

Originalbeschreibungen

Eciton pilosa F. Smith (1858). — "Worker. Length 2 3/4 lines. Brown-black, smooth and shining, mandibles, face anteriorly, and the legs, rufo-testaceous; the insect thinly covered with long griseous pubescence. Head ovate; the eyes very minute, and glassy bright. Thorax shining and smooth, anteriorly roughened, and opaque behind, deeply strangulated a little behind middle; the metathorax not grooved above, rounded behind. Abdomen ovate; the first node of the peduncle elongate-ovate, the second globose. — Worker minor. Length 1 1/2 line. There is no difference between this and the large worker, except in its being smaller. — Hab. Brazil (Villa Nova)".

Labidus mexicanus F. Smith (1859). — "Length 6 lines. Pale rufotestaceous, covered with pale shining pubescence; eyes large, black, and prominent; the ocelli glassy bright; on each side of the anterior one an elevated carina, which passes between the antennae to the anterior margin of the face, forming a deep smooth channel; the antennae shorter than the thorax, stout, and tapering to a point at their apex. Thorax very gibbous in front and at the scutellum; the wings wanting. Abdomen: the margins of the segments slightly constricted; the peduncle transverse, the lateral margins not elevated, slightly convex in the middle. — Hab. Mexico (Orizaba)".

Eciton clavicornis Norton (1868). — "Only the worker minor. Length 0.18 inch. Polished and shining. Color piceous-black, the flagellum and legs below the knees pale brown. Antennae short, as in *E. crassicornis*, the scape hardly clavate, the flagellum quite so, apex of scape and the flagellum, nasus and mandibles yellow-red. Mandibles with longitudinal striae arising from little punctures along the inner edge. Cutting edge falcate, smooth. Basin of antennae large and deep. Eyes minute. Head emarginate behind, the angles distinct, not acute (about 90 degrees). Nodes nearly equal; the first with a long spine at base beneath curving backward, the second with a tooth extending forward. Apex of metathorax and nodes beneath rufous, legs rather short, below the tips of knees yellow-rufous. Claws slender, their inner tooth small, near the base. — This is much like *E. simillima* Smith, but differs in form of metathorax, &c." [Hab. Hacienda de Potrero, bei Córdoba, Mexico].

Eciton (Labidus) subsulcatum Mayr (1886). — "Maennchen. Laenge: 13.7-14 mm., die Vorderfluegel 11.5-12 mm. lang. Rotgelb, der Kopf mit den Mandibeln und Fuehlern, sowie die Beine mehr rostrot, der Kopf zwischen den Ocellen meist dunkler. Der ganze Koerper dicht und fein anliegend pubescent, die Oberkiefer, der Fuehlerschaft und der Kopf mit maessig langen, abstehenden Haaren, an der Unterseite des Hinterleibes, sowie oben an den zwei letzten Segmenten sind die kurzen, dicht gestellten Haerchen schief abstehend, ebenso an den dicht und kurz behaarten Beinen. Die Mandibeln haben im allgemeinen die Form wie bei *E. (Labidus) Burchelli* Westw., sie sind maessig depress, gerade, in der Naehe der Spitze gekruemmt und am Innenrande in der Mitte deutlich erweitert (bei *Burchelli* kommt diese Erweiterung naeher der Basis der Mandibeln vor). Der Kopf ist glatt und glaenzend, mit zerstreuten haartragenden Puenktchen; der Clypeus hat keine Hoecker; die Stirnleisten, welche eine maessig seichte Stirnfurche zwischen sich fassen, sind ziemlich parallel und enden eine kleine Strecke vor dem