

Genus *Aenictus* Shuckard

Body hairs simple. Integument without spinules or papillae. Hairs of head few. Labrum large and conspicuous. Maxillary palp represented by three subconical sensilla fused into an irregular projection.

A. (Typhlatta) leviceps (F. Smith).—Figs. 8–10. Slender, subcylindrical; diameter greatest at the fifth abdominal somite; orthocephalic, nearly straight but slightly curved ventrally toward the anterior end; posterior end bluntly rounded. Twelve distinct postcephalic somites. Anus terminal. Vestigial legs small and papilliform. Body and head furnished with a moderately dense covering of simple, slightly curved hairs about 0.05 mm. long. Cranium subtrapezoidal in anterior view with the posterior border broadly rounded and the genae bulging. Antennae small, each with two sensilla. Labrum convex; somewhat broader than long, being broadest above the mandibles; distal border emarginate at the middle; lateral borders feebly emarginate over the mandibular bases; anterior angles broadly rounded; eight spinulose sensilla along the distal border. Mandibles rather heavily sclerotized; base dilated, distal portion very long and slender and curved posteriorly; apex acute; three small teeth near the middle of the medial border. Maxillae round-pointed; palp short and thick with three distal sensilla; galea somewhat more slender, subconical, with one apical sensillum. Labium swollen, protruding, bilobed; palps represented by two clusters of three sensilla each; anterior surface roughened with short rows of spinules; opening of sericteries not evident. Trophorhynchium poorly developed, including only the spinulose surface of the labium. (Material studied: numerous specimens from the Philippine Islands.)

A. (T.) martini Forel.—Similar to *A. leviceps*. (Material studied: numerous specimens from the Philippine Islands.)

A. (A.) aratus nesiotis var. **fraterculus** Wheeler.—Figs. 11–13. Similar to *A. leviceps*, but the maxillary palp and galea are larger and the former bears six sensilla. (Material studied: numerous specimens from the Philippine Islands.)

Genus *Eciton* Latreille

Body with simple hairs (*Eciton s. str.* and *Labidus*) or with both simple and branched hairs (*Acamatus*). Integument papillose (*Eciton s. str.* and *Labidus*) or spinulose (*Acamatus*). Labrum small and inconspicuous. Maxillary palp represented by a discoidal area bearing 5–9 sensilla.

Escherich (1917, p. 95) characterizes *Eciton* larvae as “*annähernd zylindrisch*.”

Forel (1928, Vol. II, p. 298=1923, Tome 5, p. 116) states that the larvae of *Eciton* “are less nimble and more dependent upon the worker than those of the *Ponerinae*” (“*bien moins ingambes et plus dépendantes des ♀ que celles des Ponerinae*”). Wheeler (1910, p. 72) describes the larvae of this genus as cylindrical and states (p. 263) that those of Texan species are slender.