

of *E. burchelli* is typical (fig. 203). The lateral shoulder is strongly developed and usually bears numerous long setae, although these setae are very short in *Labidus praedator* (fig. 256) and *spininodis*. The transverse stiptal groove is also strongly developed, and the proximal external face bears from several to many setae. The stipes of the queen of *E. mexicanum* (fig. 237) is typical of most queens and males of all genera except *Neivamyrmex*. The lateral shoulder is heavily setose, and the transverse groove absent, although a distinct impression extends diagonally across the stipes in its place. In the sexual forms of *Neivamyrmex* (figs. 263, 280), the transverse groove is not lost and remains strongly developed. Here also setae are more abundant in the queens and males than in the workers. This is particularly true for the stipes of *Neivamyrmex swainsoni* (fig. 280). The stiptes of ecitonines are usually heavily sclerotized. The galea and lacinia of the soldier of *E. burchelli* (fig. 202) is typical of soldiers and workers. The galeal crown is flattened, and bears numerous long setae; the galeal comb is exceptionally well developed and comprises as many as 8 or 9 large, uniquely shaped setae. This galea is also fairly typical of that of queens and males which also have a well developed galeal comb. The galeal comb is lacking in only one caste, the male of *Neivamyrmex swainsoni* (fig. 279). The lacinia is triangular in shape in all species and castes and bears a prominent comb. This comb is always distinct and continuous in soldiers and workers and always discontinuous (i.e. major gaps occur at points along the comb separating the setae into distinct groups) in queens and males. The lacinial gonion does not bear any setae.

**Labium.** The labial palpus is 3-segmented in all soldiers and workers of *Eciton*, *Labidus*, and *Nomamyrmex* and 2- or 3-segmented in the workers of *Neivamyrmex*. Among the queens and males examined in all genera, the labial palpus is 2-segmented. Those *Neivamyrmex* workers having a 2-segmented palpus are *agilis*, *carolinensis*, *humilis*, *opacithorax*, and *wheeleri*. The premental shield appears to be moderately sclerotized and the epimental sclerites are relatively distinct. The labium of the soldier of *E. quadriglume* (fig. 240) demonstrates the general structure of the ecitonine labium. It would appear that the raquettes are well developed in this species, but these structures are not distal expansions of the epimental sclerites. They appear in no other species. The subglossal brushes are prominent and the included setae are sometimes enlarged apically. Both paraglossae and paraglossal sensory pegs are absent throughout the tribe.