

ist nicht ganz konstant und es finden sich Uebergaenge. Da sich ausser dieser kleinen Abweichung durchaus keine greifbaren Unterschiede finden lassen, ziehe ich *arizonensis* als Synonym ein.

Im Museum von Buenos Aires fand ich Exemplare von *swainsoni*, die als *lieselae* For. determiniert waren; eines derselben (Nr. 6648, von Pampa Central) hat Gallardo (1920) in seiner Fig. 32 abgebildet, die uebrigens klar die spitzen Mandibeln von *swainsoni* zeigt. — Ein anderes Exemplar von *swainsoni* (Nr. 11035, von Tucumán) hatte Gallardo als *E. laticapum hospes* Em. determiniert.

Originalbeschreibungen

Labidus swainsonii Shuckard (1840). — "Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines; expansion 13 lines. Rufo-testaceus, pubescens, capite (mandibulis antennisque exceptis) castaneo; pedunculo abdominis transverso-quadrato supra subconvexo; pedibus brevis [sic]. Body of a pale reddish testaceous. Head, with the exception of the mandibles and antennae, of a bright castaneous; the carinae of the face, behind which the antennae are inserted, very prominent, and terminating gradually in front of the anterior ocellus; the ocelli placed in a curved line on the vertex; the antennae having the flagellum at the base, as stout as the scape, which is a little less than one-fourth the length of the organ; mandibles long and very slender, leaving a large semicircular space between them and the clypeus. Thorax in front and scutellum very gibbous; metathorax perpendicular and slightly produced laterally; superior wings with their nervures and stigma pale testaceous; the marginal cell lanceolate, slightly acuminate beyond the second submarginal, the first of the latter narrow, pentagonal, less than the second, from which it is separated by a waved nervure; the second also narrow, but growing more so towards its apex, where it is separated by a short straight nervure from the following; it is much less than the marginal cell, and has the recurrent nervure inserted about its middle, beyond which to the apex of this cell the cubital nervure is considerably thickened; legs short and slender. Abdomen slightly shining, its peduncle transverse-quadrato, with the angles rounded, the surface plane, except towards its apex, where it has a slight convex transverse ridge, and is as wide as the second segment, its ventral portion slightly produced; the base of all the segments very slightly constricted, and the extreme apex of the terminal one considerably compressed vertically, where it has a deep fissure; the male sexual organ protruding beneath, in the form of a deeply and concavely emarginate plate, the lateral processes of which form acutely acuminate slightly upcurved spines. In my own collection. — This insect was captured by Mr. Swainson in the Brazils, to whose entomological exertions there we are indebted for the knowledge of several undescribed species, and this I accordingly dedicate to him. It is distinguished from the preceding [*halidayi*] by many particulars, but most obviously by the relative proportions of the marginal and first and second submarginal cells".

Eciton (Acamatus) arizonense Wheeler (1908). — "Male. Length: 12-13 mm. Head, including the eyes, twice as broad as long, not prolonged behind the eyes and ocelli, which are very large and prominent. Lateral ocellus only about $\frac{1}{4}$ its diameter from the eye; median