other paratype both mandibles have a sharp tooth on the basal margin.) Head broad (CI>100) and smooth, lacking sculpture. Median portion of clypeus not bicarinate. Propodeal spines slender, smoothly upcurved. Subpetiolar process a small triangular tooth. Propodeal declivity lacking infradental lamellae. Propodeal dorsum with a pair of straight standing hairs, just in front of the level of the spiracle. Body unsculptured except for some vestiges on the mesopleuron. Alitrunk and legs yellow, head and gaster brown. Paratype workers. TL 2.8–2.9, HL 0.64–0.66, HW 0.66–0.68, CI

Paratype workers. TL 2.8–2.9, HL 0.64–0.66, HW 0.66–0.68, CI 100–106, SL 0.60–0.62, SI 88–94, PW 0.36, AL 0.80–0.84 (2 measured). As holotype but propodeal dorsum with one or two pairs of hairs, and with variation of dentition noted above.

Holotype worker, a pencil label stating "Lore Lindu III" was the only data originally born by the holotype. I have added a second label: "SULAWESI, Lore Lindu NP, Toro, 14.vii.1983, (Moffett & Fletcher)", the information given by Kugler (1986: 222) during his examination of the sting structure of members of this series, where it was referred to as "Trigonogaster species 1" (MCZ).

Paratypes, two workers with same data as holotype (MCZ; BMNH).

R. proles is the largest species yet known in the genus, and is one of the most easily recognised. The species group characters given above are shared only by kemneri and proles, but the former is a smaller species (compare measurements), clear yellow in colour, and lacking hairs on the propodeal dorsum.

## The recurvispinosa group

- 1. Basal tooth on apical (masticatory) margin of mandible enlarged and usually truncated or bidenticulate apically.
- 2. Basal margin of mandible unarmed.
- 3. Propodeal decivity with infradental lamellae that link the spines to the metapleural lobes.
- 4. Head relatively narrow, CI range 85-93.

The group divides neatly into two complexes as *browni* and *williami* have five mandibular teeth (Fig. 3), whereas *hebe*, *pick-burni*, and *recurvispinosa* have only four (Figs. 4, 5).