

Brasil, and Leticia, Colombia (W. L. Brown leg.), and I suppose that it reaches the northeastern Amazonian forest limits in east central Colombia. It is rare or absent in the higher and drier parts of central Brasil, but is common again in the forests of lowland southeastern Brasil, extending south along the coast at least to São Paulo state at Caraguatatuba (K. Lenko, W. L. Brown leg.), and possibly farther; on the wet uplands of São Paulo behind the coast, *O. affinis* replaces *O. haematodus*. Records from Misiones and Corrientes provinces in northern Argentina may apply to this or another species, but *O. haematodus* samples are available from Raco, near Tucumán in NW Argentina (N. Kusnezov). A specimen labeled «Yungas, Bolivia» is in MCZ; *haematodus* reaches into the eastern foothills of the Andes at Tingo Maria (W. L. Brown), Satipo, Dept. Junin (W. F. Walsh), and elsewhere in Peru. Two workers labeled «Paltaybamba, 5000 ft.», (Yale Peruvian Expedition, 1911) are in MCZ.

[18] After Wilson's (1959) revision and the present treatment of the *saevissimus* group, we are left with *rufithorax* (= *emeryi*, = *gressitti*), which is discussed separately [28], and the 4 species *montanus*, *opaculus*, *saevissimus* and *imperator*, which are all color-sculptural variants of the same basic body plan. Except for *saevissimus*, for which I have fairly good representation ranging locally through New Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland, as well as Ceram and Amboina in the Moluccas and Guadalcanal Island: Gold Ridge (E. S. Brown), Sutakiki R., 2000 ft (P. Greenslade), these forms are all known from only one or two collections each on the New Guinea mainland.

Interestingly, *O. rufithorax*, which also seems to be very local on the New Guinea mainland, has been collected widely in the Solomon Islands (Isabel, Florida, Bougainville), but not on Guadalcanal, so far as I know, by Brown, Greenslade or other accomplished collectors who have resided on the island. This pattern of mutual exclusion on individual islands of the Solomons group, if it is found to hold after further study, would be good additional evidence that *rufithorax* and *saevissimus* are acting as biological species.

The two dark brown or blackish forms *imperator* and *opaculus* could well be sculptural variants of one species, and *montanus* could likewise be a more extensively striate *saevissimus*. If color varies much, synonymy could well cross the line between *saevissimus* and *imperator*. Without more material of this complex