

decumbent to appressed (some specimens with erect to suberect setae on tibiae). Body predominantly brown to dark brown [approaching piceous] with head usually darker and color lightening towards gaster; appendages testaceous. Setae yellow.

GYNE

Measurements and associated statistics as presented in Appendix Table 7. Key statistics are presented herein: TL (4.60 ± 0.314 , 3), HL (0.96 ± 0.070 , 3), HW (0.84 ± 0.034 , 3), CI (88.06 ± 2.853 , 3), SL (0.77 ± 0.105 , 3), SI (91.65 ± 8.647 , 3), AL (1.42 ± 0.106 , 3), PRW (0.74 ± 0.049 , 3), PL (0.53 ± 0.053 , 3), PH (0.25 ± 0.005 , 3).

LECTOTYPE GYNE

TL 5.23, HL 1.09, HW 0.90, EL 0.23, SL 0.98, CI 82, SI 109, AL 1.63, PRW 0.84, PL 0.63, PH 0.26.

Mandible with 10 teeth (apical 2 prominent); anterior clypeal margin in full face view with median lobe emarginate; apex in lateral view flat (almost concave). Compound eye with 20 or more ommatidia in greatest diameter. Propodeal spines of moderate length, approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ length of declivitous face of propodeum. Scape surpassing occipital vertex by amount slightly greater than length of first funicular segment. Metanotal impression absent due to thoracic modifications associated with flight. Propodeal plates well developed, approximately 0.66 length of propodeal spines, directed posteriorly. Anterior subpetiolar process absent. Petiole pedunculate; stalk greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ length of petiole; node rising gradually. Anterior and posterior subpostpetiolar processes greatly reduced. Head rugose, with rugae anastomosing on sides and occipital vertex, except as follows: clypeus with traces of 2 carinulae extending from each side of emargination and converging towards frontal area; frontal area carinate with carinae diverging posteriorly; central $\frac{1}{3}$ of frontal area (between antennal sockets) glassy-smooth; occipital area rugose (almost scabrous); venter of head scabrous. Interstices glassy-smooth with scattered piligerous punctures. Thoracic dorsum rugose (almost carinate in center, scabrous by sides); sides carinate (with longitudinal carinae similar to *S. striatulum*). Thoracic pleura almost smooth in center, becoming rugose (mostly scabrous near anterior and posterior edges). Neck of pronotum rugulose and punctate. Mesopleuron with scrobiculate median area (ridges between hollows widely separated). Coxae transversely carinate (most prominent on procoxae); remainder of legs glassy-smooth with small piligerous punctures (small, faint carinulae on femora and tibiae). Propodeal dorsum with large transverse rugae (almost scabrous) on basal face and glassy-smooth declivitous face; side of declivitous face with prominent, large