

Originalbeschreibungen

Labidus walkerii Westwood (1842). — "Castaneo-fuscus, marginibus segmentorum abdominis lucidioribus, alis infumatis, venis fuscis, pedunculo transverso-quadrato, subtus haud angulato. Long. corp. lin. 5, Expans. alar. lin. $9\frac{1}{2}$. Taken at Meia Ponte, in Brazil, on the 16th of October, 1827, by W. Burchell, Esq. Body long, cylindrical, and of a dark brown colour, with the head darker and the margins of the abdominal segments brighter coloured, pubescent; jaws rather short and curved, facial carinae extended along the outside of the front ocellus; ocelli large, lateral ones placed close to the eyes. Thorax gibbous before and behind. Peduncle transverse-quadrate, the sides slightly elevated, posterior angles not acute, ventral surface not angulated. Legs short and very slender; wings dusky, with brown veins and a dark brown stigma; marginal cell lanceolate, two first submarginal cells larger, separated by a curved vein, the vein separating the second and third submarginal cells straight and much longer than in *L. d'Orbignii*, the vein closing the second submarginal cell behind not thickened; the legs are very short and of a brick brown colour. — Most like *L. d'Orbignii*, but smaller and of a browner colour; the marginal cell differently shaped; the legs not black, the wings darker coloured, with the second submarginal cell of equal breadth throughout".

Woitkowskia connectens Enzmann (1952). — "Male. Length 10 mm. Color, black with a tinge of red. Head twice as long as broad. Mandibles relatively short; about $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the anterior edge of the clypeus, strongly curved; sickle-shaped as in *Cheliomyrmex*, broader in the basal $\frac{1}{3}$ and with a sharp basal tooth in the inner border close to the insertion into the head; the basal tooth is followed by a series of minute denticles (no other species of *Eciton* known to the writer possesses this character). Finely punctate and sublucid; with sparse irregular and long hairs. Clypeus nearly straight in front. Frontal carinae strongly converge behind, forming a lamella median to the insertion; the lamella is carried along the anterior rim of the antennal fovea. In this location the antennal foveae have a short, semi-circular inner carina. Another carina runs from the anterior edge of the fovea toward the midline and forms the anterior border of the frontal triangle. The latter is continued backward into the pit of the median ocellus by a deep sulcus. The frontal carinae are bent laterally in front of the median ocellus and reach the lateral ocellus. Ocelli very large, the lateral ones separated from the compound eyes by a distance of less than half their diameter. Scapes stout, reaching the anterior rim of the lateral ocellus; thickest in the upper $\frac{1}{3}$, densely clothed with short and erect hairs. First funicular joint short and triangular, second as long as broad, the following joints becoming longer and thinner. Head above faintly fuscate in places; polished and very shiny on the rest of the surface, especially on the frontal carinae. Thorax elevated as in *Neivamyrmex*. Scutum elongate, with a distinct antero-median sulcus and with straight parapsidal furrows on each side, covered with a profusion of a adpressed long hairs which are more erect and longer on the sides of the thorax. Scutellum triangular with a rounded posterior point; flat above, with a faint postero-median impression, as in some of the species of *Neivamyrmex*. The profuse long hairs curve toward the middle. Epinotal base short, broad and flat, set off from the epinotum by a distinct but rounded edge. Petiole