

restricted habitats; many are known from only one or two collections. This species group may be paraphyletic. While they share a common "gestalt," no unique defineable feature was shared by all species. Lack of knowledge of reproductives and larvae may be a contributing factor to not identifying a unique feature; I believe it better to group these species together with their similar morphology until additional separatory characters can be defined.

Stenamma westwoodii Westwood

Worker Figs.: 35, 40, 46, 48, 75, 85, 328 - 330.

Queen Figs.: 331 - 334. Male Figs.: 335 - 338.

Distribution Fig. 339.

Stenamma westwoodi Westwood, 1840a: 83; 1840b: 219, 226 (Figs. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15). Male — England (Lectotype Male - OXUM) [examined].

Stenamma westwoodi; DuBois, 1993: 307 - 314 (figs. 14 - 30, 47). Worker, gyne, male.

WORKER

Measurements and associated statistics are presented in Appendix Table 1. To aid in identification, the following key statistics are presented herein (measurement mean \pm standard error of mean, n). TL (3.67 ± 0.069 , 11), HL (0.85 ± 0.014 , 11), HW (0.72 ± 0.013 , 11), CI (84.75 ± 0.767 , 11), SL (0.66 ± 0.010 , 11), SI (91.79 ± 1.120 , 11), AL (1.11 ± 0.017 , 12), PRW (0.49 ± 0.009 , 12), PL (0.42 ± 0.012 , 12), PH (0.22 ± 0.005 , 12).

"Mandible with 7 teeth (apical 2 prominent); anterior clypeal margin in full face view with median lobe emarginate; apex in lateral view almost flat. Compound eye with 4 ommatidia in greatest diameter. Propodeal spines of moderate length, almost $\frac{1}{3}$ length of declivitous face of propodeum. Scape reaching but not surpassing occipital vertex. Metanotal impression of moderate depth, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ length of propodeal spines; over 2X as wide as deep, depth decreasing towards anterior. Propodeal plates moderately well developed, almost $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as propodeal spines, directed posteriorly, and slightly upward. Anterior subpetiolar process reduced. Petiole pedunculate; stalk approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ length of petiole. Anterior and posterior subpostpetiolar processes greatly reduced. Head rugose, except as follows: frontal area carinate, carinae diverging strongly towards posterior; central $\frac{1}{3}$ (or slightly less) of frontal area (between antennal