small and apparently fully retractile." (B. Bolton, pers. comm.).

Terminal abdominal segments and genitalia were not examined in detail during this revision, nor were comparisons made between species. In males examined, genitalia were fully retractile. Since many species are known by only one or two males, I hesitated to dissect their genitalia. Additionally, males of many species are unknown so such a comparison would be of limited value. Terminal abdominal segments are photographed in Figs. 27 - 31. Although these represent a North American species, they are similar to the European specimens I examined. Their general appearance and placement of setae is consistent across species examined. The entire genital capsule of *S. diecki* (a North American species) is photographed in Figs. 29 - 31. There are probably useful characters among male genitalia. However, much additional material needs to be collected before such a study would be justified.

WING VENATION. Discussion follows the terminology of Brown and Nutting (1950). Most species exhibit the standard "pheidoline" reduction of Bolton (1982: 362) including loss of r-m cross vein. However, males of *S. striatulum* from former Yugoslavia and some males of *S. nipponense* from Japan display the r-m cross vein (creating a second submarginal cell). Remaining specimens of *Stenamma* examined lacked this cross vein. Typical cells of the forewing consist of: costal, median, submedian, 1st discoidal, and 1st submarginal. Variation between species is usually found in length of Rs, M, and Cu veins. Separation of Rs and M veins in relation to cross vein 2r may be a useful separatory character. In most species from North America and *S. nipponense*, this separation is located in front of 2r while with most European and Asian species, it is located just underneath or behind. Typical venation and cells are depicted in Figs. 1 - 3.

Some specimens exhibit adventitious vein stubs (for example, *S. nipponense* with the beginnings of a second discoidal cell, Fig. 206). One male of *S. westwoodii* even lacked a complete discoidal cell, Fig. 335).

Hind wing venation is somewhat variable, but usually reduced from that found in *S. debile* (Fig. 109). Most reductions are a shortening of the anal vein, loss of cu-a cross vein, loss of r-m cross vein, shortening of the cubital vein and/or median vein. A small section of hindwing is photographed in Fig. 26 to depict the abundant microtrichia which cover both wings. Shape and arrangement of hamuli are also shown. There are usually between 4 and 7 hamuli on each hindwing and most have a square tip and are bent as in the photograph.

MATURE WORKER LARVA. Most species examined were represented as pinned material only (with no associated larvae). The following