

[14] *O. cornutus*, the most aberrant of all *Odontomachus* species, was briefly but reasonably well described by Stitz, who also gave a small and rather diagrammatic drawing of head and mandibles, without antennae. This is all we know of the species, because the unique type was destroyed with the collections of the Hamburg Museum during the fire bombings of World War II.

Stitz' drawing shows a rather broad head (CI near 67), vertex with almost parallel sides, slightly constricted near mid-length, just at the extraocular forrow. The ocular prominences are each produced obliquely forward and outward as a stout, acute tooth (ocular prominences bluntly rounded in all other known *Odontomachiti*). Although the size is very large (TL about 16.5 mm, HL about 4.3 mm, based on Stitz' measurements as extrapolated to his drawing), the eyes are relatively small — EL somewhere near 0.36 mm as judged from the drawing. As drawn, the mandibles seem too slender and weak for such a large species; MI is estimated at about 51 or 52.

The integument is described as «brown» in color, and «strongly shining. Head surface smooth, with seta-bearing punctures...» The frontal area bears fanlike striation. The disc of the pronotum is transversely striate, its sides with striation curved so that they appear longitudinally striate, as does the postero-median border of the pronotum also. Mesonotum and propodeum strongly transversely striate. Petiolar node smooth and shining front and rear, except for setal punctures. «All parts of the body except the upper mandibular surfaces with scattered, generally long, yellowish brown hairs, longest in the upper surface of the head, underside of mandibles, and on the gaster».

Stitz cited Bucay, Ecuador as the locality of collection. This locality is east of Guayaquil at the western base of the Andes in Guayas Province. In 1973 I spent most of one day searching a forest ravine near Bucay, and found there the type of *O. mormo* n. sp., described herein [24], but failed to collect *O. cornutus*. Another day in forest patches above Cochancay, farther south along the Andes in Cañar Province, also failed to turn up *O. cornutus*, so at this time, no known specimens of the species exist in collections. Of course, we know nothing of its biology, and until more specimens are secured we shall not even be sure what species group it belongs to.

[15] *O. erythrocephalus* (fig. 2) is a lowland forest species ranging, so far as known, from NE Costa Rica to NW Ecuador