

stated before.

All members examined possessed an indistinct 4-segmented antennal club with appressed setae (Fig. 10). Apical club segments grow increasingly larger with the ultimate segment being the largest of all funicular segments. Microsetae near the base of each funicular segment are reduced, presumably to allow movement of these segments against the proximal segment.

The compound eye is quite small and usually composed (in workers) of nearly isolated ommatidia. Average eye length for workers is between 4 and 6 ommatidia in greatest diameter (Fig. 11) when ommatidia are counted in a straight line. Each ommatidium is surrounded by cuticle. Many species have piligerous eyes (ranging from one to many setae) with setae projecting from this cuticle between ommatidia. Vision in this genus must be remarkably poor and approaching that found in ants which forage exclusively underground.

Ants of the genus *Stenamma* also possess a prominent sternal process which is located between meso- and meta-coxal attachments (worker, Fig. 16; male, Figs. 24, 25). Size, pilosity, and shape of this structure could not be compared across species primarily due to limited material available with many specimens buried in unyielding glue. Based upon cursory comparisons and glimpses between coxae and intermixed glue, it appears this character set may be useful in classifying *Stenamma*. The use awaits the availability of sufficient new material.

As best I can determine, no previous researcher has noted the presence of a stridulatory apparatus between the petiole and postpetiole. Although stridulation has not been directly observed in *Stenamma*, there appears to be a strong internal ridge inside the petiole which corresponds to a series of wrinkles on the surface of the postpetiole. Both structures are photographed (petiole interior, Fig. 14; postpetiole surface, Fig. 15).

Another feature not previously reported for *Stenamma* is the presence of two distinct pits on the lower sides of the alitrunk. The first (and most prominent) is located at the base of the procoxae, directly below the suture separating pronotum and anepisternum. This pit is always lined with microsetae (although abundance does vary with species) (Figs. 19, 21). Some specimens have an excessive amount of particles trapped by these microsetae, even though the remainder of the ant is relatively clean. It is not known what function (if any) this pit serves. It is prominent and occurs throughout the *Stenamma* species examined. An additional pit is located on the alitrunk between meso- and meta-coxal attachments. This pit is not lined with microsetae and is usually located