Tribe Ecitonini

Species examined:

Eciton burchelli (worker, soldier, male) (Plates 52–54)
E. drepanophorum (soldier)
E. dulcius (soldier)
E. dulcius crassinode (queen) (Plates 55, 56)
E. hamatum (soldier, queen) (queen, Plates 57, 58)
E. lucanoides (worker, soldier) (soldier, Plate 59)
E. mexicanum (worker, soldier, queen) (Plates 60–62)
E. quadriglume (worker, soldier) (soldier, Plates 63, 64)
E. rapax (major worker)
Labidus coecus (worker, soldier, queen) (soldier, Plate 65, queen, Plate 66)
L. praedator (worker, soldier) (soldier, Plate 67)
L. spininodis (worker)
Neivamyrmex agilis (major worker)
N. carolinensis (major worker)
N. gibbatus (major worker)
N. harrisi (male) (Plate 68)
N. humilis (major worker)
N. laevigatus (major worker)
N. legionis (major worker)
N. nigrescens (major worker, queen) (major worker, Plate 69)
N. opacithorax (major worker, queen)
N. pilosus (major worker)
N. postcarinatus (major worker)
N. sumichrasti (major worker) (Figs. 271–275)
N. swainsoni (male) (Plate 71)
N. wheeleri (major worker) (Fig. 276)
Nomamyrmex esenbecki (major and media workers) (major worker, Plate 72)
N. hartigi (major worker)

Labrum. The labrum of the Ecitonini is distinctly bilobed. The distal margin is always emarginate and usually has a median cleft. Labral tubercles are nearly always present in workers and soldiers, and when the tubercles are absent in these castes [*E. quadriglume* soldiers (fig. 242), *Nomamyrmex esenbecki* major worker (fig. 283)], they are present in the smaller workers of the same species. The labrum of *E. mexicanum* workers and soldiers is typical of most ecitonine labra of these castes (figs. 224, 229). Labral tubercles appear to be best developed and most prominent in the genus *Neivamyrmex*. They are either peglike or spinelike and are proportionately larger than in other genera. Tubercles are never present on the labra of sexual forms; the labrum of the queen of *E. mexicanum* (fig. 234) is typical of