logical Zone near Palenque, Chiapas, where I have collected 17 species of army ants including all five New World genera.

Most of the army ant species in Mexico tend to be confined to the lower tropical zones, except for a few species such as *Labidus coecus, Neivamyrmex swainsoni, N. harrisi, N. agilis, N. nigrescens, N. macropterus, N. minor,* and *N. pilosus,* which are also found in the more temperate arid regions of northern Mexico.

The army ant species most frequently encountered in eastern and southern Mexico is *Labidus praedator.* This is in part due to the spectacular epigaeic swarm raids of these black workers which often cover several square meters of ground as they pass through camp sites. It is not uncommon to see Mexicans pouring soapy water on these swarms to divert them from their homes and businesses. On the other hand, the more broadly distributed hypogaeic workers of *L. coecus* are rarely seen, but males of both species of *Labidus* are common at lights throughout their ranges during their flight periods (Pl. 21).

The most frequently observed species of *Eciton* in Mexico is *E. burchelli.* This is due to a broad distribution and the epigaeic nesting, raiding, and migrating of the large workers. The males are only weakly attracted to ultraviolet light and I have never collected more than six during one night. Although also epigaeic, workers of *E. hamatum* are less frequently encountered within their more limited range (Map 4); however, males seem to be more strongly attracted to ultraviolet light and are sometimes collected in large numbers. These males are reddish brown in contrast to the more yellowish brown males from Panama. The other two species of *Eciton* (*E. vagans, E. mexicanum*) reported from Mexico are relatively rare. Six of the eleven collection records of *E. vagans* workers were made by me near Palenque, and *E. mexicanum* workers have been collected from only two widely separated areas (Map 4). Schneirla collected workers of *E. mexicanum* from three localities in southern Chiapas in 1945, and I collected workers from one colony near Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosi, in 1979. Also, the males which I reported (Watkins, 1976) as *E. uncinatum* were collected from the same locality near Tamazunchale, and since these males differ only slightly from those of "typical" *E. mexicanum,* they most likely belong to this species. There are no records of *E. vagans* males from Mexico.

Although 34 species of *Neivamyrmex* have been recorded from Mexico, workers of any one species are infrequently encountered, and I have collected large numbers of males (more than 50 per week) of only six species (*N. fumosus, N. swainsoni, N. pilosus, N. guerini, N. melsheimeri, N. longiscapus*). This is due, in part, to the mostly hypogaeic habits of the small workers, the limited flight periods of the males, and, perhaps, the small numbers of localities (as indicated by collection records) which they inhabit. According to available records, only three (*N. harrisi, N. swainsoni, N. pilosus*) of the