

postpetiole erect to subdecumbent. Setae on gaster suberect. Entire body brown, legs and gaster yellow brown. Setae yellow.

## GYNE

Measurements as listed herein for the single known gyne: TL 4.03, HL 0.82, HW 0.82, EL 0.19, SL 0.71, CI 100, SI 86, AL 1.26, PRW 0.64, PL 0.35, PH 0.27.

As described for worker except as follows. Compound eye with 1 ommatidia in greatest diameter. Metanotal impression absent due to thoracic modifications associated with flight. Small pit present at posterior and ventral edge of pronotum. Propodeal plates approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of propodeal spines, directed posteriorly. Petiole pedunculate node rising gradually from stalk. Venter of head scabrous. Mesopleuron with scrobiculate and punctulate median area. Propodeal dorsum with minute transverse carinulae on declivitous face. Petiolar node dorsum rugose and heavily punctulate. Postpetiolar node dorsum rugose and heavily punctulate. Alitrunk dorsum dark brown, appendages yellow brown.

The male is currently unknown in this species.

## DISCUSSION

*S. punctiventris* is known only from localities in Morocco. No biological information was published with the original descriptions and no further collections of this species have been reported.

This species is most closely related to members of the *S. westwoodi* complex due to its similar thoracic sculpture (and head sculpture) and petiolar node profile. However, the anterior petiolar process is greatly enlarged (unlike any other *Stenamma* examined to date). Given the paucity of specimens coupled with its unique feature, I believe this species belongs in a separate species group.

## MATERIAL EXAMINED

MOROCCO: Rabat, Thery, I-1920 (1 worker — NHMB); Tanger (ex-museo H. Vaucher), X-1896 (1 gyne — NHMB).

### *Stenamma owstoni* Species Group

Oriental ants with enlarged eyes and variable head and thoracic sculpture. Most species with a high degree of punctation on the body (in various locations). Petiole pedunculate, with stalk approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of node, node rising gradually. In known reproductives, branch of median vein occurs apically to base of stigma. Base of first gastral tergite with distinct carinae extending from juncture with the postpetiole.

This is the second largest species group examined with six currently recognized species (*S. owstoni*, *S. nipponense*, *S. kurilense*, *S. ussuriense*,