

high, strongly vaulted above, the first tergum not flattened or impressed, but strongly convex in both directions; tergum II with a well developed stridulatory file on the acrotergite, behind this a feeble transverse impression, after which the tergum is broadly convex in both directions.

Sculpture of the usual striate type on the head and trunk, but the striation effaced and replaced on the vertex and sides of head, and posterior half of disc of pronotum, by a smooth or nearly smooth, shining surface. Striation weak behind ocular ridges, distinct in extraocular furrows, but not extending back beyond temporal ridges, nor below level of eyes on sides of head. Cheeks from in front of eyes to mandibular insertions nearly or quite smooth. Cervix and front half of pronotal disc finely transversely striate, striae becoming weaker caudad, and finally effaced completely or nearly completely on posterior disc, where in some lights on some specimens, feeble traces of transverse striation can still be seen on an essentially smooth and shining convex surface. Rest of trunk transversely striate, vertically striate on sides, except middle and most of posterior part of mesopleura, which are smooth and shining. The above smooth areas mostly bear scattered punctures. Petiolar node and all normally exposed surfaces of gaster glassy-smooth and shining.

Pilosity, and especially pubescence, in generally weakly developed (some specimens rubbed). The usual long middorsal cephalic pair, 3-6 fine, erect hairs on underside of head near buccal opening, 0-6 fine, erect hairs in pronotum, 1-5 short, erect hairs near posterior border of gastric tergum I, and a rather sparse complement of long, fine hairs on underside of gaster and on dorsum of second and apical gastric segments. Pubescence appressed to subappressed, fine, nearly obsolete, except on legs; especially reduced and sparse on node and gaster, where almost invisible in most lights.

Head ferruginous red; trunk, petiole and gaster piceous (perhaps nearer black in life or in fresh specimens; types probably somewhat faded), pronotum more or less suffused with reddish; legs yellow; antennae light reddish brown; funiculi yellowish brown.

Queen and male unknown.

Holotype (MCZ) and 7 paratypes (MCZ, BMNH-London) from Mao Maru, 450 m, Sumba Island, Indonesia; and a single paratype (MCZ) from Kananggar, 700 m, Sumba, all collections by K. Dammerman, May 1925. This species is related to *O. latissimus* from New Guinea and to *O. floresensis* from the nearby island of Flores. As befits its relatively isolated source island, situated below the main Sunda chain, *O. sumbensis* is the most distinct member of its subgroup. The coloration, with red head, blackish body and yellow legs, is much like that of *floresensis*, but the reduced sculpture is quite different. The shape of the petiolar node is also different, being thicker and more convex (more dome-like); with the apical spine shorter in *sumbensis* than in *floresensis*, and the preapical series of mandibular teeth are somewhat larger in *sumbensis*. For a metric and proportional comparison, see Table II.

After all is said and done, both this species and *floresensis* could well be only extreme insular variants of *O. papuanus* or one of the other *infandus* group species. This group needs much more study on New Guinea.

[32] *O. troglodytes* is the *haematodus* group representative in Africa. It is very close to *O. haematodus*, even to having a similarly acutely produced metasternal process (fig. 7), but it has brown legs instead of the yellow legs most common in