

region.

Casevitz-Weulersse (1996) indicated endemism to be very low in the Corsican myrmecofauna. "For example, several species which had long been considered as strictly cyrano-sardinian were shown by enlarged faunistic surveys and taxonomic revisions to be much more widely distributed..." (Casevitz-Weulersse, 1996: 193). With additional material representing an expanded range for *Stenamma orousseti*, only one endemic Corsican species remains (*Leptothorax melas*).

Workers of this species might be confused with *S. sardoum* which was reported from Corsica by DeBouge and Gaspard (1983). *S. sardoum* can be separated from all other species of *Stenamma* found in the Mediterranean region by its truncate and flattened petiolar node. This feature is unique among species found in the region.

Workers of *S. orousseti* can be separated from *S. petiolatum* in that the workers and gynes of the latter are much larger, the antennal scapes are proportionally longer, and the propodeal spines are proportionally shorter than in *S. orousseti*. These species are similar in that both have suberect setae on both antennae [scapes] and legs. However, *S. petiolatum* has more erect setae in these regions.

Workers of *S. orousseti* are most similar to *S. debile* and *S. striatulum*. In fact, measurements of body regions between these species overlap in nearly every count. Part of this may be due to the small sample size of *S. orousseti* compared with the large sample size of *S. debile*. Workers of *S. orousseti* can be separated by their head being a little longer than wide, by the head length to scape length ratio (the scape never reaches the occipital margin). They also have a higher Buschinger index. In general sculpture differs from *S. debile* in that the striations are more regularly parallel and thicker while covering the greater part of the top of the head and thorax. Finally, the antennal scapes and legs carry suberect setae which are lacking in *S. debile*.

*S. striatulum* is similar as well, but workers of this species are smaller and also lack suberect setae on scape and legs.

TYPE LOCALITY: Cape Corsica, between the pass of Santa Lucia and Pino (275 m altitude), Orousset coll. (15 IV 1984). Holotype and four paratype workers were collected in the same sample.

Additional worker material studied for the original description included: Cape Corsica: Pass of Serra (altitude 280 m) (III 1981) Bracolaccia (120 m), Pino (150 m) and Piazze (150 m) (IV 1984) Cassalabriva (south west of Ajaccio) (30 m) (IV 1984); Matra (west of Alistro) (30 m) (X 1984); Orousset coll. (11 workers). Cucuruzzu (750 m) and Mount Cagna (600 m) (IV 1982), Deuve et al coll. (4 workers). Cap Revellata (near Calvi) (50 m) (IV 1981), DeBouge coll. (1 worker).