



Fig. 3. *Dorylus (Anomma) nigricans*, left mandibles from a (A) major, (B) media, and (C) minor worker, dorsal aspect.

Alitrunk: length 1.12-3.75 mm for *nigricans*; 0.90-3.97 mm for *molesta* (Fig. 1, 4A). The pronotum and propleurae together form a prothoracic carapace that is clearly separated from the remainder of the alitrunk by a promesonotal and pro-mesopleural suture (Fig. 1, 4A). These sutures join laterally to form a caudally directed point. A meso-metanotal suture can be detected in major workers as a faint line or depression approximately 0.5 mm posterior to the pro-mesonotal suture (Fig. 1). No other suturing on the dorsum is evident. The meso-metapleural and metapleural-propodeal sutures are conspicuously impressed but incomplete; the latter suture passes ventral to the large propodeal spiracle and through a small endophragmal pit. The pleura of the metathoracic-propodeal region includes the bulba and orifice of the metapleural gland. The orifice of the gland is shielded dorsally by a cuticular hood whose arched free margin extends cranially almost to the meso-metapleural suture. Ventrally, the alitrunk is composed of the latero-cervical plates and the pro-, meso-, and metasterna. The prosternum is small and composed of a poorly defined basisternum 1 and furcisternum 1. The meso- and metasternum each include an extensive anterior basisternum and small posterior furcisternum, although these regions are not suturally separated. Two conspicuous, caudally directed spines arise from the posterior margin of basisternum 1 (Fig. 4A, B).

Petiole: length 0.36-1.03 mm, width 0.30-0.90 mm for *nigricans* and length