similar species in its surface sculpture and general habitus. It may be closely related to *S. westwoodii asiatica* which was described from Turkestan. Unfortunately, no specimens of the latter taxon could be discovered. There are a number of Palaearctic and Oriental species which share similar sculpture, eye size, and petiolar node configurations.

S. kashmirense can be separated from *S. debile* and *S. westwoodii* in that the former species has transverse carinae across the thoracic dorsum.

The four Himalayan vicinity species examined (*S. kashmirense*, *S. gurkhalis*, *S. jeriorum* and *S. bhutanense*) converge in that all have a shining dark brown color. *S. kashmirense* differs from *S. jeriorum* in that the petiolar stalk is less than ½ the length of the petiole. *S. kashmirense* has propodeal plates greater than or equal to the length of propodeal spines while the propodeal plates in *S. gurkhalis* and *S. bhutanense* are (at most) ¾ the length of the propodeal spines.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

INDIA: Kashmir Prov., Yusmar[g], 5-VII-1976, 2300 - 2400 m, W. Wittmer (holotype worker and 5 paratype workers — NHMB, 1 paratype worker — BMNH). PAKISTAN: Hazara Dist., Kaghan Valley, Naran, 2 VI 1983, # 34 b [no collector listed] (46 workers — BMNH).

Stenamma jeriorum sp. n.

Worker Figs. 53, 73, 148 - 152.
Distribution Fig. 153.

WORKER

Measurements and associated statistics are presented in Appendix Table 6. Key statistics are listed herein (measurement mean ± standard error of mean, n): TL (3.39 ± 0.020, 31), HL (0.77 ± 0.005, 31), HW (0.68 ± 0.004, 31), CI (89.55 ± 0.348, 31), SL (0.56 ± 0.003, 31), SI (81.82 ± 0.388, 31), AL (1.02 ± 0.007, 31), PRW (0.45 ± 0.003, 31), PL (0.38 ± 0.004, 31), PH (0.20 ± 0.001, 31).

HOLOTYPE WORKER. TL 3.45, HL 0.78, HW 0.69, EL 0.10, SL 0.56, CI 89, SI 80, AL 1.05, PRW 0.46, PL 0.39, PH 0.21.

Mandible with 7 - 9 teeth (apical 2 prominent); anterior clypeal margin in full face view with median lobe weakly emarginate, apex in lateral view convex. Compound eye with 4 - 6 ommatidia in greatest diameter. Scape not reaching occipital vertex by an amount less than length of first funicular segment. Propodeal spines of moderate length, approximately ⅓ length of declivitous face of propodeum. Metanotal impression well developed; nearly ½ as deep as length of propodeal