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	carinæ; pygidium long, lanceolate, broadest at apex, without the two pencils of golden hairsThynnidea, Ashm.
30.	Head seen from above <i>not</i> triangular, usually transverse, subquadrate or obtrapezoidal
	Head seen from above triangular.
	Eyes small, oval, extending to base of mandibles; clypeus very
	short, truncate; mandibles falcate, pointed at apex; maxillary palpi 4-jointed; labial palpi 3-jointed; second segment of abdomen with two transverse folds or carinæ towards
	apexIswaroides, Ashmead.
31.	Pronotum not quadrate, obtrapezoidal, or wider in front than behind33. Pronotum quadrate, usually, however, a little wider than long, but not wider in front than behind.
	Head not or scarcely wider than the thorax, the latter not
	especially narrow32.
	Head much wider than the thorax, the latter being very narrow, with the sides parallel; dorsal abdominal segments 1 and 2 strongly transversely furrowed; pygidium oval or nearly and longitudinally striate
32.	Clypeus slightly produced, truncate anteriorly, the labrum visible as a narrow transverse line, ciliate; mandibles narrow, acute at apex; maxilary palpi 6-jointed, not short; labial palpi 4-jointed.  (Australia)
	Clypeus short, broadly truncate anteriorly, but the labrum not visible; mandibles falcate, rounded at apex; maxillary and labial palpi both 4-jointed; first abdominal segment with a broad, finely shagreened
	depression at apex, the second segment with two transverse carinæ, the intermedian space between the carinæ shagreened, opaque; pygidium narrowly compressed towards apex and then abruptly dilated or trumpet-shapedSpilothynnus, Ashm.
33.	Head large, obtrapezoidal, subquadrate or subglobose, the temples or the space back of the eyes very broad, without furrows or impressions extending from the antennæ to the vertex
	Head transverse, much wider than thick antero-posteriorly, the temples not especially broad, with sometimes two furrows or impressions extending from antenna to vertex