

The male is dark, with castaneous to blackish trunk, sometimes showing a faint fuscous scutal pattern when the trunk is brown; head and gaster varying shades of brown or yellowish brown; legs light to dark brown. Wings of queen, and sometimes of male, usually rather dark.

Outside the range as usually stated, *O. simillimus* is found in the SW part of the Indian Peninsula, especially in the Western Ghats in Kerala State (A. B. Soans and W. L. Brown, several localities).

[31]

***Odontomachus sumbensis* new species**

Worker, holotype: TL 12.8, HL 3.03, HW (across vertex) 1.93, HW (across ocular prominences) 2.22, ML 1.64, scape L 2.84, eye L 0.51, WL 4.10 mm; CI 64, MI 48, SI 115.

Paratypes, 7 workers from type locality (Mao Marru) and 1 from Kananggar, Sumba; only 2 were measured in detail, and the measurements are given combined with those of the holotype, which was the largest of all the specimens in the type series, in Table II.

Description of worker, composite: A relatively broad-headed member of the *infandus* group (palpal formula 4,4) with apical, intercalary and subapical teeth of mandibles normally acute, the subapical tooth long-conical, and a strong preapical series of 7-10 teeth on the inner margin; of these preapical teeth, the first and second counting away from apex toward base are large, triangular, the second usually largest (in one specimen, a denticle exists between these two teeth), and from there decreasing in size to the base of the mandible. Antennal scapes when held straight back surpassing the posterior border by an amount about equal to the length of the pedicel (first funicular segment), or by a little more in the smallest specimen. Second funicular segment much longer than pedicel and subequal to third; beyond the third, segments decreasing slightly in length toward apex; apical segment only slightly longer than second.

Trunk rather slender; pronotum with a fairly long, tapered anterior cervical portion and a gently convex, sloping anterior face. Mesonotum as seen from the side tilting upward cephalad, with a narrowly rounded anterior edge projecting upward rather sharply above posterior margin of pronotum. Mesonotal profile almost straight (feebly convex) but seen from above it is convex from side to side. Metanotum distinct, impressed slightly but distinctly below level of propodeal dorsum. Side-view profile of propodeal dorsum long, straight to very feebly concave.

Petiole broad and as seen in side view, thick from front to rear, with a very brief anterior peduncle; anterior face forming one long, sloping convexity from peduncle to root of apical spine, where the profile changes to a very slight concavity from root to apex of the fairly long, sharp, posteriorly inclined spine. Posterior profile of node bisinuate; concave at root of spine, convex at a posterior, slightly swollen portion of the upper posterior nodal face, and below this nearly vertical, or even slightly concave to near base. Seen from the rear, the swollen upper rear face of the node is feebly sulcate vertically on the midline. Thus the lateral outline of the petiole is much like that of *O. biumbonatus* (fig. 22), but with the apical spine back-tilted instead of erect. Gaster