

Amazonas State, Brasil, W. L. and D. E. Brown, No. V-6, 9 June 1972, in rotten wood in rain forest.

Paratypes (43 workers) are from widely separated localities in the Amazon-Guyana basins, all in rain forest: BRASIL: Terr. Amapá: Serra do Navio (K. Lenko). Amazonas: Igarapé Marianil, on Rio Branco (Caracarai) Road, 20-24 km NE of Manaus (W. L. Brown, 22 Aug 1962, No. M-7). Pará: Pirelli Rubber Plantation, Iriboca (P. F. Darlington, 21 Aug 1962, No. B-279. Near mouth of R. Curuá, 30 April 1963 (F. G. Werner). PERU: Dept. Loreto, W. F. Walsh, Jr., Aug. 1939. ECUADOR: Prov. Napo, Limoncocha (P. L. Kazan). GUYANA: Great Batavia Island, Cuyuni River (W. M. Wheeler, 4 Aug. 1920, Nos. 371, 374). Kartabo (Wheeler, 16 July 1920, No. 701).. Dunoon (F. M. Gaige, 12 Aug. 1914, No. 340).

Paratypes deposited in MZSP, MCZ, CU, and WWK. All of the collections from Brasil, Ecuador, and Guyana are known to have been collected in the forest, and probably this species always lives in the wet forest. Nests collected by me were taken in rotten wood or under leaves in the soil at the base of a large tree.

The worker of this species is distinguished above all by its large size and the clear longitudinal striation of the gastric dorsum and part or all of the mesonotum. The swollen, sulcate mesonotum and the petiolar form are also distinctive. Probably it ranges widely in the Amazon Basin and the Guyanan forests.

[13] *Odontomachus coquereli* is a slender, reddish brown, primitive species, aberrant in its own right, in general habitus and shape of petiole most similar to the neotropical *O. hastatus* (fig. 16), and also related to the *tyrannicus* and *saevissimus* groups. The head is remarkable for its vertex with weak median furrow, and lack of extraocular furrows and temporal ridges. Even the antennal fossae are obsolete near the midline of the head. The teeth of the apical trio are all acute, and the preapical series is strongly developed, with the 3 teeth nearest the apex long and acute, but diminishing in size basad. The coarsely transversely rugose-striate surface of the vertex is also distinctive. This species has every appearance of being a long-isolated relict of an ancient world fauna of *Odontomachus*.

The variety *minor*, later raised to subspecies rank by Emery (1911: 111), seems only to be a smaller-sized variant of *O. coquereli*; the distinguishing characters mentioned are especially variable in this genus. The structure of the back of the head is typical of *Odontomachus*, and there is no good reason to continue separation of *Champsomyrmex* as a monotypic genus.

The records of the species so far all come from the northeastern quarter of Madagascar. For a bibliography and records, see Weeler 1922: 1013.