

	HEAD AND MESOSOMA BLACK OR PICEOUS, GASTER YELLOW.....	LONGISPINOSUS
12. (9)	FRONS SMOOTH AND SHINING, LACKING FOVEAE; POSTPETIOLE DISTINCTLY LONGER THAN BROAD IN DORSAL VIEW.....	HORVATHI
	FRONS DENSELY SHAGREENED, OPAQUE, MACROSCULPTURAL FOVEAE FEW, WEAKLY IMPRESSED; POSTPETIOLE NOT LONGER THAN BROAD IN DORSAL VIEW.....	VELUTINUS
13. (1)	PETIOLAR NODE ROUNDED ABOVE, WITHOUT TRANSVERSE CREST OR DORSOLATERAL ARMAMENT..	14
	PETIOLAR NODE PRISMATIC, WITH TRANSVERSE CREST AND DISTINCT DORSOLATERAL CORNERS.....	15
	PETIOLAR NODE DISTINCTLY DORSOLATERALLY BIDENTATE.....	19
14. (13)	DORSAL PROFILES OF MESOSOMA, PETIOLE AND POSTPETIOLE BROKEN BY NUMEROUS FINE, SHORT, ERECT HAIRS; FRONS WITH SCATTERED, WEAKLY IMPRESSED FOVEAE, INTERSPACES STRONGLY SHINING; POSTPETIOLE DISTINCTLY LONGER THAN BROAD IN DORSAL VIEW.....	SEXSPINOSUS
	DORSAL PROFILES OF MESOSOMA, PETIOLE AND POSTPETIOLE BROKEN BY FEW, IF ANY, ERECT HAIRS; FRONS WITH DENSE, LARGE FOVEAE, AVERAGE SPACING LESS THAN THEIR MEAN DIAMETER; POSTPETIOLE NOT LONGER THAN BROAD IN DORSAL VIEW.....	ELEGANTULUS
15. (13)	ANTEOCULAR DENTICLES PRESENT, DISTINCT, SHARPLY POINTED.....	16
	ANTEOCULAR DENTICLES REPRESENTED BY LOW ROUNDED TUMOSITIES, ABOUT AS HIGH AS FRONTAL LOBES.....	MJOBERGI
	ANTEOCULAR DENTICLES LACKING.....	17
16. (15)	BASAL TWO-THIRDS OF INNER MANDIBULAR BORDERS NOT CONCAVE (STRAIGHT, FEEBLY CONVEX OR FEEBLY SINUOUS); DISTINCT SOLDIER CASTE PRESENT ADDITIONAL TO "NORMAL" WORKERS.....	VERSICOLOR
	BASAL TWO-THIRDS OF INNER MANDIBULAR BORDERS SHALLOWLY BUT DISTINCTLY CONCAVE; DISTINCT SOLDIER CASTE NOT DIFFERENTIATED.....	CLARKI
17. (15)	EACH INNER MANDIBULAR BORDER, JUST BASAD OF APICAL TEETH, WITH ITS MARGINAL FLANGE FORMING A STRONG TOOTH-LIKE PROCESS, ACUTE TO SUBACUTE AT TIP.....	HOWENSIS
	EACH INNER MANDIBULAR BORDER, JUST BASAD OF APICAL TEETH, WITH ITS MARGINAL FLANGE EXPANDED AS A ROUNDED PROCESS, NOT TOOTH-LIKE.....	18
	EACH INNER MANDIBULAR BORDER, JUST BASAD OF APICAL TEETH, WITHOUT ARMAMENT (MARGINAL FLANGE IF PRESENT FOLLOWING CONTOUR OF JAW, BUT NOT ITSELF EXPANDED).....	DARLINGTONI
18. (17)	MAXIMUM HEAD LENGTH LESS THAN 1.3MM; HUMERAL AND ANTERIOR MESONOTAL TUBERCLES RELATIVELY WELL DEVELOPED; DISTRIBUTION NEW CALEDONIA.....	SARASINI
	MAXIMUM HEAD LENGTH GREATER THAN 1.3MM; HUMERAL AND ANTERIOR MESONOTAL TUBERCLES RELATIVELY POORLY DEVELOPED; DISTRIBUTION NEW ZEALAND (NORTH ISLAND) AND AUSTRALIA.....	ANTENNATUS
19. (13)	DORSAL PROFILES OF MESOSOMA, PETIOLE AND POSTPETIOLE BROKEN BY NUMEROUS FINE, SHORT, ERECT HAIRS.....	20
	DORSAL PROFILES OF MESOSOMA, PETIOLE AND POSTPETIOLE BROKEN BY FEW, IF ANY, ERECT HAIRS.....	22
20. (19)	MEDIAN FRONTAL TEETH PRESENT; FRONS WITH DENSE, LARGE FOVEAE, AVERAGE SPACING LESS THAN THEIR MEAN DIAMETER; BASAL TWO-THIRDS OF INNER MANDIBULAR BORDERS NOT CONCAVE (STRAIGHT, FEEBLY CONVEX OR FEEBLY SINUOUS).....	21
	MEDIAN FRONTAL TEETH LACKING; FRONS SMOOTH AND SHINING, LACKING FOVEAE; BASAL TWO-THIRDS OF INNER MANDIBULAR BORDERS SHALLOWLY BUT DISTINCTLY CONCAVE.....	PHYLLOBATES
21. (20)	POSTPETIOLE DISTINCTLY LONGER THAN BROAD IN DORSAL VIEW; MAXIMUM HEAD LENGTH GREATER THAN 1.3MM; EACH INNER MANDIBULAR BORDER, JUST BASAD OF APICAL TEETH, WITH ITS MARGINAL FLANGE FORMING A STRONG TOOTH-LIKE PROCESS, ACUTE TO SUBACUTE AT TIP.....	ECHINUS