



Fig. 1. *Dorylus (Anomma) molesta*, major worker habitus, legs and pilosity omitted.

Results

External Morphology

The workers of *D. (A.) nigricans* and *molesta* are polymorphic, and morphological discontinuities are not evident when the workers of either species are arranged in a continuous series according to size. The range of total body lengths for the *nigricans* series examined was 3.64 to 12.25 mm and for the *molesta* series 2.70 to 12.02 mm. The habitus is as shown in Fig. 1.

Head: length 0.90-3.37 mm, width 0.80-3.70 mm, cephalic index (HW/HL x 100) 78-124.7 for *nigricans* and length 0.72-2.96 mm, width 0.72-3.14 mm, cephalic index 86.2-114.3 for *molesta* (Fig. 2A). Soldiers of both species possess cylindrical, falcate mandibles, each with 1 apical and 1 subapical tooth. Media and minor workers possess a flattened mandible with 1 apical and 2 subapical teeth and a series of denticles, particularly prominent in minors, along the masticatory margin between the subapical teeth. The mandibles of both species can be arranged in a continuous morphological series from the smallest to the largest. In the large media workers, the first (or distal) subapical tooth is inconspicuous (Fig. 3). In both species the distal margin of the labrum is smoothly curved without a median cleft (Fig. 2B). The major workers possess a single, median tubercle near the distal margin of the labrum. The maxillary palpus is 2-segmented and a prominent transverse stipital groove is present on the stipes (Fig. 2E). In (Fig. 2C) the majors, the galeal crown is produced into a conical prominence bearing numerous setae. The lacinial comb is conspicuous and is composed of many stout setae (Fig. 2C). The labial palpus is 2-segmented (Fig. 2D). All workers are eyeless and without "eyespot." The antennae are 12-segmented in both species.