

- Head and alitrunk of the minor reticulate; frontal lobe of the major poorly developed (Fig. 47B).....
..... *P. sayapensis* sp. nov. [p.114]
- 23 (20). Each dorsolateral portion of promesonotum produced as a blunt horn directed dorsolaterally in the major (Fig. 5D, E); eye of the major small (distance between mandibular insertion and anterior margin of eye 2.1-2.6 times as long as maximal diameter of eye; Fig. 5B); postpetiole broad in the major (2.3-2.8 times as broad as petiolar node)..... *P. angulicollis* sp. nov. [p.30]
- Each dorsolateral portion of promesonotum sometimes produced laterally but not forming a blunt horn directed dorsolaterally in the major (Fig. 8D); eye of the major variable in size (distance between mandibular insertion and anterior margin of eye usually less than twice as long as maximal diameter of eye); postpetiole variable in width in the major (usually less than 2.3 times as broad as petiolar node)..... 24
- 24 (23). Petiolar node in profile highly elevated in both the subcastes (Figs. 14C, F, 45C, E, 46D, G); hypostoma of the major always bearing a pair of median processes (Fig. 46C; occasionally the processes poorly developed in *P. elisae* Emery); mesopleuron of both the subcastes divided into two parts, of which lower part is usually margined dorsally; head and promesonotum always smooth and shining in the minor..... 25
- Petiolar node in profile usually relatively low in both the subcastes (with exceptions as seen in the minor of *P. gombakensis* sp. nov. (Fig. 18F)); hypostoma bearing 0-3 median processes (the major of *P. gombakensis* having a pair of median processes on hypostoma where the processes, however, extremely developed (Fig. 18C)); if mesopleuron is divided into two parts, the lower part is usually not margined dorsally; head and promesonotum smooth and shining, or sculptured in the minor.....
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- 25 (24). Dorsum of head entirely longitudinally rugose up to posterior extremity of occipital lobe in the major (Fig. 46A)..... *P. sauberi* Forel [p.112]
- Dorsum of occipital lobe smooth and shining in the major (Figs. 14A, 45A)..... 26
- 26 (25). Longest axis of eye having 8 ommatidia in the major, and 6-7 ommatidia in the minor.....
..... *P. elisae* Emery [p.49]
- Longest axis of eye having 4-5 ommatidia in the major, and 4 ommatidia in the minor.....
..... *P. sarawakana* Forel [p.110]
- 27 (24). Alitrunk of both the subcastes completely lacking standing hairs (Fig. 21D, F).....
..... *P. huberi* Forel [p.64]
- Alitrunk of both the subcastes bearing standing hairs..... 28
- 28 (27). Propodeal spine extremely long, extending over petiolar node in both the subcastes (Fig. 30C, E)..... *P. modiglianii* Emery [p.81]
- Propodeal spine extending at most slightly beyond posterior end of propodeal lobe in both the subcastes..... 29
- 29 (28). Dorsum of occipital lobe of the major smooth and shining (or only weakly and very sparsely rugose in *P. manukana* sp. nov. where postpetiole of the major 2.4-2.6 times as broad as petiolar node)..... 30
- Dorsum of head of the major sculptured (or rugulae on occipital lobe weak in *P. orophila* sp. nov. where, however, postpetiole of the major 1.6-1.7 times as broad as petiolar node)..... 36
- 30 (29). Hypostoma of the major always lacking median processes; petiole of both the subcastes less