

A NEW SPECIES OF *STENAMMA* (HYMENOPTERA:
FORMICIDAE) FROM UTAH

Robert E. Gregg¹

ABSTRACT.— *Stenamma knowltoni* is described as a new species from various localities in northern Utah and southern Idaho. The new species falls clearly into the large-eyed group of M. R. Smith's monograph of *Stenamma*.

Recently a number of excellent collections of ants from Utah were received, and I am indebted to Dr. George F. Knowlton for these specimens. Among the numerous vials are examples of a new species of *Stenamma* which is herewith described.

Stenamma knowltoni, sp. nov.

WORKER.— Length, 3.36 mm; head length (excluding mandibles), 0.86 mm; head width, 0.76 mm; head index, 0.884; thorax length, 1.056 mm.

Head distinctly longer than broad, subrectangular in shape; occipital border flat, occipital corners definite but rounded, sides of head straight and parallel; median lobe of clypeus elevated and produced forward, anterior border denticulate, and lateral lobes receding diagonally to mandibular insertions; frontal area depressed, triangular; frontal carinae parallel in front, slightly divergent behind, and lobes partially covering antennal insertions. Antennae 12-segmented, funicular segments 2-6 very slightly broader than long, last four segments forming a club whose terminal segment almost equals in length two preceding it; scapes fail to reach occipital corners by an amount less than length of funicular segment 1. Eyes very large for a *Stenamma*, with about 12 facets across greatest diameter, approximately 70 facets in entire eye; eyes placed a little anterior to middle of head from occiput to mandibles, and measuring 0.165 mm in diameter. Mandibles bear seven teeth gradually reduced in size from apex to basal border.

Thorax moderate in width, humeral angles rounded, dorsal surface in profile gently convex, and meso-epinotal impression distinct but shallow. Epinotal base coordinate with plane of promesonotum, but sloping downward and backward to spines. Epinotal spines short (0.033 mm and half as long as their interbasal distance), triangular sharp, and pointing abruptly upward. Epinotal declivity vertical. Petiolar node rounded, subconical, wider than long from above, peduncle long, slender and constricted; in profile anterior face of node sloping but distinct from peduncle; ventral surface of petiole straight and furnished with a minute spine at anterior end. Post-petiole globular from above, as wide as long; in profile convex above, flat below. Gaster of usual myrmicine shape, first segment occupying most of this tagma.

¹Department of Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80302.