

*Stenamma* appears to prefer forested areas. It seems likely that the range of *Stenamma* has been shrinking since the Miocene.

With a scarce fossil record, the history of *Stenamma* must be gleaned from an analysis of their modern distributions and relationships. This can only represent a small part of the total picture since a number of species have undoubtedly become extinct during the 40+ million year history of this genus. Given their restricted habitat, it is probable additional species will become extinct soon.

### DEFINITIONS

Most terms used can be found in standard entomological glossaries (for example, Torre-Bueno, 1989). Many myrmecological terms are defined in Bolton (1994). Some terms are defined below to avoid confusion regarding their use within the context of this revision.

Full face view -- with head aligned so clypeal margin, occipital vertex, and side margins are all in focus simultaneously (see Fig. 4).

Occipital vertex -- more commonly called the occiput. However, occiput is correctly applied to that area directly above the point of attachment of the head to the thorax. In ants, this is on the posterior of the head.

Palpal formula -- expressed as two integers representing the number of segments of maxillary palp, followed by number of segments of labial palp (for example, 4,3). In all specimens of *Stenamma* examined to date, their palpal formula is 4,3 (this applies to workers, queens, and males). The male of *S. orousseti* was described as having a palpal formula of 5,3 (Casevitz-Weulersse, 1990: 146). However, the single male I examined exhibited the typical formula of 4,3.

### SCULPTURE

Harris (1979) presented terminology for standard descriptions of surface sculpturing. He discussed the issue of relative size of sculpture in some detail and is quoted as this work attempts to follow his philosophy with all descriptions of *Stenamma*.

"Absolute vs. Relative Size of Sculptures. The question of magnification and absolute versus relative size of specific sculpturing presents a few problems. Many descriptive terms exist with diminutive or superlative forms. If we consider specific sculpturing to have an absolute value, then the magnification at which we view the specimen and the actual size of the specimen will be irrelevant to the type of sculpturing present. This may seem desirable at first, but consider that a chalcid with a dozen deep punctures on its scutum