

in the abundant subappressed pubescence and erect pilosity, but body size averages larger, mesonotum longitudinally (instead of transversely) striate, petiolar node slightly different in shape and distinctly and regularly horizontally striate on sides and posterior face up to root of apical spine.

Some of the more important characters shared by *brunneus* and *yucatecus* are discussed under *brunneus* [11], since that species had never been adequately characterized. The distinctive features of *O. yucatecus* are the following:

(1) Sculpture. The dorsum of the head is very finely striate, as in *brunneus*; a 0.1 mm sample square in the middle of the left side of the vertex contains about 8-9 striae, and the surface here appears sericeous at moderate magnifications. Pronotum prevailingly longitudinally striate, as in *brunneus*, with the striae bowed outward on the sides. Mesonotum longitudinally striate, the striae punctulate and sometimes weakly diverging anteriad. The costulae are also minutely pitted and in part sometimes slightly wavy, so that the mesonotal sculpture is more opaque than that of pronotum. The longitudinal striation varies in different samples, sometimes extending back across metanotum and even onto the anterior part of the propodeum, where the striae may form a U-shaped pattern, open anteriad.

Sides and rear of petiolar node with very distinct and regular horizontal striation, approaching in coarseness the nodal striation of forest samples of *O. bauri*. Across the anterior face of the node, the striation is more or less reduced to fine reticulo-striation mesad, and this surface is shining at the very midline in some samples.

The first and second gastric segments are prevailingly smooth and shining between the numerous fine punctures that give rise to the subappressed pubescence.

(2) The petiolar node shape is intermediate between that of the «average» *O. brunneus* and the «average» forest *O. bauri* in anteroposterior thickness, but it differs from the usual condition of both in having the apical spine rather abruptly back-tilted, with an obtuse but distinct angle in side view marking the juncture of the anterior face with the spine proper. The outline of the main anterior sloping face of the node itself is almost perfectly straight, varying from very slightly convex to feebly concave over variable distances, as in «average» *O. haematodus* (fig. 20), but the abrupt back-tilting of the apical spine together with this conformation, and with the gently convex outline of the posterior face, is characteristic of *O. yucatecus*. Viewed from above and to the rear, the posterior nodal face appears flat to feebly sulcate in the middle. The apical spine is smooth, laterally compressed and more or less blade-like, tapered toward its apex, and has a straight to weakly concave anterior edge as seen from the side.

(3) Pubescence and pilosity much like that of *O. brunneus*, but the erect hairs tending to be even more numerous and larger: 8-16 hairs on vertex and frontal strip and carinae, 10-16 on pronotum, and many on both upper and lower surfaces of gaster; also some on underside of mandibles, head, and pronotum, and anterior faces of fore coxae. In this strong vestiture, *O. yucatecus* resembles *O. laticeps*.

(4) The color of most *O. yucatecus* samples is basically dark reddish brown, with the gaster and dorsal surfaces tending to be a little darker, and the legs, antennae and bases of mandibles castaneous brown. The