

The labial glands lie in the alitrunk and each produces a duct that proceeds anteriorly until both ducts unite to form a common salivary duct. This duct opens onto the membranous dorsal surface of the labial prementum and theoretically serves as a marker for separating the hypopharyngeal region from the prementum area of the labium (Gotwald, 1969).

Numerous cells with prominent nuclei and nucleoli compose the meta-leural glands, which are located at the posterior end of the alitrunk. Each cell is provided with its own duct that appears to arise intracellularly.

The Dufour's gland, whose wall is composed of numerous small cells with clearly defined boundaries, is sac-like and possesses a duct that enters the sting bulb ventral to the poison sac duct.

**Nervous System:** since Gotwald and Kupiec (1975) found that the nervous system yields little in the way of phylogenetic information, except for the numbers of ganglia incorporated into the ventral nerve cord, only the ganglia were examined. In *molesta*, these include 3 thoracic ganglia, 1 petiolar ganglion, and 4 gastral ganglia. The ventral nerve cord of the alitrunk and gaster thus consists of 8 ganglia successively linked by paired interganglionic connectives. In the gaster, the first of the 4 ganglia located there is situated at the boundary between the first and second gastral segments, the second within but near the posterior margin of the second gastral segment, and the last 2 within the third gastral segment.

**Reproductive System:** gross dissections of *molesta* workers with head widths ranging from 0.75 to 3.50 mm revealed ovaries in 9 of 10 individuals examined. Each ovary consists of a single polytrophic ovariole, some containing maturing oocytes measuring up to 0.84 mm in length.

## Discussion

The workers of *Anomma* and of the other 5 subgenera of *Dorylus* are polymorphic. This is also true of the Ecitoninae, except for some species of the genus *Neivamyrmex* and *Eciton rapax* F. Smith. *Aenictus* is the only genus of true army ants in which all of the species are essentially monomorphic. Worker polymorphism is a derived characteristic that gives rise to assorted degrees of division of labor among workers (Wilson, 1953).

The workers of *Anomma* occupy a continuous size range but exhibit allometrically determined differences correlated with size. Mandible shape, in particular dentition, is but one such feature. The lack of demonstrably discrete size classes among the workers is consistent with the conclusions of previous investigations of polymorphic army ant species (Hollingsworth, 1960; Gotwald and Kupiec, 1975). Allometrically produced differences in mandible morphologies may be variously adapted to different tasks (Gotwald, 1978). In the evolution of polymorphism, these differences were probably