

with net-like pattern of rugae and [are] shining.' (Arnol'di, 1975: 1826. Translation by S. Goldgof).

"Wing venation is unknown in this species (only 3 gynes have been collected to date, all were dealate). The male described by Arnol'di (as *S. hirtulum*) could not be located. Details concerning mating flights are also unknown." DuBois (1993: 324 - 325).

COMPARISONS

Stenamma lippulum might be confused with *S. georgii*, *S. striatulum*, and *S. debile* as all species may occur in the Caucasus Mountains.

"*S. georgii* seems to be most closely related to *S. lippulum*. Both species have similar longitudinal carinae on their thoracic dorsa and sides (reminiscent of *S. striatulum*). *S. georgii* has more prominent longitudinal carinae on the thoracic sides, particularly the pronotal humeri. The mesopleural medial area in *S. georgii* is smoother, while the same area in *S. lippulum* is more punctate. *S. lippulum* has more setae (greater density) on the thoracic dorsum and on both petiolar and postpetiolar node dorsa. The metanotal impression in *S. georgii* is shallower and not as wide as in *S. lippulum*. Additionally, the postpetiolar node dorsal profile (when viewed from the rear) is flatter in *S. lippulum*. It should be noted that Arnol'di (1975: 1824) indicated that *S. georgii* might be considered a subspecies of *S. lippulum* (= *S. caucasicum* Arnol'di)." DuBois (1993: 329).

S. striatulum "is more similar to *S. lippulum* [of the wider ranging species of *Stenamma*]. Carinae located near the midline on the head of *S. striatulum* are more close-set in *S. striatulum* with separating troughs the same size or smaller than the ridges. This is also true of the longitudinal carinae on the dorsum and sides of the thorax. *S. lippulum* has a more prominent anterior petiolar process while *S. striatulum* specimens have longer propodeal spines [on average]." DuBois (1993: 330).

"The final species which might be encountered in the vicinity is *S. debile* (= *S. westwoodi* of Arnol'di). Most often, the head and thoracic sculpture of *S. debile* consists of more anastomosing rugae rather than longitudinal carinae. However, some specimens of *S. debile* exhibit longitudinal tendencies in their rugae (although the rugae still exhibit some wavyness). The anterior petiolar process is extremely reduced in *S. debile* and the basal face of the propodeum usually lacks