

would be described the same as a large vespoid with several hundred of the same size punctures. This does not seem suitable. Terminology would be more consistent if specimens that have the same number and arrangement of impressions or excrescences per unit of body area are described the same, regardless of specimen and sculpture size. In other words, the specimen should be described only in its own context; particular structures should be viewed only in relation to the whole specimen, not individually. Comparative size should be considered independently. If two specimens are identical, except for size, then their sculpturing, though differing in absolute size, is described as identical because the relationship of the structure to the body region remains constant." (Harris, 1979: 3).

In following Harris' philosophy (with structures viewed as they relate to the whole specimen), variation is limited in terms to large, medium, and small. These sizes are relative to the average size of that specimen's compound eye ommatidia. Sculpture terms representing varying sizes include cross reference to terms indicating smaller (sm.) or larger (lg.) similar sculpturing. Thus, wrinkles when very large (in relation to size of the specimen under examination and much larger than the average ommatidium size) are scabrous. Moderate wrinkles are rugose; small wrinkles are rugulose. The sculpture terminology discussed below follows Harris (1979).

Carinate — area with several longitudinal narrow raised ridges (keels) set closely together (lg. = costate, sm. = carinulate). Carinate areas occur typically between the antennal insertions in many *Stenammina* species. Examples include, *S. striatulum* (Fig. 59). This species also exhibits such sculpture on the thoracic dorsum (Fig. 64). Similar patterns are also seen on the thoracic dorsum of *S. georgii* (Fig. 62) and *S. ousseti*. Sides of alitrunk and propodeum may also exhibit this sculpture. Examples include *S. georgii* (Fig. 77), *S. picetjuglandeti* (Fig. 79) and *S. jeriorum* (propodeum only, Fig. 73).

Carinulate — area with several small longitudinal narrow raised ridges (keels) set very closely together (lg. = carinate). Distance between keels is considerably less than distance between keels in areas with carinate sculpture. Areas with carinulate sculpture are found less frequently in *Stenammina*. Examples include the frontal area and cheeks of *S. owstoni* (Fig. 49) and *S. nipponense* (Fig. 52).

Costate — area with several coarse longitudinal narrow raised ridges set together (sm. = carinate). These ridges are much coarser than carinae. Costate sculpture is typically visible on the thoracic dorsum of