

TABLE 2 — Analyzed karyotypes from brains of ants inhabiting the western U.S.A.

Taxon	Locality: TTUno. (see Table 1)	Chrom. no. (n) 2n	No. of individuals observed	No. of cells with modal chrom. no.	Figs.
Subfamily Ecitoninae					
Tribe Ecitonini					
<i>Neivamyrmex texanus</i>	6992	36	8♀	22	1a
Subfamily Myrmicinae					
Tribe Pheidolini					
<i>Aphaenogaster lamellidens</i>	6994	38	1♀	3	—
<i>Veromessor andrei</i>	6783	40	1♀	6	—
	6985	40	7♀	33	1b
<i>Pheidole desertorum</i>	6981	20	6♀	35	2a
<i>Pheidole hyatti</i>	6990	20	3♀	23	2b
<i>Pheidole porcula</i>	6987	20	5♀	25	2c
<i>Pheidole sitarches campestris</i>	6982	18	4♀	43	2d
<i>Pheidole tepicana</i>	6989	18	8♀	38	2e
	6991	18	1♀	4	—
<i>Solenopsis xyloni</i>	6976	32	6♀	8	—
	6720	(16) 32	2♂, 2♀	11, 13	3a
Tribe Leptothoracini					
<i>Leptothorax rugatulus</i>	6797	26, 27	2♀	27 = 17 26 = 10	3b —
Tribe Tetramoriini					
<i>Tetramorium spinosum</i>	6704	(13) 26	1♂, 6♀	1, 11	3c
Subfamily Dolichoderinae					
Tribe Tapinomini					
<i>Tapinoma sessile</i>	6942	16	1♀	7	—

1. Subfamily Ecitoninae.

This group comprises the New World army ants. Old World army ants are considered by some to be members of a separate subfamily, Dorylinae (WHEELER and WHEELER 1985). Karyological reports on members of the Dorylinae are few (HUNG *et al.* 1972; IMAI, BARONI URBANI *et al.* 1984; IMAI, BROWN *et al.* 1984). The three reported species have $2n = 22$, 24 ($2K = 2\bar{A} + 22M$), and 30 . One species of New World army ant, *Neivamyrmex texanus*, was examined during the present study. The ants were collected in southeastern Texas (Tables 1, 2) and represent the first ecitonines to be karyotyped. The diploid karyotype (Fig. 1a) is $2K = 36M$.

2. Subfamily Myrmicinae.

Myrmicinae is cosmopolitan and is the largest ant subfamily. Members of four tribes were examined during this study.