



Fig. 1. — Karyotypes of an ecitonine (a) and a myrmicine (b) ant species. (a) *Neivamyrmex texanus* ( $2n=36$ ) and (b) *Veromessor andrei* ( $2n=40$ ).

**Tribe Pheidolini:** Three genera were available for analysis and two of these include species which have been reported in earlier publications. The genus *Aphaenogaster* contains many species that are found worldwide. Sixteen species have thus far been karyotyped (IMAI, BARONI URBANI *et al.* 1984; IMAI, BROWN *et al.* 1984; HAUSCHTECK-JUNGEN and JUNGEN 1983). Haploid numbers range from  $n=10-11$  to  $n=15-23$ . CROZIER (1977) reported  $2n=38$  for *Aphaenogaster lamellidens* from Georgia, U.S.A. Our observations on three cells from a single female collected in Texas also reveal  $2n=38$  (Tables 1, 2).

The xerophilous ant, *Veromessor andrei*, is the first species of the genus to be investigated karyologically. The diploid karyotype (Fig. 1b) is  $2K=40M$ . The ants were collected in California (Tables 1, 2).

The cosmopolitan genus *Pheidole* is one of the largest ant genera and over 70 species of this genus have been karyotyped previously. Of these, karyotypes