

ou brun roussâtre; dans ce dernier cas les bandes du mésonotum restent toujours brun foncé. Tête noire. Ailes enfumées de noir, plus foncées que chez *Servillei* West., nervures brunes. Pour le reste comme chez *Servillei* West. — Guyane française: Nouveau Chantier, 1 mâle; Maroni, 2 mâles (Le Mout).

*Eciton (Labidus) coecum* var. *opacifrons* Wheeler (1921). — "All the soldiers and workers in my collection, representing numerous localities from Texas to Paraguay show very little variation, with the exception of a single soldier taken by Mann at Pará. This evidently represents a distinct variety which may be called *opacifrons* var. nov. It differs from the soldier of the typical form in having the head broader in front and less excised in the middle of the posterior border, the tips of the mandibles are coarser and much more decidedly incurved, with scarcely a trace of the subapical tooth. The front, vertex and gula are opaque and densely shagreened, instead of very shining as in the typical form and the whole pronotum is opaque and sharply shagreened, instead of being more or less smooth and shining on the sides. The hairs on the body are shorter, more abundant, and of more even length, especially on the dorsal surface of the head and thorax and on the legs. The surface of the mandibles is very strongly, arcuately rugose. The legs, coxae, petiole, postpetiole and gaster are distinctly yellowish, the remainder of the body as dark red as in the typical *coecum*. Of course, this form may be the unknown soldier of one of the varieties described from male specimens".

*Eciton (Labidus) coecum* var. *elsbethae* Forel (1922). — "Mâle. Longueur: environ 15 mm. Plus petit que le type; d'un jaune bien plus clair. Tête noire jusqu'au bas des yeux. Mandibules fortement recourbées et étroites jusqu'à leur base. Il n'a pas les courts scapes, ni les yeux et les ocellies relativement petits de *l'atriceps* Sm. — Rio Frio, Colombie, récolté par moi-même".

*Eciton (Labidus) serpentis* Weber (1938). — "Worker. Length 2-3.5 mm. Head, excluding mandibles, about 1/5 longer than wide, sides slightly convex, occipital corners evenly rounded, occipital margin straight. Eyes very small, situated posterior to middle of head and dorso-laterally. Antennal scapes clavate, curved outwards, extending posteriorly to beyond the eyes but not to occipital margin. Mandibles triangular, feebly sinuate on outer margin, terminating in acute apical tooth; with edentate 1/3-1/2 of blade and strongly dentate proximal half equipped with about five distinct acute teeth and several smaller tubercles. Dentation variable but with at least three strong teeth on blade. Thorax in profile evenly and slightly convex, antero-dorsally reflexed in a slight collar, posteriorly forming with the lower epinotum a slight concavity. Basal surface of epinotum joining declivous surface at an obtuse angle. Thorax from above with convex pronotal sides passing into sub-parallel and narrower epinotal region. Petiole from above rectangular, longer but narrower than postpetiole, the latter with the more massive node and, from above, trapezoidal with rounded corners and greatest width at posterior margin. Gaster small and ovate. Legs moderately long and slender. Shining, thorax with fine, raised vermiculations, becoming posteriorly and on pedicel fine reticulations. Pilosity of moderately abundant upright yellow hairs and distally on appendages a short pubescence. Yellowish-brown. — Described from a series of workers, mostly in fragments, taken from the stomach of a blind snake, *Typhlops reticulatus* (L.) (det. F. Shreve)