

haematodus. Also, the antennal scapes are shorter, when held straight back usually surpassing the posterior border of the head by less than the length of the first funicular segment (by more than the length of the first funicular segment in most *haematodus*), and the sides of the petiolar node are usually more coarsely striate and more opaque in *troglodytes* than in *haematodus*. Still, occasional specimens can be found that would be difficult to place to either species without knowing the provenience.

The males of *troglodytes* are prevailingly brownish yellow or yellowish brown, with trunk, as usual, darkest.

O. troglodytes is widespread and often common in Africa in second-growth forest, open woodland and the more moist types of savanna. It ranges from the southern Sudan, Eritrea and West Africa south to Natal, and I found it in the spray-soaked forest alongside Victoria Falls in Rhodesia. The lectotype, in NM-Basel, is from the caves at Shimoni, south of Mombasa in southernmost Kenya. Types of *O. haematoda* var. *stanleyi* were compared directly with the lectotype, and only slight differences exist, like those seen in many other series of this species, usually reported in the literature as «*O. haematodes*». For further synonymy and records (only African and Malagasy references and records apply to true *O. troglodytes*), see Wheeler 1922b: 793 ff. and 1922c: 1013-1014.

In the review of Bionomics of *Odontomachiti*, in earlier pages of this part, the extensive findings of Colombel (1970a, 1970b, 1972) and Evans and Leston (1971) for «*O. haematodus*» actually apply to *O. troglodytes*.

[33] *Odontomachus yucatecus* new species

Worker, holotype: TL 10.1, HL 2.74, HW (across vertex) 1.91, HW (across ocular prominences) 2.09, ML 1.32, scape L 2.40, eye L 0.47, WL 3.08 mm; CI 70, MI 48, SI 115. (For metrics of paratypes, see Table I).

Description of worker, composite: Very similar to North and Central American *O. brunneus* in habitus; color; form and proportions of head, mandibles, and antennae; sculpture (except mesonotum and petiole), and

Figs. 20-27, workers of neotropical *Odontomachus* species, petioles and adjacent structures in side view. Fig. 20, *O. haematodus* from Kartabo, Guyana. Fig. 21, *O. bradleyi* paratype. Fig. 22, *O. biumbonatus* paratype from Rio Tarumã, N of Manaus, Amazonas. Fig. 23, *O. caelatus*, paratype from Limoncocha, Napo Prov., Ecuador. Fig. 24, *O. bauri*, small specimen from Barro Colorado I., Panama Canal Zone. Fig. 25, *O. brunneus* from Spring Creek, Decatur County, Georgia, USA. Fig. 26, *O. brunneus* from Limoncocha, Napo Prov., Ecuador. Fig. 27, *O. brunneus* from Mun. Mariana, Minas Gerais, Brasil.