

Subfamily Dorylinae

Tribe Aenictini

Species examined:

<i>Aenictus alticolus</i> (worker)	<i>A. laeviceps</i> (worker)
<i>A. aratus</i> (worker) (Plate 33)	<i>A. philippinensis</i> (worker)
<i>A. ceylonicus</i> (worker)	<i>A. rotundatus</i> (worker) (Plate 35)
<i>A. dentatus</i> (worker)	<i>A. wroughtoni</i> (worker)
<i>A. gracilis</i> (worker, queen) (queen, Plate 34)	<i>A. sp.</i> (male) (Plate 36)

Labrum. The labrum has 2 forms in *Aenictus*. One is emarginate and medially cleft on the distal margin (fig. 120), the cleft being narrow and slitlike. The second type is smoothly emarginate without a cleft (fig. 130). Species that have the cleft labrum are *A. aratus* (fig. 120), *A. dentatus*, *A. gracilis* (both worker and queen) (fig. 129), and *A. philippinensis*. The hemocoel consists of 2 arms, one extending into each lobe, that are united across the middle of the labrum in *A. aratus*. The labrum is without tubercles.

Mandible. Three types of mandibles are found in *Aenictus*. One is narrow with 3 or 4 teeth as in *A. ceylonicus*. The remaining 2 types are broader and triangular; in one of these the basal and masticatory angles meet almost at a right angle [*A. aratus* (fig. 122), *A. dentatus*, *A. philippinensis*, and *A. rotundatus* (fig. 132)], and in the other, the basal margin curves smoothly into the masticatory margin (*A. alticolus*, *A. gracilis*, *A. laeviceps*, and *A. wroughtoni*). In both of these 2 types, the masticatory margins are usually provided with an apical tooth and numerous subapical teeth. The mandibles of the queen and the male differ widely from those of the workers. In the sexes, the mandible is elongated and pointed apically without distinct basal and masticatory margins (figs. 126, 136). The male mandible is broad, with abundant, long setae. The trulleum and mandalus are present in all species and castes examined.

Maxilla. The palpus is 2-segmented in all castes of all species examined, including the queen and the male. Palpal segment I is short and cylindrical, while segment II in the workers and the queen is longer and rodlike (figs. 124, 127, 134). In the male this second segment is proportionately shorter (fig. 140). The stipes is most commonly shaped as it is in *A. aratus* (fig. 124). The lateral shoulder is usually distinct, and even when less conspicu-