



Fig. 9. *Dorylus (Anomma) molesta*, major worker, mandibular gland, dorsal view as exposed in dissection.

paired; the pharyngeal and Dufour's glands unpaired. While other glands are present (e.g., pygidial, postpygidial, and anus glands), they were not identified in the sections examined.

The mandibular glands are situated near the bases of the mandibles adjacent to each antennal socket (Fig. 9). These relatively large glands are composed of numerous spherical cells arranged about a cavity that most likely serves as a reservoir. Each cell appears to possess its own duct that empties individually into the central cavity. A single large duct leads from this reservoir to the base of the mandible.

The maxillary glands are small and are composed of pyramidal to ovoid cells. They are located dorsal to the antero-lateral corners of the buccal cavity. Each cell empties directly into the cavity via its own duct that opens through the lateral wall of the cavity.

Centered on the midsagittal line dorsal to the brain, the pharyngeal gland consists of a series of irregularly shaped lobes that radiate from a common center. Each lobe is composed of a single layer of polyhedral cells arranged about a central lumen.