

near *Pheidole*. Hölldobler and Wilson (1990: 16) agreed with Brown and placed *Rogeria* and *Stenamma* within tribe Pheidolini. Bolton (1994) retained tribe Stenammini and included the following genera: *Ancyridris*, *Bariamyрма*, *Calcyptomyrmex*, *Cyphoidris*, *Dacatria*, *Dacatinops*, *Dicroaspis*, the extinct *Ilemomyrmex*, *Indomyрма*, *Lachnomyrmex*, *Lordomyрма*, *Proatta*, *Rogeria*, *Rostromyrmex*, *Stenamma*, *Thetheamyрма*. Bolton also tentatively included *Mayriella*, *Adelomyrmex*, and *Baracidris*. This revision follows Bolton's placement of *Stenamma* within tribe Stenammini.

Of the genera I have examined, it appears *Stenamma* and *Rogeria* are closely related. However, I do not have ready access to many of the smaller genera also placed in tribe Stenammini. Kugler revised *Rogeria* (Kugler, 1994) and kindly loaned me examples representing ranges of variation found in *Rogeria*. He also indicated *Stenamma* and *Rogeria* are similar in size and appearance. Kugler (pers. comm.) listed the following features as separating *Stenamma* from *Rogeria*:

"1) [*Stenamma* has] a distinct to indistinct four segmented antennal club which sometimes appears 3 segmented, but then the apical segment was less than the length of the rest of the club.

"2) [*Stenamma* has] no grooves on the posteroventral aspect of the head into which the anterior edges of the pronotum fit ...

"3) [*Stenamma* has] a well rounded anteroventral corner of the pronotum." (Kugler, 1987, pers. comm.)

Kugler (1994: 25) further stated: "*Stenamma* (Pheidolini) workers are similar [to *Rogeria*] in form of clypeus, including marrow posterior portion between frontal lobes, and some have 3-segmented antennal clubs, but in that case the apical segment is shorter than the combined length of the other two segments. Also, *Stenamma* has no nuchal grooves, the anteroventral corner of the pronotum is rounded, and the metanotal groove is generally more distinct than in *Rogeria* species. Larvae of *Stenamma* differ from those of *Rogeria* as follows: form aphaenogastroid; cranium subhexagonal; mandibles pogonomyrmecoid (similar to ectatommoid); body hairs bifid or denticulate, not anchor-tipped..."

*Stenamma* has a palpal formula of 4,3 while *Rogeria* has a palpal formula of 3,3 or less. Additionally, *Stenamma* has a microsetae lined pit at the base of the procoxae. While some *Rogeria* have this pit, it is not lined with microsetae. The function of this pit is unknown.

Since only *Stenamma* species from Palaearctic and Oriental regions