarus*, as already indicated by Taylor and Wilson (1961) without comment.

So far, we have established that one of the two *Odontomachus* entering the United States is the mainly Mexican species *O. clarus* in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. The other species