

- to length of propodeal spines. Known from Kashmir Province (India) and Pakistan (Fig. 162) *S. kashmirensis*
Figs. 50, 72, 154 - 161.
- b. Thoracic dorsum with longitudinal carinae or rugae or with sculpture lacking a distinct orientation. Remaining combination of characters not as described above 4
- 4 (3) a. Petiole width 0.21 mm or more. Head length 0.81 - 0.82 mm. Scape length 0.60 - 0.61 mm. Scape index 84% or greater. Petiole height 0.24 mm. Thoracic dorsum scabrous. Known only from type series, Kuril Islands (Fig. 169) *S. kurilense*
Figs. 163 - 168.
- b. Petiole width typically 0.20 mm or less. If petiole width greater than 0.20 mm, remaining combination of characters not as described above 5
- 5 (4) a. Thoracic dorsum carinate or rugose with decided longitudinal orientation (most major ridges running parallel to main axis of body) (for example, Figs. 62, 64) 6
- b. Thoracic dorsum sculpture variable, but always lacking longitudinal orientation (for example, Fig. 65) 16
- 6 (5) a. Antennal scape bent at base. Propodeal plates twice as long as propodeal spines. Known from Tajikistan (Fig. 147) *S. hissaricum*
Figs. 18, 19, 56, 67, 78, 90, 131 - 135.
- b. Antennal scape straight at base. Propodeal plates only slightly longer than propodeal spines, in many instances plates may be shorter 7
- 7 (6) a. Thoracic dorsum sculpture mostly carinate. Species known from southern Europe or southwestern portions of former U.S.S.R. 8
- b. Thoracic dorsum sculpture mostly rugose and longitudinal. Most species from either southern portions of former U.S.S.R. or the vicinity of the Himalaya Mountains 12
- 8 (7) a. Head with longitudinal carinae close-set and running to occipital vertex. Ridges of thoracic sculpture set close together. Known from Spain through Turkey and northward to southern Russia (Fig. 309) *S. striatulum*
Figs. 59, 64, 81, 93, 290 - 295.
- b. Lacking above close-set longitudinal carinae on head and alitrunk dorsum 9
- 9 (8) a. Head dorsum (above compound eyes) with rugae forming concentric loop like structures. Known from Azerbaijan, Georgia, and southern Russia (Fig. 183) *S. lippulum*
Figs. 54, 66, 76, 88, 170 - 177, 184 - 186.