

involve a tree-like system of raiding trails built up from early morning, much as in *E. hamatum*. Once a raid has developed, each trail system connects with the bivouac by a single base column as in *hamatum* and *rogeri*, and the peripheral branch trails end in small groups of foraging workers. The columns are characteristically narrower than those of *hamatum* and both in width and in the behavior of workers on them are roughly transitional between *hamatum* and *rogeri*. As in both of these species, the booty of the newly described species is almost exclusively composed of the soft-bodied young (larvae and pupae) of other insects, and particularly of ants and wasps. The circumstances suggested that Colony I was terminating a statary phase with the emergence of a brood of mature workers, and that Colony II passed from its last day of a nomadic phase to its first day of a statary phase (with the effective enclosure of a brood of mature worker larvae) while under observation. In other words, both in its daily forays and in its evident conformity to a rhythmic nomad-statory pattern of life, the condition of this species resembles that previously described for *E. hamatum* (Schneirla, 1938, 1944)".

#### Originalbeschreibungen

*Eciton lucanoides* Emery (1894). — "Miles. *E. hamato* quoad colorem et structuram thoracis et pedunculi simillimus, sed capite opaco, brevi, oculis repositis et mandibulis hamiformibus ante medium spina reclinata armatis valde distinctus. Long. cum mandibulis 12½ mm.; mandibularum 3½ mm. — Due esemplari di Cumbase [Cumbasa] nel Peru. Il soldato è riconoscibile a prima vista dalla forma del capo e delle mandibole, come mostrerà la figura. Non conosco l'operaia. Ho alcune operarie della medesima località che non posso distinguere dall'*E. hamatum* e che perciò non credo poter riferire alla nuova specie".

*Eciton conquistador* Weber (1949). — "Soldier: Total length extended, including head, 11.7-13.5 mm.; of head, including mandibles, 5 mm.; of thorax, 3.5 mm. Head in front view, excluding mandibles, 2.2-2.5 mm. long by 2.5-2.7 mm. wide, being distinctly wider than long, occipital margin impressed, sides convex and broader anteriorly than posteriorly, anterior clypeal margin feebly convex; lateral clypeal margins produced as a triangular, convex lobe directed towards the antennal insertions; eyes convex, 0.15-0.18 mm. in diameter; mandibles long and slender, the apical tooth acute and recurved, near the middle of the median border a second tooth arises from an obtusely angulate, broad base, distal to this may or may not arise a slight, broad convexity; antennal scapes exceeding occipital corners, slightly bowed and enlarged distally. Thorax from above convex through the pronotum at the sides, impressed in the pro-mesonotal region and with sides of epinotum straight, converging slightly posteriorly; in side view sinuate dorsally, the pronotum and basal surface of the epinotum slightly convex; basal epinotal surface with a lamina on each side fusing distally, where produced as a pair of triangular teeth, the fused lamellae continue down the declivous surface as a short median lamella. Petiole from above rectangular, sides slightly convex, broader behind than in front. Post-petiole from above about one-third broader than the petiole, sides convex and strongly converging anteriorly. Gaster small and ovate;