

and that of *Eciton* binodal (Whelden, 1963).

Ovaries are apparently common in army ant workers. Most often each ovary consists of a single polytrophic ovariole. This is true of *D. (Anomma) molesta*, *D. (Alaopone) orientalis* (Mukerji, 1933), and *C. morosus* (Gotwald, 1971). In *Eciton*, the number of ovarioles per ovary ranges from 1 to 3 (Whelden, 1963). The extent of variation in numbers of ovarioles per ovary within and between species has not been determined. However, based on the survey of *D. (A.) molesta*, the number of ovarioles does not appear to be a function of worker size. Whether army ant workers produce trophic eggs upon which larvae and other colony members feed remains to be investigated.

Conclusions

Morphological features of *Anomma* driver ants that are unique or that show promise in evaluating the evolutionary origins and taxonomic affinities of the true army ants include:

1. Condition of the galeal crown and labrum.
2. Presence of the pro-mesonotal and pro-mesopleural sutures.
3. Development of spines on basisternum 2.
4. Presence of pygidial spines and impression.
5. Spatulate sting bulb and the concordant absence of stinging.
6. Number of rectal papillae.
7. Arrangement and structure of the pygidial and postpygidial glands and their reservoirs.
8. Presence of an anus gland.
9. Number of ganglionic masses in the ventral nerve cord.

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