

longitudinal rugae. Large conspicuous pit at base of procoxae. Alitrunkal interstices glassy-smooth with scattered piligerous punctures. Petiolar node dorsum rugose (almost longitudinally carinate) with glassy smooth interstices; anterior and posterior surfaces and sides rugose with punctulate interstices; venter rugulose. Postpetiolar node dorsum similar to petiolar node dorsum; sides rugulose, venter rugulose (approaching punctate). First gastral tergite base carinate; carina diverging towards posterior; length of carinae approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ length of postpetiole. First gastral sternite base with similar carinae, length not exceeding 0.20 to 0.25 length of postpetiole. Remainder of gaster glassy-smooth (even at high magnifications), with some scattered piligerous punctures. Setae on head mostly erect to decumbent; setae on clypeal margin erect; setae on scape suberect to erect in some specimens, decumbent to appressed in others. Setae on alitrunk suberect to erect. Setae on petiole and postpetiole appressed to suberect (erect on venter of postpetiole). Setae on gaster erect to decumbent. Setae of legs suberect to appressed. Body predominantly brown with head usually darker and color lightening towards gaster; appendage and gaster testaceous. Setae yellow.

MALE

No males of this species have been collected in association with queens or workers. Kutter (1971) discovered a solitary male from the Northern Apennines (Italy) which he attributed to this species. Although I have been unable to locate the specimen, the following discussion is presented from his original paper (pp. 262 - 264). Kutter's Fig. 26 clearly depicts a male mandible with 6 teeth. His Fig. shows some abnormalities in that the left forewing has two cubital cells and one open discoidal cell. Additionally, the left side of the thorax has some additional suturing (Kutter's Fig. 17) and one of the mesosternal processes (left) is reduced. Additionally, notauli are lacking in this male. Kutter provided the following brief description in his key.

"3.9 mm in length. Petiole length 0.53 mm. Mandible with 6 teeth on the thin margin. Mayrian Furrow [notauli] lacking on the thorax. Spur on both middle and hind tibiae distinct. Majority of epinotum smooth and shining." (Kutter, 1971: 264. Translation by this author).

DISCUSSION

S. petiolatum is known only from scattered localities across Italy and Corsica. Agosti and Collingwood (1987) emphasized the erect to suberect setae as an identifying character for this species.