

the tribe-level limbo that it still occupies today, and upon which I am unable to improve at the present time, except to say that the lack of an unpaired median clypeal seta appears firmly to exclude *Recurvidris* from the Solenopsidini (Bolton, 1987: 269).

KEY TO SPECIES (workers)

- 1 Apical (masticatory) margin of mandible with 4 teeth, the basal margin in addition with a small tooth which is widely separated from the basal (fourth) tooth (Fig. 2). Fourth tooth of apical margin at most only slightly larger than the third. Propodeal declivity lacking infradental lamellae or ridges linking propodeal spines to metapleural lobes (Fig. 8)2
- Apical (masticatory) margin of mandible with 4 or 5 teeth, the basal margin unarmed. Basal tooth of apical margin (the fourth or fifth) distinctly larger than the preceding tooth, acute to bidenticulate apically (Figs. 3–5). Propodeal declivity with narrow infradental lamellae or ridges linking propodeal spines to metapleural lobes (Figs. 1, 9–11)3
- 2 Dorsum of propodeum with 1–2 pairs of standing hairs (Fig. 8). Clypeal carinae vestigial to absent. Larger species, HW 0.66–0.68. Head brown, much darker than the yellowish alitrunk. (Indonesia: Sulawesi)*proles*
- Dorsum of propodeum without standing hairs. Clypeal carinae distinct from anterior margin to about midlength of clypeus. Smaller species, HW 0.46–0.54. Colour uniformly yellow. (E. Malaysia: Sarawak; Indonesia: Java)*kemneri*
- 3 Apical (masticatory) margin of mandible with 5 teeth, the basal (fifth) tooth enlarged, larger than the third or fourth (Fig. 3)4
- Apical (masticatory) margin of mandible with 4 teeth, the basal (fourth) tooth enlarged, larger than the third (Figs. 4, 5)5
- 4 Dorsum of head finely and densely reticulate-punctate everywhere, dull and opaque. Disc of pronotum finely and densely sculptured. Subpetiolar process a short tooth (Fig. 9). Smaller species, HW 0.39. (Indonesia: Flores)*williamsi*
- Dorsum of head only with very fine superficial reticulate patterning, glossy. Disc of pronotum glassy smooth. Subpetiolar process a long spine (Fig. 1). Larger species, HW 0.47–0.54.