

metanotal impression is much deeper in *S. sogdianum*.

S. picetojuglandeti is more similar to *S. hissarianum* than *S. sogdianum*. The gastral carinae are much less prominent in the former species. The rugae between propodeal spines are straight in *S. sogdianum* and bent in *S. picetojuglandeti*. Furthermore, the metanotal impression is much deeper in *S. sogdianum* and much wider in *S. picetojuglandeti*.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

UZBEKISTAN: Aman-kutan, 17 km S from Samarkand, 1950 n [not 1700 m as Arnol'di originally indicated], 28 V 1942, K. V. Arnol'd (21 workers — ZMUM). [Above locality translated from Russian by A Antropov].

Stenamma punctiventre Species Group

Palearctic ants with predominantly rugose head and occipital margin. Alitrunk predominantly rugose with heavily punctate interstices. Anterior subpetiolar process significantly enlarged (much larger than Oriental *S. kashmirensis* and *S. jectorum*). In single known gynec branch of median vein occurs proximal to stigma. Petiole thickened throughout, stalk less than $\frac{1}{2}$ length of petiole, node rising abruptly. Base of first gastral tergite lacking any significant carinae (which usually extend from the postpetiolar juncture).

This species group contains a single species (*S. punctiventre*). This species is sufficiently distinct and does not appear to have any close relatives (based on morphology). Although it shares selected features with certain Oriental species (listed above), I believe it must be most closely related to members of the *S. westwoodii* species group (given overall appearance and collection localities). I believe it highly probable that this species' present distribution is a result of changes in the environment during the Pleistocene. Its lack of discovery since the earlier part of this century may indicate that its required habitat has been eliminated (and the species is extinct) or that this species is typically present at certain times of the year when entomologists would not expect it to be active (and are not looking for it).

Stenamma punctiventre Emery

Worker Figs. 269 - 271. Gyne Figs. 272 - 275.

Distribution Fig. 276.

Stenamma punctiventre Emery, 1908: 309. Gyne — MOROCCO (NHMB), Tanger, August, 1896, Vaucher (MCSNG?). [Not examined]. [1 gyne at NHMB, but not labeled as type, no museums contacted know location of Emery's type].

Theryella myops Santschi, 1921: 68. Worker — MOROCCO (NHMB)