

Der Vollstaendigkeit halber gebe ich im folgenden die Originalbeschreibungen.

*Woitkowskia mexicana* Enzmann (1952). — "Male. Length 15 mm. Color reddish-brown, thorax a little darker brown, vertex and front blackish. Head twice as long as broad [sic]. Mandibles falcate, strongly curved, not as slender as in the species of *Cheliomyrmex*; broader at the base, tapering uniformly to the tips. Shallowly foveate and very shiny, with abundant long hairs, but the hairs on the inner edge of the mandibles are not regularly arranged as in the species of *Cheliomyrmex*. Clypeus weakly impressed in front. Frontal carinae far apart, convergent behind, semierect, sharply margined medial to the antennal insertions; ending some distance in front of the median ocellus without forming either a crest or a tubercle. Ocelli very large, the lateral ones nearly touching the compound eyes (removed from them by a distance less than 1/4 their diameter). Posterior edge between the lateral ocelli strongly marginate. Scapes short and thick, not reaching the anterior rim of the lateral ocellus; first funicular joint 1½ times as long as broad, the following joints becoming longer and thinner toward the apex. Head above not sculptured and very shiny, with moderately abundant long hairs. Thorax in profile strongly humped. Prothorax elongate, with straight antero-ventral and parapsidal furrows, clothed with dense and rather short adpressed hairs. Scutellum triangular with a rounded median posterior point; the superior face with a median sulcus which runs the entire length as in *Eciton hopei*. (The sulcus is visible only when the incident light is parallel to the direction of the pilosity). The hairs of the scutellum are long and dense and are curved toward the median sulcus, especially at the posterior end. The pilosity is characteristic for all the known species of the genus *Woitkowskia*. The scutellum is similarly sculptured as the scutum, but the foveae are nearly absent and are replaced by very fine punctation. The hairs on the thorax sprout from distinct elevated points. The mesonotum is in front of a transverse torus with transversely impressed sides. The epinotum is trapezoidal and its base and declivity are separated by an evenly rounded bulge. The petiole is characteristic for this species and serves to distinguish it from others. It is three times as long as broad [sic] with a widely and shallowly impressed anterior edge and a more deeply impressed posterior rim, giving it the outline of an hourglass; the sides are nearly straight and the corners are evenly rounded and very prominent. The upper surface of the pedicel bears a median bulge, forming a low hill in the center; the sides are also elevated. It is covered with medium-long, dense and regularly arranged and strongly adpressed hairs; the anterior edge of the pedicel and the posterior corners are ornamented with long hairs which curve inward to form a basket. The gaster is very slender; its intersegmental membranes are transversely chagreened, bulging and very shiny; the rest of the integument is densely punctate and sublucid. The pilosity of the gaster resembles that of *W. connectens*. The legs are short and the hind femora are not flattened. — Holotype in the authors collection. Type locality: Mexico, Chiapas, near Tuxtla: Gutierrez. Mr. Kurt Heffner coll."

*Woitkowskia kuertii* Enzmann (1952). — "Male. Length 14 mm. Much smaller than any of the known males of *Cheliomyrmex*. Head in front, mandibles dark reddish, posterior half of the head dark