4	Distal 2/3 of basal margin of mandible straight, proximal 1/3 narrowed toward base of mandible; anterior clypeal margin straight; petiole clearly small-
	er than postpetiole (Fig. 14C) (Lombok)
_	Basal margin of mandible feebly concave; anterior clypeal margin concave; petiole larger than or as large as postpetiole (Figs 2C, 20C) <b>5</b>
5	Promesonotum strongly convex and sloping gradually to metanotal groove; subpetiolar process with angulate posteroventral corner (Fig. 2C); antennal scape relatively long (SI 78-86) (Bali)
_	Mesosoma almost flat dorsally or feebly convex; subpetiolar process lower, with its posteroventral corner rounded (Fig. 20C); antennal scape relatively short (SI 57-78) (Vietnam and Thailand)
6	Vertex with 2 long standing hairs mixed with a few short appressed hairs; promesonotum with few appressed hairs and a few decumbent hairs (Fig. 1C) (Sabah)
_	Vertex and promesonotum with dense standing or decumbent hairs (Figs 10C, 13C, 15C, 16)
7	Promesonotum entirely sculptured (punctate or reticulate)
_	Promesonotum largely smooth and shiny9
8	Promesonotum sparsely reticulate and shiny or superficially micropunctate (entire promesonotum looks shiny); antennal scape superficially shagreened; petiole cylindrical, clearly longer than high (Fig. 5C) (S. Thailand)
_	Promesonotum densely punctate and matt; antennal scape micropunctate; petiole round or subangulate, almost as long as high (Fig. 17D) (Vietnam and
0	N. Thailand)
9	With head seen in profile and dorsal view occipital corner produced as a small lobe (Fig. 9C) (Sulawesi)
_	With head seen in profile occipital corner without such a lobe (Figs 15C, 23C)
10	Masticatory margin of mandible with large acute apical tooth followed by a series of 6-7 denticles of two sizes, the larger alternating with 1-2 smaller (Fig.11C); gap between anterior clypeal margin and mandibles relatively small or indistinct, with maximum width shorter than maximum width of mandible (S. Japan and Taiwan)
_	Masticatory margin of mandible with large acute apical tooth followed by a medium-sized subapical tooth, 2-5 denticles, and a medium-sized basal tooth (Fig. 17B); gap between anterior clypeal margin and mandibles relatively large and distinct, with maximum width longer than maximum width of mandible 11
11	Subpetiolar process subtriangular, its apex directed downward, anteroventrally not angulate (Fig. 21C); postpetiole elevated posteriorly; its posterior face much steeper than anterior face (Fig. 21C) (Sumatra)