

ocellus situated far back and almost between the lateral ocelli. Clypeus unarmed, with straight anterior border. Frontal carinae separated by a deep depression, very prominent, continued back to near the anterior ocellus and curving round the antennal insertions. Mandibles falcate, about twice as long as the eyes, straight at the base but thence uniformly curving and tapering to a slender point. Antennal scape robust, about as long as joints 1-4 of the long and gradually tapering funiculus. Thorax short and robust, about twice as long as high. Scutellum without a longitudinal furrow. Epinotum rounded above, concave below. Petiole more than half as long as broad, depressed in the middle in front, with rounded posterior angles. Gaster long and cylindrical, with small genitalia; subgenital plate with a shorter, more obtuse median and two longer, more acute lateral teeth; outer appendages not spreading. Legs feeble; middle metatarsus about half as long as the tibia; claws toothed. — Head smooth and shining; remainder of the body somewhat more opaque. Mandibles and antennal scapes very finely punctate. Thorax and gaster very finely and delicately shagreened, except the posterior edges of the segments which are smooth and shining. Body and appendages covered with rather silky, pale yellow, appressed pile, which is longest and least appressed on the epinotum and petiole. Rich reddish-brown. Wings yellowish hyaline, with yellow veins and stigma. — Texas: Brownsville (C. Schaeffer); Austin, June 27 (Miss Holliday). New Mexico: Las Cruces (T. D. A. Cockerell). Arizona: Nogales, June 31, July 15 (E. J. Oslar). In general appearance this species very closely resembles *E. mexicanum* F. Sm., but may be at once distinguished by its long sickle-shaped mandibles and longer pile, especially on the posterior portion of the thorax and petiole, dentate claws and less projecting pronotum. In *mexicanum* the subgenital plate is bidentate. In this and many other respects *E. arizonense* resembles *E. spoliator* Forel [*N. fuscipennis* W. M. Wheel.] but it differs in its greater size and larger eyes, in not having the head coarsely and deeply punctured, etc.”.

Species inquirendae

Die von Enzmann (1952) als *Woitkowskia* beschriebenen vier Arten gehören in diese Gruppe, weil bei allen die Subgenitalplatte 4-zähnig sein soll. Eine derselben (*connectens*) konnte ich bereits als Synonym von *walkeri* entziffern. Die andern Arten sind wahrscheinlich auch Synonyme. Bei *mexicana* Enzm. [nec F. Smith] soll der Petiolus “dreimal so lang sein wie breit”, was ganz unglaublich klingt. Nach den Beschreibungen sind die Arten nicht mit Sicherheit zu deuten; Genaueres lässt sich erst sagen, wenn die Typen zugegänglich sind. Ich habe sie vom Autor erbeten, aber keine Antwort erhalten. Ueber Enzmann’s Arbeitsweise siehe oben bei der Synonymie der Gattung *Neivamyrmex*.