New revolutions in military affairs (RMA) are taking place, and drones are at the helm of what Christopher Coker (2004) has called the "re-enchantment of war". Their use in the global borderlands (U.S/Mexico; Pakistan/Afghanistan; Israel/Palesine; Somalia/Ethopia) raises a number of legal and geographical quandaries, prompting Lawyer Kenneth Anderson (2010) to ask whether the "legal geography" of war is "relevant" any longer. In this paper I argue for a contrapuntal reading (Said 1978) of the Legal and Geographical literatures regarding drone warfare. To date, the disciplines are talking past one another, but I argue that each would benefit from taking the perspectives of the other into consideration. On the one hand, Law can offer Geography a multi-scalar jurisdictional account of the complex and layered realities of the "nomosphere" (Delaney 2010) of drone warfare. This will bring the issue of international law into sharper focus; a prerequisite for understanding not only the post 9/11 'war on law' but crucially also the ways in which war is being fought through law - 'lawfare'. In turn, Geographers are well placed to demonstrate that space and borders still matter even as they are transformed by geo-economic and geo-political processes, be it revolution in the Middle East or the fall-out of the so called "new wars" of the globalisation era (Kaldor 2007). I draw on the U.S. Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC) campaigns in Pakistan, Yemen and Iran as well as Israel's targeted killing program in Occupied Palestine to elucidate the productive tensions between Law and Geography.