120 (or at most 60 in majors); or [1] greater.

FWI (Femur width index). 100 × HFW/HFL, where HFW is the maximum width of the hind femur in lateral view. **Character states**: [0] index at most 18; or [1] greater.

HFL (Hind femur length). Maximum length of the hind femur.

Pronotal angle. **Character states**: [0] anterior ventrolateral margin of pronotum curved to sharply angled, but without a small but distinct tooth (e.g., Fig. 16); or [1] tooth present (Fig. 24).

Pronotal spine length (minor workers). **Character states**: [0] pronotal spines short and stubby, conspicuously shorter than propodeal spines (Fig. 52); [1] pronotal spines long, but not longer than propodeal spines; or [2] pronotal spines longer than propodeal spines (Fig. 24).

Pronotal spine pilosity. **Character states**: pronotal spines each with [0] at most two prominent erect to suberect hairs visible in profile; or [1] hairy (with more than two hairs).

Propodeal declivity. **Character states**: declivity of propodeum with [0] at most a single distinct rugum bordering each side, extending from the base of the propodeal spine; or [1] with two adjacent rugae along each border.

Propodeal spine length. Measured from the tip of the spine to the closest border of the propodeal spiracle. **Character states**: [0] propodeal spine less than half as long as length of head (HL) (or less than 25% of HL in majors); or [1] longer.

Propodeal spiracle diameter (major worker; little variation in minors). **Character states**: [0] diameter of spiracle less than 2% of HL; or [1] spiracle opening larger.

Characters on Petiole, Postpetiole, and Gaster

Anterior peduncle length, petiole. **Character states**: anterior peduncle relatively short and deep (e.g., Fig. 43); or [1] peduncle long and more slender (e.g., Fig. 47).

Gaster pilosity. **Character states**: [0] gaster with numerous erect or suberect hairs (usually densest dorsad); or [1] gaster with very few hairs or bare.

Lateral petiolar hairs. **Character states**: [0] an erect hair extends laterally from each side of anterior petiolar node just caudad of the spiracle; or [1] hair lacking.

Petiolar index. 100 × PL/PH, where PL is the distance from the posterior margin of the petiolar spiracle to the dorsalmost point on the posterior margin of the posterior peduncle, with the petiole viewed in profile; while PH is the height of the posterior peduncle of the petiole. **Character states**: index [0] < 170; or [1] > 180.

Petiolar spines. **Character states**: petiolar node [0] lacking long spines laterally at apex although often with short lateral denticles (Fig. 8A–C); or [1] long spines present (Fig. 8D–F).

Postpetiole narrowness. **Character states**: [0] node relatively long, greater than 60% as long as it is wide in dorsal view; or [1] narrower.

Postpetiole node. **Character states**: [0] node high and rounded, sculpture lacking or foveate; or [1] node low, slightly convex or flattened, and rugose.

Postpetiole pilosity. **Character states**: dorsal face of postpetiole with [0] two pairs of hairs; or [1] pilosity different.

PWI (Petiolar spine width index). In dorsal view, distance between apical spines or denticles relative to the greatest width of petiole basally at node. **Character states**: tips of spines [0] close together (PWI < 65); [1] intermediate (PWI 65 to 100); or [2] projecting laterally (PWI > 100).

Sublateral petiolar hairs. **Character states**: [0] no erect hair extends ventrolaterally from each ventrolateral face of the anterior petiolar node at a posi-