

— *S. foveolocephalum*; Gregg, 1972 — *S. knowltoni*).

Overlap between the *Stenamma* fauna of various regions is difficult to determine due to the paucity of collections from key regions. In those areas where numerous collections have been made (for example, Europe and Japan), several species may be found in close proximity (a few meters to a few kilometers). Compare, for example, the known ranges of *S. debile* and *S. westwoodii* in England. Unfortunately, most *Stenamma* species are known from one or two localities making it futile to attempt to draw conclusions about their distribution.

It is possible that some Palaearctic and Oriental species may be conspecific with North American *Stenamma*. For example, the Russian *S. ussuriense* is superficially similar to the North American *S. snellingi*. Yet, too few samples of the former species are known to ascertain the range of variation in many of its features. Until collections are made in the intervening areas (Russia, Alaska, and north western Canada), I believe these should be treated as distinct species.

Many species examined were represented by such small samples that it is unlikely their complete range of variation was observed. This makes it difficult to develop a solid classification scheme. To depict the lack of sufficient sample size, the following information is presented. For each species examined, the table lists the examined sample size and needed sample size. This latter number assumes a desire for a 99% confidence interval that the observed mean is within 0.1 mm of the population mean.

The formula used to calculate minimum sample size:

$$n = (z_c \sigma / E)^2$$

where:

n represents the minimum sample size,

z_c represents the critical z value (for 99% this equals 2.58),

σ represents the sample standard deviation,

and E represents the allowable error (0.1 mm in this case).

The single measurement of total length (TL) is used as an illustration. Of the 21 species listed below, only 7 species examined represent sufficient sample sizes to meet the above criteria. The remaining 14 species are marked with an asterisk to reflect insufficient sample size. However, in the majority of cases, the sample sizes examined constitute the known number of specimens (within one or two specimens). Thus, significant additional collecting is needed for some species to properly understand variation within the population.

In addition to the small known sample sizes for many species, the most notable observation is the paucity of knowledge concerning the habits of these animals. Since *Stenamma* workers are characterized by