

Later, Santschi (1921) described the worker for this species and placed it in a new genus (*Theryella myops*). Finally, Santschi (1940) described both worker and queen for another species (*S. africanum*) and workers of a subspecies (*S. africanum submuticum*). This subspecies is synonymized with *S. africanum*. Furthermore, *S. africanum* is synonymized with *S. msilanum*.

It is probable north African *Stenamma* species represent successful invasions from Europe (perhaps as recently as the Pleistocene). Further spread of these species towards the south is doubtful given the current environment (mostly desert) and the abundance of *Tetramorium* and related ants which probably compete for similar resources (B. Bolton, pers. comm.).

Oriental species have also been described in isolation. Baroni Urbani (1977) described two species from northern India (Kashmir) and Bhutan. These were compared with European and Japanese species. No comparisons were made with species which occur on the other side of the Himalayas and were described by Arnol'di (1975) (*S. picetojuglandeti*, *S. sogdianum*, and *S. hissarianum*). The enigmatic *S. westwoodii asiatica* (Ruzsky, 1905) from Turkestan (Aluieata) with its peculiar coloration has never been collected again. The type for this species is apparently lost (G. Dlussky and A. Antropov, pers. comm.).

Arnol'di (1975) described two species from far eastern Russia (*S. ussuriense*, from the mainland, and *S. kurilense* from the Kuril Islands). Both appear to be valid species even though the Kuril Islands are adjacent to Japan with its own two species. Yasumatsu and Murakami (1960) described *S. nipponense*. The remaining Japanese species, *S. owstoni* was described by Wheeler (1906). Although various authors have made comparisons between selected Asian species, no previous attempt has been made to compare all these species.

*Stenamma* has also been studied in North and Central America. DuBois and Davis (1998) presented an analysis of selected *Stenamma* of the southeastern U. S. (and synonymized one species). Snelling (1973) revised the genus in western North America with emphasis on California. He described six new species. Smith (1957) reviewed *Stenamma* in America north of Mexico and described three new species. Creighton (1950) conducted the first modern review of the genus in North America. Previously, Wheeler (1904) reviewed the North American taxa and assigned most to subspecies of *S. brevicorne*. Earlier analyses (such as Emery, 1895 and Forel, 1901) were based on very limited material and compared only selected forms. On this continent as well, there have been isolated descriptions of *Stenamma* species (for example, Mayr, 1886 — *S. neoarcticum* and *S. brevicorne*; Smith, 1930