

petiole. Anterior and posterior subpostpetiolar processes greatly reduced. Head rugose except as follows: frontal area carinate; carinae diverging slightly posteriorly; central $\frac{1}{3}$ of frontal area between antennal sockets glassy-smooth; clypeal area with 2 carinulae extending from each side of emargination converging towards frontal area. Interstices glassy-smooth with scattered piligerous punctures. Thoracic dorsum rugose-scabrous (with decidedly transverse orientation to ridges). Thoracic pleura predominantly glassy-smooth with scattered rugae (approaching punctate near venter). Neck of pronotum rugulose and punctulate. Metanotal impression weakly scrobiculate. Mesopleuron with very weakly scrobiculate median area. Coxae rugulose; remainder of legs glassy-smooth with numerous piligerous punctures (some specimens with numerous carinulae on femora and tibiae); mid- and hind-tibia with minute spines at distal tip. Propodeal dorsum with scabrous basal face (with transverse orientation) and glassy-smooth declivitous face (some with weak transverse carinulae). Alitrunk interstices glassy-smooth with scattered piligerous punctures. Petiolar node dorsum heavily punctulate with traces of longitudinal rugae; remaining surfaces densely punctulate with some traces of longitudinal rugae along sides. Postpetiolar node dorsum glassy-smooth (with traces of longitudinal rugae along sides); remaining surfaces densely punctulate. First gastral tergite base carinate with carinae diverging towards posterior (longest carinae located near midline of tergite, between 0.2 and 0.25 length of postpetiole). First gastral sternite base glassy-smooth (or with several extremely short carinulae at the extreme base). Remainder of gaster glassy-smooth (even at high magnifications), with some piligerous punctures. Setae of head numerous, short, subdecumbent (except long, erect setae at anterior clypeal margin). Setae on alitrunk longer, suberect. Setae on petiole suberect. Setae on postpetiole subdecumbent (erect on venter). Setae of gaster suberect to subdecumbent. Setae of legs subdecumbent to appressed. Entire body shining dark brown, appendages and gaster lighter brown. Setae yellow.

At present, no gynes nor males of this species are known.

DISCUSSION

S. kashmirensis is known only from two localities (represented only by workers). No further information regarding its biology is known (for example, timing of mating flights, food preferences, or microhabitat preferences).

COMPARISONS

S. kashmirensis is most closely related to *S. westwoodii*, *S. debile*, and