Table 1. Volume of the abdominal gland reservoir in *Pachycondyla sennaarensis* workers and composition of its chemical components based on GC-MS analyses (n = 7)*

Component number[1]	Compound	Proportion (%, mean ± SD)
1	2,5-piperazinedione	0.9 ± 0.3
2	Trimethyl pyrazine	1.1 ± 0.2
3	Undecane	**4.6 ± 0.85**
4	Phenol-2,4-bis (1,1 dimethylethyl)[2]	0.1 ± 0.1
5	2,6,10-trimethylundecan-2,9-dien-4-one	0.3 ± 0.07
6	Pentadecane	**14 ± 2.3**
7	4,11-dimethyltetradecane	1 ± 0.6
8	12-methylpentadecane	3.2 ± 1.9
9	Hexadecene[3]	**8.3 ± 4.7**
10	Hexadecane	**9.1 ± 2.8**
11	2-tridecyl acetate	trace
12	Heptadecane	**26 ± 6.4**
13	Pentadecan-2-one	1.2 ± 0.01
14	Octadecene	3.6 ± 1.3
15	Octadecane	3.4 ± 0.7
16	Dodecyl butyrate	trace
17	2-methylhexadecanal	0.1 ± 0.1
18	Nonadecane	**19.6 ± 7.2**
19[4]	RT: 20.1 min, M^+ 278, *m/z* 55 (100[5]), 82 (74), 96 (60), 69 (57), 41 (55), 83 (54), 81 (52)[6]	trace
20	Heneicosene	trace
21	Heneicosane	2.7 ± 2.33
22	2,6,10,14 tetramethyl hexadecane	0.2 ± 0.1
23	Heptacosane	0.6 ± 0.3
Volume of abdominal gland reservoir (µL)		2.7 ± 0.6

*Average values higher than 5% are written in **bold**; when the value is underlined not all the individuals within the four studied colonies contained the compound in detectable amounts.
[1]Components are arranged according to their elution time.
[2]Could be only detected in the specimens collected in Abshekan village (27.19N, 60.46E).
[3]Present as two isomers in some specimens.
[4]This secretion consisted of a probable terpene that could not be identified, so its approximate retention time and the principal mass spectral ions are given.
[5]Recorded intensity.
[6]Other *m/z* represented a weak ion.