



Fig. 4. *Dorylus (Anomma) molesta*, major worker. A, Alitrunk, lateral view. B, Alitrunk, ventral view. C, Petiole, lateral view. D, Petiole, dorsal view. Scales in mm.

0.36-1.08 mm, width 0.31-0.96 mm for *molesta* (Fig. 4C, D). The petiole of each species bears a ventral median process or tooth that is directed posteriorly (Fig. 4C). This subpetiolar tooth is present in all workers, although in minor workers, it is proportionately smaller and is placed at the extreme anterior end of the petiole. The lateral posterior angles of the petiole, as viewed dorsally, form bulbous processes (Fig. 4D). In the case of *molesta*, these angles are especially conspicuous and may constitute a diagnostically significant characteristic for the species.

Gaster: length 1.26-4.02 mm for *nigricans*; 0.94-4.25 mm for *molesta*. The gaster consists of 5 visible segments and is unremarkable except in its caudal extremity where the terminal tergite or pygidium (abdominal segment VII) is impressed with a circular concavity. This pygidial impression is circumscribed by a sharply produced and elevated margin and is armed at each side with a single pygidial spine (Fig. 5). Distally the spines are commonly simple, but they may also be bi- or tripartite and may vary from spine to spine on the same individual worker (Fig. 6). For example, *nigricans* workers were found with the following combinations: both simple, simple-bipartite, both bipartite, and simple-tripartite; and *molesta* workers: both simple, simple-bipartite, both tripartite. Each pygidial spine is a cuticular process with a clearly impressed boundary between the body of the spine and the apex or apices. However, this apparent articulation appears fully sclerotized and inflexible. In some workers the apices bear parallel, longitudinal striae that closely