ern Appalachians. The colony taken west of Queretaro was in typical upland live-oak country. The colonies from Nombre de Dios, Irapuato and Aguascalientes were all in stream bottoms where trees of one sort or another were present, but the colony taken east of Durango was living on gravelly, outwash bajada where there were no trees at all, only thickets.—It is obvious that the type of environment means little to this species. It makes you wonder if *mexicana* may not have largely freed itself from a dependence on a particular type of environment because of its ability to 'air condition' its nests, coupled with the obvious fact that they can grow their fungus gardens on a wide variety of vegetable substances." It is also evident from the distribution records and data on altitudes that *mexicana* can inhabit areas from approximately sea level to at least 7,000 ft.

Atta cephalotes (L.)

In Mexico this species is known from the follwing places, *Oaxaca:* Tuxtepec (Dampf). *Veracruz:* Pueblo Nuevo (E. O. Wilson); Cordoba (Dampf).

This well-known Neotropical species extends from the southern part of Mexico through Central America as far south as Brazil and Bolivia. It is recorded by Borgmeier from Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Surinam, British Guiana, Trinidad, Venezuela and Brazil. It is not listed by him from British Honduras, Honduras, El Salvador, nor from French Guiana but probably occurs in these countries. Except for *sexdens* (L.), it is probably the most widely distributed species of *Atta*. Much of the literature on this species is in Portuguese or Spanish and is not readily available to many readers. Considerable investigational or control work on *cephalotes* has been conducted in Brazil, Surinam, and Trinidad.

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