

*O. brunneus* (Patton) (S. E. U. S. to Bolivia and Paraguay, West Indies)

= *haematodus insularis* of authors, not Guérin

= *haematodus hirsutiusculus* of authors, not F. Smith

= *haematodus insularis* var. *ruginodis* Wheeler

= *haematodus* var. *fuscus* Stitz (preoccupied)

= *haematodus* var. *repetita* Baroni Urbani (nom. pro *fuscus* Stitz)

[11] *O. brunneus* is a variable species, but the samples placed here all have the common characters of modest size, broad head, short mandibles, short antennal scapes (surpassing posterior border of head by no more than length of first funicular segment), very fine cephalic striation (striae in 0.1 mm square in middle of left side of vertex 10-14; in samples from hylean South America, usually 7-9), longitudinal striation of pronotal disc with concentric peripheral striation, transverse striation of mesonotum, and densely pubescent gastric dorsum. The head is most often brownish red in color, lighter than the piceous or brown of the rest of the body, but many exceptions occur; hylean samples are usually uniformly piceous or blackish, with brown or yellowish legs, like the *O. haematodus* that they apparently mimic in this area [17].

Gastric sculpture is typically smooth and shining, with abundant fine, spaced punctures, but again hylean samples are different, being finely reticulate or alutaceous and subopaque in addition to the punctulation and pubescence, apparently in imitation of *O. haematodus*.

The petiole most often is shaped as figs. 25-27, but samples from southern Mexico and the Lesser Antilles often have a shorter, thicker, more dome-shaped node with short apical spine. Finally, in hylean South America, the node is often shaped more as in *O. haematodus* (fig. 20), with an attenuated apical spine. The sculpture of the node varies considerably from place to place, being almost perfectly smooth front and rear in most samples from the continental U. S. (Florida, Georgia, Alabama), but horizontally striate on the sides, across the posterior face, or both (most tropical mainland and West Indian samples); the striation on the sides may be very fine (Minas Gerais, Pará), and the rear face of the node is sometimes merely finely reticulate in South America. The posterior face of the node is usually rather broadly sulcate vertically, and the sides of the sulcus sometimes form raised margins.

In view of the complex of characters found in hylean South America in forest areas where *O. haematodus* is common and probably dominant, the possibility of independent species status