

CI	Cephalic index: HW/HL
OI	Ocular index: EW/EL
OI2	Ocular index, using EL2: EW/EL2
REL	Relative eye length: EL/HL
REL2	Relative eye length, using HW: EL/HW
OOI	Oculo-ocellar index: OOD/OD
VI	Vertex width index: VW/HW
FCI	Frontal carinal index: MFC/HW
FCI2	Frontal carinal index, using ASD: MFC/ASD
ASI	Antennal sclerite index: ASD/ASO
SI	Scape index: SL/HW
SI2	Scape index, using EL: SL/EL
FLI	Funicular length index: (LF2 + LF3)/WF2
FI	Fore femur index: FW/FL
PDI	Propodeal index: BF/DF
MPI	Metanotal index: MP/HW
NI	Petiole node index: PND/PL
PLI	Petiole length index: PH/PL
PLI2	Petiole length index, using PPL: PPL/PL
PWI	Petiole width index: DPW/PL
PWI2	Petiole width index, using PPW: DPW/PPW
PWI3	Petiole width index, using MPW: MPW/DPW
PPWI	Postpetiole width index: PPW/PPL
PPWI2	Postpetiole width index, using HW: PPW/HW

Other Conventions

Palp formula refers to the number of maxillary palp segments, followed by the number of labial palp segments. In counting the numbers of teeth on the basal and masticatory margins of the mandibles, the apico-basal tooth (see Fig. 1) is considered to be part of the dentition of the masticatory margin. The following setal counts are employed:

MSC	Mesosoma setal count: number of standing hairs, <i>i.e.</i> , those forming an angle of 45° or more with the cuticular surface (Wilson, 1955), visible in outline on the mesosoma dorsum in lateral view.
HTC	Hind tibial setal count: number of standing hairs visible in outline on the outer (extensor) surface of the hind tibia, with the line of view orthogonal to the plane of tibial flexion.
MTC	Mid tibial setal count: equivalent count for mid tibia.

Terms for surface sculpture follow Harris (1979). When material was examined under a light microscope, an opaque (Mylar) filter was placed between the source of