

13. Dorsum of second gastric segment delicately reticulate. (alutaceous) over most of its surface; head always completely striate dorsally; in unrubbed specimens, erect to decumbent longer hairs present on pronotum and widely distributed on first gastric tergum, and reclinate pubescence fairly abundant and conspicuous on gastric dorsum; labial palpi 3-merous (fig. 1; widespread in tropical Indo-Pacific area) *simillimus* [30]
- Dorsum of second gastric segment smooth, sometimes opalescent and with a few scattered punctures; vertex smooth or striate; longer hairs only very rarely present on pronotum or posterior part of first gastric tergum, never on anterior of first gastric tergum; pubescence absent or very sparse and inconspicuous on gastric dorsum; labial palpi 4-merous 14
14. Larger species (HL > 3.3 mm); vertex smooth; petiolar node as in fig. 17 (Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo) *latidens* [20]
- Smaller species (HL < 3.3 mm); vertex striate in all but the smallest workers from China and Taiwan, but often smooth in other parts of range; petiolar node as in figs. 18 and 19. (NE India, Burma, SE Asia to W and NE China, Taiwan, Ryukyu Is.) *monticola* [20]
15. First gastric tergum with a fore-tilted, conspicuously flattened disc, the flattened area usually with a coarse anteromedian pit corresponding to the petiolar spine (Philippine Is.) 16
- First gastric tergum strongly convex in both directions, though a small and shallow anteromedian pit corresponding to the apex of the petiolar spine does occasionally occur 17
16. Large form (temporal HW > 2.0 mm); head light tan or yellowish in color, contrasting with dark brown of body; pubescence well-developed and conspicuous, especially on head and trunk; vertex with reduced striation, partly smooth (S Luzon) *banksi* [5]
- Without all of the above character states; temporal HW often < 2.0 mm; head most often reddish-brown, more rarely lighter and contrasting strongly with body; pubescence usually weakly developed; vertex dorsum distinctly striate in samples from Luzon (but may be either smooth or striate in C and S Philippines) *infandus* [5]
17. Preapical tooth of mandible usually truncate, or very blunt; petiolar node conical, with convex surfaces ending abruptly in a short acute apex; vertex mostly smooth, partly striate; pronotum striate (tropical SE Asia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo) *rixosus* [27]
- Preapical tooth of mandible pointed, or apex at least narrowly rounded; petiole varying in shape, but petiolar apex usually drawn out into a longer tooth or spine 18
18. First gastric tergum densely sown with fine punctulae separated by smooth interspaces averaging only about 2-3 times the length of a punctular diameter; in unrubbed specimens the punctulae subtend a short, dense pubescence; slender species with long antennae (Viet Nam, SE China) *silvestrii* [29]
- First gastric dorsum (when clean) glassy smooth, punctulation and pubescence very sparse or absent 19
19. Pronotum regularly and distinctly striate over all of its dorsal surface; posterior vertex smooth or striate 20
- Pronotum predominantly smooth and shining, or at least the postero-medial part with striation nearly completely effaced, so that the middle here appears smooth and shining in some views, but feebly striate from other views; posterior vertex prevailing smooth 22