

Paratypes (smallest worker of 43, Great Batavia Island, Cuyuni R., Guyana; largest, Dept. Junin, Peru) TL 12.5-14.4, HL 3.24-3.76, HW (across vertex) 2.23-2.73, HW (across ocular prominences) 2.49-2.87, ML 1.70-1.92, scape L 3.04-3.33, eye L 0.48-0.55, WL 3.54-4.22; CI 69-73, MI 51-52, SI 122-136.

Description of worker, composite: A large, robust species, reddish brown to dark brown in color, usually appearing black to the naked eye, with broad vertex and massive mandibles, resembling in a general way the large workers of *O. bauri*, *O. laticeps* and *O. biumbonatus*, and like them with palpi segmented 4,3. Diagnostic characters are mainly those of sculpture, pilosity-pubescence, and form of mesonotum and petiolar node.

(1) Dorsum of head and body very regularly and moderately finely striate (about 7 striae per 0.1 mm sample square on middle of left half of vertex), the striation extending far down the sides of the head, into the extraocular furrows and laterad of the eyes, and covering most of the temples. The furrows of the striation are microsculptured at the bottom, and their intervening ridges are only moderately shining, so that the general surface is moderately shining. Pronotal striation prevalingly longitudinal, becoming curved and generally trending concentrically around the edges of the disc. Mesonotum longitudinally striate in the middle, at least anteriorly; longitudinal-arched, or even steeply arched on the sides, so that the posterior mesonotal striae are obliquely diverging caudad, or in some cases, even transverse. Metanotal striation variable; longitudinal, oblique or transverse. Anterior tip of propodeum longitudinally, or else transversely striate like the rest of the propodeal dorsum. Petiolar node finely horizontally or obliquely striate around the front and sides on the lower 2/3 or so, the striation becoming indistinct and erratic higher up; apical spine nearly or quite smooth. Disc of first gastric segment evenly longitudinally striate, the furrows more or less distinctly septate or punctate, the striation becoming more broken and opaque on the sides of the tergum. Second segment also longitudinally striate, the furrows here more distinctly punctate. Third and fourth terga variably striate, fifth tergum nearly smooth, shining, with fine reticulate-striate or alutaceous sculpture on the sides.

Mesepisternum usually completely striate, though the middle posterior part tends to have the striation weaker and more shining.

(2) Pilosity and pubescence reduced, except for a median pair of coarse suberect hairs at the usual position in the middle of the cranial dorsum, a few (1-9) coarse curved hairs on the pronotal disc, 0-4 on mesonotum, and 30-50 thick but pointed hairs, mostly 0.4-0.6 mm long, on dorsal surface of gaster; others 0.3-0.4 mm long on ventral surface. A few very fine, short hairs exist on the clypeus. Pubescence obsolescent, appressed to subappressed, detectable only in certain lights on the gastric dorsum, where on the first tergum the individual tiny hairs are spaced apart at an average distance about the same as, or more than, their average length (Plate 1, B); usually a little more abundant and closer together on the second tergum, but here still dilute. Appressed, fine, sparse pubescence on femoral apices, and becoming somewhat denser on tibiae, tarsi and antennae; absent or extremely inconspicuous on head, trunk and petiolar node.

(3) Mesonotum more strongly convex than usual in the genus, especially anteriorly, but also more or less distinctly longitudinally sulcate in the middle.