

species' range [clinal variation], or there is an additional species present along the Black Sea coast. This question can be better answered by someone with access to that region who can collect additional specimens.

## COMPARISONS

*Stenamma striatulum* might be confused with the following species which inhabit portions of its range: *S. lippulum*, *S. georgii*, and *S. debile*.

*S. lippulum* resembles *S. striatulum* particularly in the decided longitudinal orientation of its thoracic sculpture. However, *S. striatulum* has more longitudinal and close set carinae near the midline of the head in full face view. This area is more rugose with the wrinkles not so close set in *S. lippulum*. Additionally, *S. lippulum* rugae form concentric loops above the eyes in the area of the occipital vertex. *S. lippulum* has a more prominent petiolar bump. On average, *S. striatulum* has longer propodeal spines and the longitudinal sculpture of the dorsum and side of the thorax are more closely spaced. The thoracic sculpture of *S. lippulum* is more rugose while that of the latter is more carinate.

*S. georgii* (which is quite similar to *S. lippulum*) is also similar to *S. striatulum*. The above discussion of differences between the latter two species applies to *S. georgii* as well. The sculpture of *S. georgii* is actually more rugose than that of *S. lippulum*. Additionally, the metanotal impression is wider in *S. striatulum* than in *S. georgii*.

*S. debile* occurs in much the same range as *S. striatulum* across southern Europe and differs from *S. striatulum* in that the former has more rugose thoracic dorsal sculpture. Additionally, the head sculpture is more rugose. On occasional specimens, the head sculpture and thoracic sculpture of *S. debile* approaches carinate. However, it always remains much coarser than that of *S. striatulum* and is not as closely set. Emery (1895) mentioned that this species is closest to *S. westwoodi* [*S. westwoodii* and *S. debile* in this revision] based upon surface sculpturing and shape of both petiole and postpetiole. Emery originally considered this taxon a subspecies of *S. westwoodii*. Given that they share the same range and have presumably similar habits, these species are either synonyms or valid distinct species. I believe the latter is the case.

## MATERIAL EXAMINED

NOTE: Five localities could not be located on any map and labels provided no further clues as to specific country. These are listed first. Boncinio (4 workers, 1 queen — ISNB); Gabrovizza (1 worker — MCZ); Moldaere val Berlad (2 workers — ZMHB); Pence Gol (1 worker — MCZ); Pola, Lianor, Mialur (4 workers — MCZ). ITALY: Capidomonte (2 workers