

Tribe Dorylini

Species examined:

- Aenictogiton* sp. (male) (Plate 37)
Dorylus (Alaopone) orientalis (worker) (Plate 38)
Dorylus (Anomma) emeryi (soldier)
Dorylus (Anomma) wilverthi (soldier) (Plate 39)
Dorylus (Dichthadia) laevigatus (worker) (Plate 40)
Dorylus (Dorylus) brevipennis (queen) (Plate 41)
Dorylus (Dorylus) helvolus (soldier, worker) (soldier, Plate 42)
Dorylus (Typhlopone) fulvus (male) (Plates 43, 44)
Dorylus (Typhlopone) labiatus (soldier, queen) (queen, Plate 45)
Dorylus (Typhlopone) dentifrons (soldier, worker) (Plates 46, 47)

Labrum: The distal margin is smoothly curved, not emarginate, and is without a median cleft. Labral tubercles are present in all workers and soldiers, but absent in males and queens. In the subgenus *Anomma*, the soldiers have a single, median tubercle near the distal margin (fig. 150). This is also true for workers and soldiers of *D. (Dorylus) helvolus* (fig. 165). While the worker of *D. (Alaopone) orientalis* (fig. 146) has a single median projection, this structure is clearly a lamina-like extension of the cuticle. The nature of the other tubercles is not clear. In *D. (Typhlopone) dentifrons* workers and the soldiers, there are 3 tubercles (figs. 180, 185), and in *D. (Dichthadia) laevigatus*, there are 2 (fig. 155). But the median structure seems to be similar to that of *D. (Alaopone) orientalis*, and thus different from the lateral tubercles. In the *D. (Typhlopone) labiatus* soldier, the tubercles are reduced, and the labrum of the queen of *D. (Typhlopone) labiatus* (fig. 174) is distinctive in having 2 large lamina-like projections. The labrum of the male of *D. (Typhlopone) fulvus* is extraordinarily thick at its distal margin (fig. 169). The hemocoel consists of 2 arms that unite medially, close to the distal margin.

Mandible. There is no distinct basal margin. The masticatory margin is commonly irregular, as in the soldier of *D. (Dorylus) helvolus* (fig. 164), and usually bears an apical tooth and 1 conspicuous subapical tooth. The soldiers of *Anomma* have falcate mandibles with both an apical tooth and a subapical tooth (fig. 152). Male mandibles are broad proximally, as in *Aenictogiton* (fig. 141) and *D. (Typhlopone) fulvus* (fig. 170), and are pointed at the apex. The queen mandibles are similar (figs. 160, 175). The trulleum and mandalus are always present.

Maxilla. The maxillary palpus is 2-segmented in all species and castes examined except *Aenictogiton* sp. (male) (fig. 144) and *D. (Alaopone) orientalis* (worker) (fig. 149), where it is 1-segmented. In the male of *D.*