

original series had 26 specimens (consisting of workers, females, and males). Collection numbers 1026 and 1088 correspond to this number of specimens from a possible year. In order to reduce future confusion, I designated one worker as lectotype and included a red, partly handwritten label (*Stenamma ucrainicum* LECTOTYPE (bottom)). This is a fairly typical specimen, is part of the original series as I perceive them, and is covered with far less glue than remaining specimens.

DISCUSSION

"*S. debile* appears to be widely distributed throughout northern and central Europe. In most cases, literature records of *S. westwoodii* probably refer to this species (given the restricted range of the former). The biology of this species is rather typical (for what is known about *Stenamma*); nuptial flights probably occur in September throughout most of its range. Most alate gynes and males have been collected in September (some slightly earlier or later depending on the latitude and elevation). It is assumed that specimens associated with workers were collected from colonies, while those not associated were collected during (or after) their nuptial flight.

"*S. debile* exhibits a fairly wide range of altitudinal tolerance. Collections range from near sea level through 1275 m (in the majority of central Europe most collections are between 100 and 500 m). Elevational tolerance increases towards southern latitudes. For example, collections in former Yugoslavia range from 450 m through 1275 m and collections from Greece range from 700 m through 1200 m.

"Arnoldi (1975: 1826) provided additional information on the distribution of this species in Russia [called *S. westwoodii* in that publication]. He indicated that this species is widespread (particularly in mossy pine woods) in the sandy areas of the southern half of the central forest-steppe (Kursk and Voronezh regions). It then spreads into the southern forests near rivers. ... *S. debile* is rare in Crimea, but is widespread in the Caucasus in mountainous regions in broad-leaved forests, 500 meters above sea level." DuBois (1993: 320)

COMPARISON

S. debile is most similar to *S. westwoodii* and differences between these species were previously discussed.