

sculpture of *S. westwoodii* and *S. debile*) except as follows: frontal area carinate, carinae diverging towards posterior; central $\frac{1}{3}$ of frontal area (between antennal sockets) glassy-smooth; venter of head almost scabrous. Interstices shining throughout with scattered piligerous and non-piligerous punctures. Thoracic dorsum scabrous. Thoracic pleura scabrous. Neck of pronotum rugulose. Metanotal impression scabrous (almost scrobiculate). Mesopleuron with scabrous median area (almost scrobiculate). Coxae rugulose; remainder of legs glassy-smooth with scattered piligerous punctures. Propodeal dorsum with scabrous basal face and glassy-smooth declivitous face (with trace of longitudinal carinulae). Alitrunk interstices glassy-smooth with scattered piligerous and non-piligerous punctures. Petiolar node dorsum smooth with faint traces of longitudinal rugae; anterior and posterior surfaces of node and side rugose (becoming rugulose near venter); venter rugulose. Postpetiolar node dorsum smooth with faint longitudinal rugae; anterior and posterior surfaces and side rugose; venter faintly rugose. First gastral tergite base carinate with numerous carinae diverging towards posterior (longest carinae located near midline, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ length of postpetiole). First gastral sternite base predominantly glassy-smooth with less than 3 small carinae (most prominent at juncture with postpetiole) which do not extend for more than $\frac{1}{4}$ length of postpetiole. Remainder of gaster glassy-smooth (even at high magnifications), with scattered piligerous punctures. Setae on head moderately dense, suberect to decumbent. Setae on scape decumbent to appressed. Setae on alitrunk and gaster erect to suberect. Setae on petiole and postpetiole suberect to decumbent. Length of setae on alitrunk greater than 2X - 3X length of setae on head. Setae on flexor surfaces of coxae and venter of petiole absent. Setae on remainder of legs suberect to appressed. Entire body concolorous testaceous. Setae yellow.

GYNE

Although Emery referred to both worker and queen when he described this species (1915: 255), no queens could be located during the course of this study; none were present in the museum (MCSNG) where the workers were stored. Both of Emery's Figs. (1915: pl. 4, figs. 5 and 6) depict a worker. Emery did indicate the female's total length is 4.5 mm.

MALE

Presently, no males of this species are known.

DISCUSSION

S. sardoum is known only from scattered localities in southern Europe. To my knowledge, no other *Stenamma* has been collected from