

carina connecting the posterior pair, the carinae of the face curving off and terminating in front of the anterior one; antennae fulvous beneath, moderately long, and thickest at the base, the scape rather less than one-fifth the length of the organ; mandibles moderate, very slender, and leaving a nearly semicircular space between them and the clypeus. Thorax very gibbous in front and at the scutellum; superior wings with the nervures brownish testaceous; the marginal cell short and broad, extending but a little way beyond the apex of the second submarginal cell, where it is angulated; the first submarginal larger than the second, from which it is separated by a slightly inwardly curved nervure; the second submarginal rather narrow, and having the recurrent nervure inserted at about half its length, where immediately at the junction the cubital nervure is slightly thickened; legs short and slender, loosely covered with long hair. Abdomen with the base of the segments slightly constricted, its sides, at the junction of the dorsal and ventral plates, inclining to a bright testaceous; the peduncle nearly semicircular; the posterior angles straight, plane above, with a transverse convex ridge at its apex; the ventral portion viewed laterally produced acutely in the middle; the extreme apex of the terminal segment vertically compressed, and the sexual organ protruding in the form of an emarginate plate, the lateral portions of which form two acute and compressed spines. In Mr. Westwood's collection. — This species is from South America, where it was captured by Mons. D'Orbigny, whose name Mr. Westwood suggested should be applied to it, which I accordingly adopt. It is the only black species I know, and the peculiarities of its small ocelli and broad marginal cell also conspicuously distinguish it".

*Eciton spegazzinii* Emery (1888). — "Operaria. Fusca vel picea, mandibulis obscurioribus, pedibus magis minusve rufescens, nitida, metanoto, pleuris et pedunculi segmento primo opacis, disperse longe pilosa. Caput laeve, punctis piligeris tantum minutissimis, dispersis sculptum, mandibulis striatis, angustis, edentulis, oculis obsoletis, antennarum scapo crasso, apice valde dilatato, flagelli articulis 2-8 transversis, 9-10 crassitie sua aequilongis. Thorax pronoto antice transverse carinato, supra punctis magnis foveiformibus haud dense sculpto, in individuis majoribus, inter puncta, etiam irregulariter striolato, metanoto et thoracis lateribus creberrime subtilius reticulato-punctatis, illo etiam foveolis irregularibus. Peticulus nodis subaequalibus, primo creberrime reticulato-punctato, opaco, secundo subgloboso, punctis non minus crebris sed vix conspicuis, nitido. Long. 3-4½ mm. La Plata (Spegazzini). — È molto affine all'*E. Hetschkoii* e alla specie nuova seguente [*E. angustinode*] di Rio Grande. Differisce da entrambi pel colore scuro, per la punteggiatura molto più forte e fitta del 1º segmento del peduncolo e per la sottigliezza estrema dei punti piligeri del capo. Gli scapi sono fortemente dilatati all'estremità, come nell'*E. Hetschkoii* e meno di 3 volte lunghi quanto sono larghi all'apice".

*Eciton spinolae* subsp. *obscurum* Forel (1911). — "(Guérin in litt.). L. 11,5 mm. Ganz schwarz. Abstehende Behaarung an Fuehlerschaft und Beinen laenger und fast ganz abstehend. Die anliegende Pubescenz sehr reichlich, graugelblich und nicht goldig wie bei *Spinolae* i. sp. Schwaecher punktiert. Fluegel heller, nur leicht schwaerzlich angeraucht. Der horizontale hintere Dorsalteil des Stielchens etwas kuerzer; sein Pubescenzpelz, sowie der des Hinterleibes grau silbrig statt goldig. Patagonien (nach Etikette!)".