3 (2) a. Head dorsum striate to occiput. Dorsum of alitrunk rugose with

longitudinal orientation or longitudinally carinate
4 (3) a. Mandible typically with 9 teeth. Propodeal plates ½ to ½ as long as propodeal spines. Gastral tergite one with basal carinae as long as ¼ to ½ length of postpetiole. Known from Spain through Turkey (Fig. 309)
b. Mandible typically with 7 teeth. Propodeal plates nearly as long as propodeal spines. Gastral tergite one with basal carinae typically less than ¼ length of postpetiole. Known mostly from Corsica (also Sardinia and Spain) (Fig. 225)
5 (3) a. Frontal region as in Figs. 35, 40. Compound eye relatively small (0.08 - 0.10 mm). Known mostly from England (also Belgium) (Fig. 339)
Figs. 10 - 17, 32-34, 36 - 39, 44, 45, 47, 60, 69, 82, 94, 100 - 102.

COMPREHENSIVE KEY -- PALAEARCTIC AND ORIENTAL REGIONS

- la. Alitrunk dorsum foveolate; postpetiolar node dorsum foveate. Compound eye relatively large (ocular index 19% or more). Known from soil core and leaf litter samples from Borneo (Fig. 213) S. orientale
 - Figs. 41 43, 210 212.
- b. Alitrunk dorsum never foveolate; postpetiolar node dorsum never foveate. Compound eye smaller (ocular index 17% or less, typically
- 2 (1) a. Anterior subpetiolar process forming a prominent tubercle. Petiole height to length ratio nearly 0.70. Total length 3.03 mm. Figs. 269 - 271.
- b. Anterior subpetiolar process reduced. Remaining combination of characters not as described above 3
- 3 (2) a. Thoracic dorsum with transverse carinae or rugae. Petiolar stalk less than ½ length of petiole. Propodeal plates greater than or equal