

node) rugose to punctulate; remaining surfaces rugulose. Postpetiola node dorsum glassy-smooth; remaining surfaces rugose to punctulate (with most punctures located near posterior surface and venter). First gastral tergite base with numerous small carinae; carinae diverging towards posterior (longest carinae located near midline of tergite, length not exceeding $\frac{1}{3}$ length of postpetiole). First gastral sternite base glassy smooth. Remainder of gaster glassy-smooth (even at high magnifications), with scattered piligerous punctures. Setae on most surfaces moderately dense, suberect to decumbent. Setae on flexor surfaces of coxae and venter of petiole absent. Head, dorsum of alitrunk, and first gastral tergite very dark brown [almost piceous], appendages lighter. Setae yellow. Forel (1901) described the color as dark brown, except feet, antennae, and mandibles yellow-brown [testaceous] or reddish. Type specimen may have darkened with age.

The male is currently unknown in this species.

DISCUSSION

S. msilanum is known from scattered localities throughout northern Africa. Label information (on the lectotype) indicates the single gyne was collected in May (1868?). Further details concerning the biology of this species are unknown.

Stenammina africanum was previously known only from scattered localities in Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco. No biological information was published with the original description and only two isolated workers have been collected since.

SYNONYMY

Santschi described the variety *submuticum* from a single worker from Algeria (collected by Dr. Normand). He mentions the same locality for a specimen of *africanum* — *sensu stricto*; however, this specimen could not be located. Since I located all remaining specimens in NHMB, I suspect the above locality was a mistake in the original publication. No additional specimens have been collected and the variances between Santschi's forms are minimal. Contrary to his description, the thoracic sculpture is quite similar; the propodeal spines are somewhat shorter but are not outside of the supposed range of intraspecific variation. In a similar manner the single gyne of *S. msilanum* and *S. africanum* are quite similar in general appearance (including measurements). Given the scarcity of specimens known from northern Africa and the fact that the sole remaining species from this area is highly distinct, I believe that all three names represent the same species. Additional gynes and males discovered in association with workers may modify these conclusions. The name *msilanum* has priority.