

the high mountain range east of Pachuca. The altitude of the territory over which collections were made, varies from 8,500-9,000 ft. The country is wooded, with oaks and pines predominating. In many of the deeper canyons moisture prevails throughout the year, but the hillsides at times become very dry".

Originalbeschreibung

Eciton (Acamatus) manni Wheeler (1914). — "Worker. Length 3-4.5 mm. Allied to *E. melanocephalum*. Head somewhat longer than broad, broader in front than behind, with broadly and feebly excised posterior border and angular posterior corners. Eyes very small and indistinct. Mandibles in the largest worker with oblique blades furnished with two or three small, widely separated teeth, in the small workers toothless and not oblique. Antennae stout, the scapes only about three-fifths as long as the head. Thorax shaped as in *melanocephalum*, long, narrow, laterally compressed; pronotum with a transverse carina anteriorly, pro- and mesonotum feebly convex above and twice as long as the epinotum, the base of which is straight, horizontal and lower than the mesonotum, separated from it by a shallow but distinct impression, and scarcely longer than the declivity which is slightly concave. Petiole in profile longer than high, evenly convex above, with a small anteroventral tooth; seen from above it is fully twice as long as broad, with parallel sides; postpetiole slightly broader and shorter than the petiole, a little longer than broad, broader behind than in front, with rather straight sides, convex upper surface and a small, blunt, anteroventral tooth. Gaster and legs of the usual shape. Claws simple. — Mandibles subopaque, finely striate and coarsely punctate; head shining, its upper surface in large workers coarsely and sparsely punctate, its lateral and gular surfaces glabrous. Thorax subopaque, finely and densely punctate-rugulose, except the sides of the pronotum, which are very shining and either smooth or very superficially punctate. In the largest workers the inferior meso- and metapleurae are also somewhat shining and the same is true of the pronotum in all specimens, although this region is as deeply and densely punctate-rugulose as the meso- and epinotum. Petiole finely punctate-rugulose, upper surface of node slightly shining; postpetiole smoother and more shining, except its ventral surface, which is opaque and finely punctate. Gaster and legs smooth and shining, with small scattered, piligerous punctures. Hairs pale yellowish, erect, unequal in length, moderately long and abundant, covering the whole body and appendages. Head and gaster black, front of head and remainder of body dark red; mandibles, middle portions of antennal scapes and of the femora and tibiae darker and almost black, posterior borders of gastric segments reddish. — Described from several specimens taken from a temporary nest under stone at Guerrero Mill. This species is readily distinguished from *melanocephalum* by its much shorter antennal scapes, the coarse punctation of the dorsal surface of the head in the large workers, the longer petiole and smooth sides of the pronotum in all the workers".