



Fig. 7. *Dorylus (Anomma) molesta*, media worker, liquid-filled crop, lateral view as exposed in dissection.

in number as the esophagus enters the "brain" and are absent after a short distance. The esophagus is invested with a circular layer of muscle fibers anterior to the brain; these fibers persist into the alitrunk. Longitudinal muscle fibers are apparently absent, except for the section of the esophagus that passes through the brain (technically between the circumesophageal commissures). These longitudinal fibers begin anteriorly on the ventral surface of the esophagus as two discrete bundles that eventually unite to form a single flattened sheet. This sheet terminates at the point where the esophagus exits from the brain. Posterior to the brain, the esophageal lumen enlarges and the wall become membranous.

In the gaster, the esophagus expands to form the crop which is invested with a circular layer of muscle fibers. The intima of the crop, midgut, intestine and rectum is smooth, and nowhere is it produced into a series of irregular folds. Circularly arranged muscle fibers are evident throughout the remainder of the canal. If longitudinal fibers are present, they were not apparent in the sections examined. The proventriculus, situated between the crop and mesenteron, is membranous. Field dissections of *molesta* revealed that when closed the proventriculus causes the crop to expand with accumulated liquid until it occupies the anterior half of the gaster (Fig. 7). Also revealed in field dissection were two dorsal air sacs in the anterior half of the gaster. These sacs extend from the 1st to the middle of the 3rd gastral segment and straddle and partially cover the crop and anterior part of the