and a bump representing the anterior petiolar process. Both also have medium sized eyes (as contrasted with the large eyes of *S. owstoni* and the small eyes of *S. nipponense*). However, the metanotal impression is not as wide in *S. ussuriense*. The postpetiolar node dorsum (when viewed from the rear) is flatter than that of *S. ussuriense*. Additionally, the declivitous face of the propodeum in *S. kurilense* has mode transverse carinae.

In comparing *S. owstoni* and *S. kurilense*, the petiolar and postpetiolar nodes are more shallow (and rise more gradually) in the former species. The compound eyes in *S. owstoni* are significantly larger. The anterior clypeal emargination is more shallow in the former species. The glassy-smooth area between the antennal insertions is narrower in the former species. The sides of the alitrunk are more punctate and rugose rather than scabrous as in *S. owstoni*. Both petiolar and postpetiolar node dorsa are more punctate in the former species. The carinae on the first gastral tergite do not extend as far as in *S. kurilense*. Propodeal spines of some specimens are shorter than in *S. kurilense* (however, the length of these spines is variable within species for most *Stenamma*). The faint transverse carinae are lacking on the declivitous face of the propodeum in *S. owstoni* (this area is glassy-smooth in that species). Thoracic dorsa are equally scabrous and rugose in both species, except there are more longitudinally oriented ridges in *S. kurilense*. The metanotal impression lacks the punctures of *S. nipponense* in both species and is wider in *S. owstoni* than in *S. kurilense*. Additionally, the anterior petiolar process is larger in *S. kurilense*.

When comparing *S. nipponense* and *S. kurilense*, the compound eye is considerably smaller in the former species. There are transverse carinae between the propodeal spines in both species, but they continue on the declivitous face of the propodeum in *S. nipponense* while the same area ia glassy-smooth in *S. kurilense*. The anterior clypeal emargination is more shallow in the former species. The procoxae and venter of both petiole and postpetiole are more punctate in the former species and more carinate (procoxae) and rugulose (venter) in the latter. There are significantly fewer carinae on the base of the first gastral tergite and they extend much less than in *S. kurilense*. Both petiolar and postpetiolar node dorsa are more punctate in the former species. The petiole is larger and the petiolar node dorsum (when viewed from the rear) is flatter in *S. nipponense*. The thoracic dorsum has more longitudinal orientation to the wrinkles in *S. kurilense* and the anterior ½ of the metanotal impression is more punctate in *S. nipponense*. Additionally, the metanotal impression is wider in *S. nipponense*. Both species have similar faint transverse carinae on the declivitous face of