

Stenamma striatulum Emery

Worker Figs. 59, 64, 81, 93, 290 - 295.

Gyne Figs. 296 - 298. Male Figs. 299 - 308.

Distribution Fig. 309.

Stenamma westwoodi var. *striatulum* Emery, 1895: 300. Worker — ITALY: Naples, in dry leaves, several small workers and 1 gyne 1894; 1 queen from Piedmont region collected by Herrn Gribodo; queen from Rome (MCSNG). [Not examined].

Stenamma striatula Emery; Müller, 1923: 46. [Raised to species].

Stenamma westwoodi tscherkessicum Arnol'di, 1928: 214, Figs. 5, 6. Gyne — U.S.S.R., North Coast of Black Sea, vicinity of Noworossijsk [current spelling is Novorossiysk], in shaded woods, 28 August 1924 [This is located near Caucasus Mountains]. [Provisional synonymy by Arnol'di, 1975: 1822 - 1823]. [Not examined, curator indicates they may be lost].

Stenamma striatula; Kutter, 1971: 259, 263 - 264, Figs. 1 - 6, 22, 25, 27, 28, and 31. Worker, queen, male. [Provisional synonymy with *S. westwoodi*, but still discussed as *S. striatula*].

WORKER

Measurements and associated statistics are listed in Appendix Table 9. Key statistics (measurement mean \pm standard error of mean, n) are listed herein: TL (3.37 ± 0.044 , 28), HL (0.79 ± 0.010 , 28), HW (0.68 ± 0.010 , 28), CI (86.35 ± 0.475 , 28), SL (0.61 ± 0.005 , 28), SI (89.91 ± 0.724 , 28), AL (1.01 ± 0.013 , 28), PRW (0.46 ± 0.007 , 28), PL (0.37 ± 0.005 , 28), PH (0.22 ± 0.003 , 28).

Mandible with 9 teeth (apical 2 prominent); anterior clypeal margin in full face view with median lobe weakly emarginate (traces of several carinulae extending on each side of emargination, between emargination center and a small carinula which is also present on each side of emargination); apex in lateral view convex to almost flat. Compound eyes with 5 ommatidia in greatest diameter. Propodeal spines of moderate length, approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ length of declivitous face of propodeum. Scape not surpassing occipital vertex by amount equal to length of first funicular segment. Metanotal impression shallow, depth approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ length of propodeal spines; wide, approximately 2X as wide as deep, depth decreasing towards anterior. A small pit present at the posterior ventral edge of the pronotum (near procoxae), not nearly as conspicuous as found in *S. debile* and *S. sardoum*. Propodeal plates approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as propodeal spines, directed posteriorly and slightly upward. Anterior subpetiolar process reduced to a small bump. Petiole pedunculate; stalk approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ length of petiole