were examined in detail for this revision, no clearly unique derive features were identified for the genus. The combination of palpa formula, antennal segments (and indistinct club), propodeal spines and the micro-setae lined pit near the base of the procoxae separat examined species from other Myrmicinae. The micro-setae lined pit wa observed in all Nearctic, Palaearctic, and Oriental species examined However, this feature may not be unique to *Stenamma*. It is possibl that *Stenamma* as presently recognized is paraphyletic. For example the enigmatic *S. orientale* is significantly different from nearby species Likewise, the fossil *S. berendti* differs significantly from other know species. Once the *Stenamma* fauna of Central America is bette understood, future systematists should be able to resolve this issue.

Bolton (1994) can be used to separate workers of genus *Stenamm* from other ants. The following keys are provided for identification o worker ants of *Stenamma* found in Palaearctic and Oriental regions.

KEYS TO SPECIES

Workers

The following keys should be used to separate worker *Stenamm* only. Reproductive forms (both gynes and males) are known fro certain species and very few species have reproductive forms know from more than a few specimens. To ease identifications, keys ar divided into geographical areas. A complete key covering all Palaearcti and Oriental species follows. Once a tentative identification is made actual specimens should be compared with appropriate illustration and the description of that species (Fig. numbers are provided with eac species below). Given the paucity of specimens representing som species, it is probable that the entire range of variation is not included Hence, some specimens may not readily key (especially if they represen unknown clinal variation).

ORIENTAL SPECIES (INCLUDING EASTERN RUSSIA)

1a. Mandible with 6 teeth. Gastral tergite one with basal carinae nearl glassy smooth. Alitrunk dorsum foveolate; postpetiolar node dorsu foveate. Total length 2.66 - 3.46 mm. Head length 0.71 - 0.72 mm Head width 0.58 - 0.63 mm. Compound eye length 0.13 - 0.16 mm Known from soil core and leaf litter samples from Borneo (Fig. 213 ..... *S. orientale*
Figs. 41 - 43, 210 - 212

— b. Mandible with more than 6 teeth. Gastral tergite one with basa carinae as long as ¼ length of postpetiole. Alitrunk and postpetiola node dorsum usually rugose or scabrous, never foveolate or foveate