

maçada. Comprimento: 12-12,5 mm. — Coloração preto-acastanhada, cabeça preta. Brilhante. Pubescência menos comprida que em *spinolae* e mais esbranquiçada amarelada. — Localidade do tipo: Angra dos Reis, 5 exemplares, Prof. Dr. Lauro Travassos leg. XII.1931. Recebi também 3 exemplares do Itatiaia, J. F. Zikán leg. 30.XI.1924, 10.XII.1932. Tipo (n. 7743) no Instituto de Biologia Vegetal. Cotipos e paratipos na minha coleção".

*Eciton (Neivamyrmex) pilosum mandibulare* M. R. Smith (1942). — "Male. Length 13 mm. Head one and eight-tenths to one and nine-tenths times as broad as long. Ocelli large, placed on protuberance above general surface of head, summit of protuberance concave; space between inner border of eye and lateral ocellus less than half diameter of ocellus. Antenna short; scape robust, slightly shorter than combined length of first 4 funicular segments; funiculus very distinctly tapering from base toward apex, clearly wider through segments 2 to 5 inclusive than elsewhere. Toothlike convexity on superior border of mandible very faint, hardly discernible. Frontal carinae sharply margined but farther apart and more nearly parallel than with *pilosum*, and apparently also more deeply grooved. Clypeus excised. Eye large, convex, strongly protuberant. The large eye, in profile, occupies all of the side of the head except a narrow area above the base of the mandible, and a much larger area posterodorsad of the eye. Region of head posterior to ocelli smooth, concave, with well-defined occipital flange. Head, from above, with well-rounded posterior corners which merge into eyes without forming perceptible angles. Thorax strongly projecting anteriorly over head. Prothorax, from above, more truncate anteriorly, narrower, and with better defined humeri than in *pilosum*. Mesonotum with anteromedian and parapsidal lines. Epinotum with distinct longitudinal median groove where base and declivity meet, declivity concave. Tarsal claws faintly toothed. Dorsal surface of petiole in profile, most convex very far posteriorly; ventral surface with protuberance. Gaster elongate, moderately slender. Intermediate tooth of seventh gastric sternum short but somewhat more acute than that of *pilosum*. Paramere differing from that of *pilosum* in having a more truncate apex, and a more feebly developed tooth on the dorsal border. — Most of the head, the legs, and anterior portion of each gastric segment shining; remainder of body including appendages less shining, especially funiculi. Entire body with coarser punctate-shagreening than in *pilosum*. Hairs yellowish, dense, and rather appressed on body; longer and more suberect to erect on head, legs, and venter of petiole. Hairs apparently longer and less appressed than those of *pilosum*. Head, legs, and seventh gastric sternum darker than remainder of body and appendages, which are yellowish brown. Color deeper than that of *pilosum*. Wings distinctly yellowish, with brownish veins and stigma. — A holotype and one paratype in the United States National Museum bear U.S.N.M. No. 55464. The other paratype is in the collection of Cornell University. Type locality: Thirty miles east of Quijotoa, Pima County, Ariz. — A specimen labeled Nogales, Ariz., Oslar, Cornell University Lot 292, sub. 21, I also consider to be this new subspecies although it bears a handwritten label, apparently W. M. Wheeler, *Eciton mexicanum*. This individual agrees with the cotype of *mandibulare* except that the prothorax does not appear quite so narrow anteriorly, the color is not so deep, and the hairs not so long. Another specimen from the San Rita Mountains, Ariz., 4,000-5,000 feet, August 29, 1924, A. A. Nichol, agrees with the cotypes except for its lighter color, shining body,