

has been considered for these populations. However, such status seems contraindicated. In the first place, no «typical» *O. brunneus* have been found in this vast area in forest habitat occupied by *O. haematodus*, and we know of no single localities where both «typical» and «mimic» forms of *O. brunneus* have been found together. *O. brunneus* occurs from the coastal plain of southeastern U. S., Bermuda, Clipperton Island, the Bahamas, all major and most minor islands of the West Indies (except Trinidad?), Mexico, and Central America, in more or less typical form, and at least enters northern Colombia (Rio Frio, Magdalena, P. J. Darlington leg.). We next find the typical form in southern Mato Grosso, Paraguay and Bolivia. It is difficult to imagine that the species is completely absent from the vast intervening area of Amazonia and the Guyanas. Finally, we have at least some samples with mixtures of «typical» and «mimic» characters from Mato Grosso: Xingu (Alvarenga and Werner) and Barra do Tapirapé (B. Malkin), just where one would expect to find them. Another intergradient sample is a reddish-brown series with «typical» petiole (fig. 27), but with lightly alutaceous gastric dorsum, from 6 km east of Mariana, Minas Gerais, Brasil, about 1000 m, on steep mountainside at the edge of a *Cecropia* stand in sandy soil, nest under a rock (W. L. Brown).

*O. brunneus* occurs sympatrically with several other species, most notably *O. bauri*, over much of the West Indies, Panama, Costa Rica, Colombia and the Amazon Basin, and also, significantly, with its sibling species, *O. yucatecus*; we even have a worker of *brunneus* from 10 km east of Campeche, Mexico (E. O. Wilson  $\neq$  146), which is the type locality for *O. yucatecus* [33].

*O. brunneus* seems able to co-exist with other forms partly by tolerating the more extreme marginal habitats. Thus, in addition to its northern and southern geographically marginal occurrences in North America, and in the Pantanal of Paraguay, etc., it tends to exist in places within the tropics where other *Odontomachus* species are sparse or absent, e. g., swamp forest, epiphytes on bare or exposed branches of trees in the forest canopy, savanna, palm groves, and the like.

[12]

***Odontomachus caelatus* new species**

(Fig. 23, Plate 1, A)

Worker, holotype: TL 12.0, HL 3.20, HW (across vertex) 2.24, HW (across ocular prominences) 2.48, ML 1.66, scape L 2.94, eye L 0.47, WL 3.64 mm; CI 70, MI 52, SI 131.