

Keys to Genera of Mexican Army Ants

WORKERS

1. Postpetiole absent (Pl. 7, Fig. 8) *Cheliomyrmex*
- Postpetiole present (Pl. 4, Fig. 1; Pl. 5, Figs. 1, 5; Pl. 6, Fig. 1) ... 2
2. Concave surface of tarsal claw without tooth (Pl. 19, Fig. 20) *Neivamyrmex*
- Concave surface of tarsal claw with small tooth (Pl. 19, Figs. 21–24) 3
3. Antennal scape thick (apical width greater than one-third its length; Pl. 3, Figs. 7–10) *Nomamyrmex*
- Antennal scape slender (apical width less than one-third its length; Pl. 1, Figs. 1–4; Pl. 3, Figs. 4–6) 4
4. Posterodorsal corners of propodeum with teeth or lamellae (Pl. 4, Figs. 1–4) *Eciton*
- Posterodorsal corners of propodeum rounded and without teeth or lamellae (Pl. 5, Figs. 5, 6) *Labidus*

MALES (genitalia, Pl. 20)

1. Gastric tergites with conspicuous tufts of long, dense setae (Pl. 9, Figs. 16–18) *Nomamyrmex*
- Gastric tergites without distinct tufts of setae 2
2. Subgenital plate with three or four apical teeth—two outer apical and one or two small inner subapical (Pl. 12, Figs. 1, 9–16; Pl. 13, Figs. 4–18)—exception: *N. klugi* has only two subgenital plate teeth, but its two “teeth” on the lower border of the clypeus (Pl. 9, Fig. 13) and small size (length about 10 mm) will separate it from all species in couplet 2.b 3
- Subgenital plate with only two apical teeth (Pl. 12, Figs. 5–8; Pl. 13, Figs. 1, 2) 4
3. Length 6–16 mm; antennal flagellum distinctly longer than head width *Neivamyrmex*
- Length 19–22 mm; antennal flagellum about as long as width of head *Cheliomyrmex*
4. Mandibles sickle-shaped (Pl. 9, Figs. 8, 9); subgenital plate spoon-shaped (Pl. 13, Figs. 1, 2) *Labidus*
- Mandibles not sickle-shaped (Pl. 9, Figs. 2–7); subgenital plate elongate (Pl. 12, Figs. 5–8) *Eciton*