

(s.s.) – *Anomma* cluster through its association with *Rhogmus*. The two *Alaopone* species display a similar relationship but are not conspicuously closely associated with each other. It is of interest that these three species (8, 9 and 14) all show a closer relationship with the central cluster than either of the *Anomma* or *Dorylus* (s.s.) dissociated species pairs.

Were one to infer a subgeneric classification of African *Dorylus* species from phenetic studies of the queens alone, one would have to suggest that the genus shows no clear subgeneric boundaries, and that it is best treated as a homogeneous taxon of relatively similar species that, nevertheless, demonstrate varying affinities with one another. At the very least, it is clear that there is little distinction at the subgeneric level between species presently classified in the subgenus *Anomma* and those classified in the subgenus

*Dorylus* (s.s.). Species representative of the other three subgenera included in this study could only be separated from the remainder of the genus by arbitrary decision.

We consider it inadvisable, however, to make sweeping taxonomic decisions based upon evidence from a single phenon. Thus, it seems appropriate at this point to compare the present study on *Dorylus* queens to previous work on the genus using the same techniques on data for major workers (Gotwald & Barr, 1980) and for males (Barr & Gotwald, 1982). Fig. 8 combines three schematic diagrams of the type appearing in Fig. 7 to facilitate comparison of the three studies.

Results from phenetic analyses of the three phenons show a cline, from clear and distinctive, subgeneric-level groupings in the males, through increasing submergence of the subgenera *Typhlopone* and *Dichthadia* within the

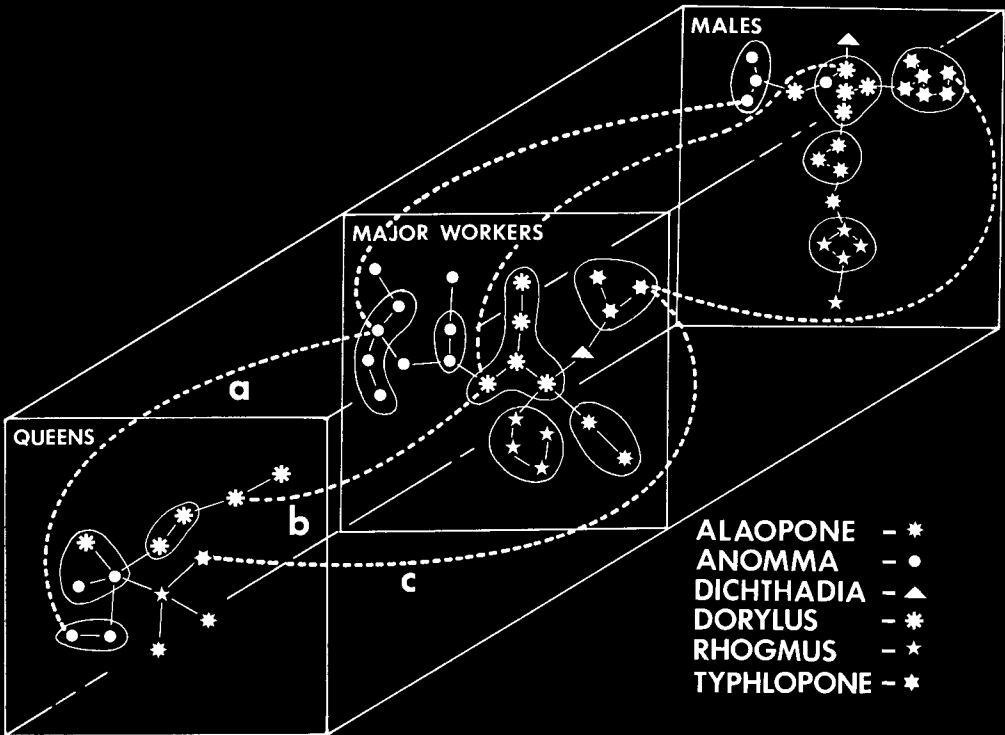


FIG. 8. Combined schematic diagrams like that of Fig. 7, for males, major workers and queens of the genus *Dorylus*. Species currently classified in each of the six subgenera are identified symbolically as indicated in the legend. Broken lines join the symbols for three species included in all three studies: (a) *Dorylus* (*Anomma*) *molestus* Gerstaecker, (b) *Dorylus* (s.s.) *affinis* Shuckard, (c) *Dorylus* (*Typhlopone*) *fulvus* Westwood.