

*striatulum* based upon this single character. He noted that workers, queens, and males had never been discovered in the same nest for *S. striatulum*. Kutter (1971) listed the following features (description) for males of this species in his brief key to Swiss *Stenammina*:

"Length 3.2 mm. Petiole length 0.37 mm. Mandible triangular with 5 teeth on the side. [Propodeal] dorsum with transverse sculpturing. Spur on mid- and hind-tibia indistinct." (Kutter, 1971: 264. Translation by this author).

Since I recently encountered additional males of this species (through the generosity of Mr. Andreas Shultz), I offer the following description.

Measurements and associated statistics are listed in Table 9. Key statistics are listed herein: TL ( $3.30 \pm 0.038$ , 3), HL ( $0.57 \pm 0.005$ , 3), HW ( $0.47 \pm 0.005$ , 3), CI ( $82.74 \pm 1.541$ , 3), SL ( $0.18 \pm 0.009$ , 3), SI ( $37.31 \pm 2.184$ , 3), AL ( $1.13 \pm 0.016$ , 3), PRW ( $0.62 \pm 0.005$ , 3), PL ( $0.35 \pm 0.000$ , 3), PH ( $0.21 \pm 0.003$ , 3).

As described for worker except as follows: mandible with 5 teeth (apical tooth prominent); anterior clypeal margin in full face view with median lobe convex (lacking traces of carinulae on each side of emargination); apex in lateral view convex. Compound eye with greater than 30 ommatidia in greatest diameter. Propodeal spines reduced to prominent bumps, approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  length of declivitous face of propodeum. Scape not reaching occipital vertex [not even reaching level of anterior ocellus]. Metanotal impression obscured by thoracic modifications associated with flight. A small micro-setae lined pit present at the posterior ventral edge of the pronotum (near procoxae), not nearly as conspicuous as found in workers of this species. Pit between meso- and meta-coxae also reduced. Propodeal plates approximately 1.5 times as long as propodeal spines, directed posteriorly. Anterior subpetiolar process absent (or greatly reduced). Petiole pedunculate; stalk less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of petiole, node rising gradually from thickening stalk. Anterior and posterior subpostpetiolar processes greatly reduced to small bumps. Head densely punctulate with traces of longitudinal carinae except as follows: frontal area densely punctulate, venter of head rugose. Interstices densely punctulate throughout (approaching glassy-smooth on venter) with scattered piligerous punctures. Thoracic dorsum longitudinally carinate. Thoracic pleura glassy-smooth. Neck of pronotum densely punctulate. Mesopleuron with scrobiculate median area. Coxae weakly longitudinally carinate; remainder of legs glassy-smooth with scattered piligerous punctures. Propodeal dorsum with densely punctulate basal face and transversely carinate declivitous face (area between propodeal bumps transversely carinate as well). Alitrunk interstices densely punctulate (particularly near dorsal mid-line), be-