The queen of N. chamelensis is also similar to the queen of N. californicus; however, they can be readily separated by the presence of the anterior pronotal flange of N. chamelensis, and the extension of the frontal carinae around the fronts of the antennal fossae of N. californicus. Also, the N. californicus queen has a more protruding petiole venter and more distinct dorsal alinotal sutures. The node of the petiole of N. chamelensis is about as long as wide or slightly longer; whereas, the node is slightly wider than long on the queen of N. californicus.

Neivamyrmex chamelensis is named after the Chamela Biological Station where the type specimens were collected.

Acknowledgments

I wish to thank Dr. José Sarukhán, Director, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, and M. en C. Luis Alfredo Perez, Jefe de la Estación de Biología Chamela, for inviting me to study at the station and for providing food and lodging for myself and my assistant. Also, I am grateful to Dr. Stephen H. Bullock, Investigator Associado, for his kindness and assistance during my work at the station. This research was also supported by Research Committee Grant 005-F83-URC and the Department of Biology of Baylor University.

Literature Cited

- Borgmeier, T. 1955. Die Wanderameisen der neotropischen Region (Hym. Formicidae). Studia Entomol. Nr. 3. 716 pp.
- Watkins, J. F. 1976. The Identification and Distribution of New World Army Ants (Dorylinae: Formicidae). Baylor Univ. Press, Waco, Texas. 102 pp.
- ——. 1982. The army ants of Mexico (Hymenoptera: Formicidae: Ecitoninae). J. Kansas Entomol. Soc. 55:197-247.