

34 species have been collected from more than ten different localities in Mexico, and six species have each been collected from only one locality. Also, 17 of the above species are known only from males, ten only from workers, one from workers and queens, and six from all three castes. *Neivamyrmex inflatus*, known only from the male caste, is included in a key for the first time. I examined the original description (Borgmeier, 1958) and six males: one from Puerto Vallarta, Nayarit (about 75 miles from Tepic, the type locality); three from Campeche, Campeche; one from Chichen-Itza, Yucatan; and one from Middlesex, British Honduras. The males from Yucatan and British Honduras have larger frontal depressions (Pl. 10, Fig. 15), more rounded apices of the stipites (Pl. 15, Fig. 11), and slightly different volsellae and sagittae than those from Nayarit (Pl. 10, Fig. 17; Pl. 15, Fig. 13); however, males from Campeche are somewhat intermediate in these characteristics. *Neivamyrmex fuscipennis* is reported from Mexico for the first time. I observed and collected several males flying in bright sunshine from 7:00 to 8:00 a.m. on June 18–19, 1980, in the El Banito Trailer Park, nine miles south of Ciudad Valles, San Luis Potosi. Although an ultraviolet light trap was operated in the same area from dusk to dawn during both previous nights, no males of this species were trapped. These males have black wings and are easy to distinguish from males of the closely related *N. macropterus* which have larger, yellowish brown wings; however, males of these two “species” in the United States integrade in all their characteristics and are sometimes difficult to distinguish (Watkins, 1975).

Only one species of *Cheliomyrmex* (*C. morosus*) and two species of *No-mamyrmex* (*N. hartigi*, *N. esenbecki*) have been reported from Mexico. Workers of both genera are infrequently encountered; however, males are frequently collected at lights, and I have taken large numbers of males of *C. morosus* and *N. hartigi* in an ultraviolet light trap near Palenque, Chiapas, during May and June. Two subspecies of *N. esenbecki* (*N. e. mordax*, a western form; and *N. e. wilsoni*, an eastern form) occur in Mexico (Watkins, 1977). Although *N. e. wilsoni* has a much larger range (south Texas to Costa Rica), it has been less frequently collected than *N. e. mordax*.

List of Species, Subspecies, Authors, Dates and
Known Castes of Mexican Army Ants
(w = worker, q = queen, m = male)

Cheliomyrmex

morosus (F. Smith, 1859), wm

Eciton

burchelli parvispinum Forel, 1899, wqm

hamatum (Fabricius, 1781), wqm

mexicanum s. str. Roger, 1863, wqm

vagans angustatum Roger, 1863, wqm