

(*Typhlopone*) *fulvus* (fig. 171), these 2 segments apparently have undergone considerable fusion. In *Dorylus* the palpus is typically short, as in *D. (Typhlopone) dentifrons* (figs. 179, 184). In all species examined there is a prominent transverse stipital groove (e.g., fig. 153). The lateral shoulder of the stipes always bears several stout setae. One or more stout setae are also common on the proximal external face. The stipites are heavily sclerotized. The galea is usually shaped as in *D. (Typhlopone) dentifrons* (figs. 183, 188), and the galeal crown is prominent, swollen, and often covered by setae-bearing verrucae. The galeal crown is most highly modified in the soldiers of *D. (Anomma) emeryi* and *wilverthi* (fig. 154), *D. (Typhlopone) labiatus* and *dentifrons* (figs. 183, 188), and in the workers of *D. (Dichthadia) laevigatus* (fig. 157), where it is produced into a conical prominence. The lacinia of *D. (Dorylus) helvulus* (fig. 168) is typical of soldiers and workers. The lacinial comb is conspicuous, with many stout setae. In the queens examined, the lacinia is of modified shape and the comb has fewer setae (figs. 162, 178). The male of *D. (Typhlopone) fulvus* (fig. 172) possesses a lacinia whose comb is reduced to 1 stout seta and 1 small, hooklike seta, while in the *Aenictogiton* male (fig. 145) the lacinial comb is prominent. The lacinial gonion may or may not be provided with 1 or more short setae.

**Labium.** The labial palpus is 2-segmented in all workers and soldiers and 1-segmented in queens and males. The segments of the 2-segmented palpi are long and rodlike (e.g., fig. 151), while the 1-segmented palpus is narrowed proximally and expanded distally (e.g., fig. 161). The premental shield is moderately sclerotized, and the epimental sclerites are distinct in part. Raquettes are absent as are paragossae and/or paraglossal sensory pegs. Prominent subglossal brushes are always present.