

the phenograms (Figs. 4 and 5). *Anomma* species 1 and 3 are paired and well separated from any other species, although their closest affinity is with *Anomma* species 5. The latter species is at the centre of a very diffuse cluster which also includes *Anomma* species 7 and all five *Dorylus* (s.s.) species in the study. The single species of *Rhogmus* also appears as part of this *Anomma*-*Dorylus* (s.s.) cluster, while the two species currently classified in *Alaopone* and the single *Typhlopone* species are at the same end of the attribute space but only loosely associated with the central swarm.

Discussion

Fig. 7 represents a schematic view of phenetic affinities of the queens of *Dorylus* species included in this study. It is based upon the MDS ordination and the results of clustering, with the minimum spanning tree of nearest-neighbour distances superimposed. Broken lines have been used to encircle species groups, defined in such a way that all nearest neighbour distances between circled

groups exceed those among species within groups. Barr & Gotwald (1982) found this type of diagram the most useful aid in summarizing a suite of analyses such as those reported here.

On the basis of phenetic affinities of the *Dorylus* queens included in this study, a number of observations regarding subgeneric structure in the genus can be made. Species 1 and 3 (and, by inference, 2) currently placed in *Anomma* are closely related and distinct from the other species in the study. The remaining two *Anomma* species are loosely associated with the five species of *Dorylus* (s.s.) and the single *Rhogmus* species. No clear subgeneric breakdown is apparent within this group. Two of the *Dorylus* (s.s.) species (6 and 11) are also separated somewhat from the loose *Dorylus* (s.s.) - *Anomma* aggregation, but are less distinctive in position than the two *Anomma* species. Their position only serves to emphasize the diffuse structure of the cluster of species currently assigned to *Dorylus* (s.s.) and *Anomma*.

The single species now placed in the subgenus *Typhlopone* is related to the *Dorylus*

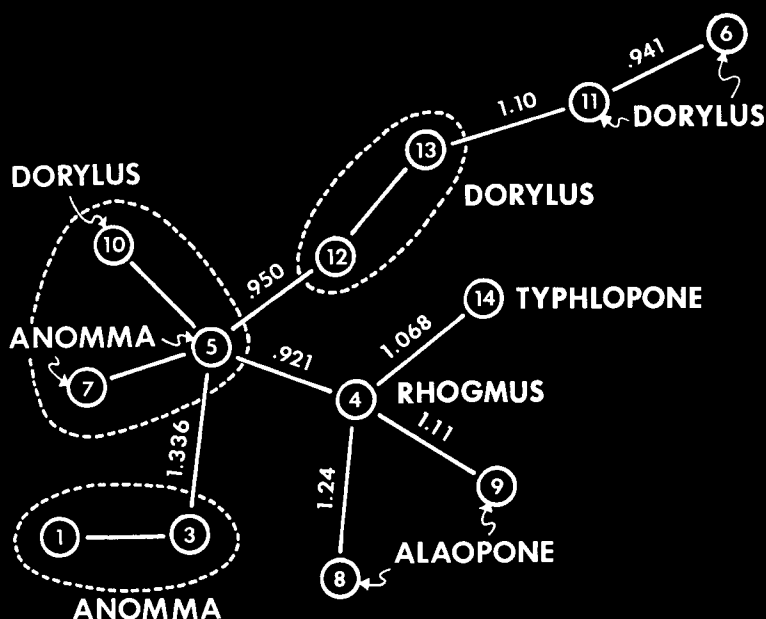


FIG. 7. Schematic representation of phenetic affinities of *Dorylus* spp. determined in the present study with the minimum spanning tree superimposed. Line lengths are in units of average taxonomic distance. Broken lines define species groups such that all exgroup nearest neighbour distances exceed those within groups.