

coming glassy-smooth on sides with scattered piligerous punctures. Petiolar node dorsum glassy-smooth with faint traces of rugae; remaining surfaces rugose with numerous small punctures. Postpetiolar node dorsum smooth with faint traces of rugae; remaining surfaces rugose. First gastral tergite base glassy-smooth. First gastral sternite base with carinae diverging towards posterior (longest carinae located near midline of tergite, not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ length of postpetiole). Setae on head moderately dense suberect to decumbent setae. Setae on clypeal margin erect to suberect. Setae on scape and mandible decumbent to appressed. Setae on dorsum and side of alitrunk erect to decumbent. Setae on legs suberect to appressed. Setae on petiole and postpetiole dorsa suberect. Setae on venter of petiole absent. Setae on postpetiolar venter suberect. Setae on gaster erect to suberect. Setae of flexor surfaces of coxae and femora absent. Entire body piceous except petiole and postpetiole which are dark brown. Appendages (legs, mandibles, antenna) testaceous. Wings gray brown [almost infusate], compound eyes gray. Setae white.

DISCUSSION

S. striatulum is known from scattered localities across Europe (including western Russia). Further information regarding the biology of this species is not known.

Arnol'di (1928) described a separate variety (*S. westwoodii* var. *tscherkessicum*) and later (1975) placed this variety as a synonym of *S. striatulum*. Although I was unable to examine the type of Arnol'di's variety, nor additional material from the Black Sea region which fit Arnol'di's description, I accept his provisional synonymy of *S. westwoodii tscherkessicum* with *S. striatulum*. There are minor differences between his description of *S. tscherkessicum* and specimens of *S. striatulum* I have examined. Specifically, Arnol'di described specimens as having a scape which does not reach the occipital vertex. The specimens I have examined from Italy have the scape reaching or surpassing the occipital vertex. Arnol'di described a keel-shaped rugae extending from each spine and stretching across the basal face of the propodeum. The specimens I examined do not show this character. Arnol'di described the petiole as short with a long node. The specimens I examined have a petiolar node which is approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the petiole. Furthermore, Arnol'di described the petiolar node as almost triangular in profile. I did not find this to be the case in the specimens I examined. Finally, the total length of the specimens Arnol'di examined is significantly less than the total length of the specimens I examined (3.2 mm maximum vs. 3.7 mm minimum for specimens from Italy). Either we were looking at characters which are different at either end of this