smooth. Dorsum of propodeum (between spines) usually with several transverse carinae. Sculpture of nodes varies from scabrous to glassy-smooth. Antennae, legs, and gaster glassy-smooth except for piligerous punctures (coxae occasionally with reduced carinulae).

"Color mostly brown to dark brown [testaceous to piceous] with appendages lighter in color. Most setae yellow to white." (B. Bolton, pers. comm.).

STING APPARATUS. Only two species have been studied to date (*S. diecki* and *S.* near *manni*). Both species discussed are New World representatives of the genus. Palaearctic and Oriental species are presumed to have a similar sting apparatus.

"Spiracular Plate. In *S.* near *manni*, body of plate ovoid, only slightly longer than broad. Anteroventral corner not prolonged. Dorsal end of plate reduced ... Quadrate Plate. In *S.* near *manni*, ... anterodorsal corner drawn out into a long pollicate process ... No lateral or medial lobes present. *S. diecki* similar, but body not abruptly reduced. Lateral lobe present on apodeme. Oblong Plate. Dorsal ridge wide, posterior apodeme short, acute. Body of posterior arm narrow (especially in *S. diecki*), truncate. Anterior apodeme long, slender. Ventral arm of *S. diecki* tapered ... end ... rounded. In *S.* near *manni*, ventral arm club-shaped, widest distad. [Fulcral arm] of both species narrowly fusiform and curved along edge of arm, not articulating with posterior arm. ... Gonostylus. ... In some individuals of *S. diecki*, a single seta fills gap in setal pattern. Triangular Plate. Body of [triangular plate] long, moderately wide, sides slightly curved, nearly parallel. Apical processes short. ... Lancet. Weak, narrow, ribbon-like; apex tapered, narrowly rounded (end more blunt in *S. diecki*). Groove and ventral ridge closely parallel, both end subterminad. ... Sting. [Sting shaft] weak, long, slender, blunt. [Sting bulb] long, convex. [Sting base] inclined caudad in *S.* near *manni*, but in *S. diecki*, more vertical ... and with more prominent anterolateral processes. ... Basal ridge very wide in both *Stenamma* species... [Sting bulb] quite wide in ventral view... Furcula. Broadly U-shaped, with uniform diameter and sclerotization." (Kugler, 1978: 462 - 463).

CHROMOSOMES. Although the vast majority of *Stenamma* species have not been karyotyped, two species are discussed in literature. Hauschteck (1962), Imai (1966), and Crozier (1970, 1975) report *Stenamma brevicorne* with a haploid number of 4. Crozier (1975)