

Propodeal spines of moderate length, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ length of declivitous face of propodeum. Metanotal impression well developed, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ as deep as length of propodeal spines; over 2X as wide as deep, depth decreasing towards anterior. Propodeal plates almost 0.75 as long as propodeal spines, directed posteriorly. Anterior subpetiolar process prominent. Petiole pedunculate, stalk almost $\frac{1}{2}$ length of petiole. Anterior and posterior subpostpetiolar processes greatly reduced. Head carinate - rugulose, approaching costate near mandible and occipital vertex except as follows: frontal area carinulate, carinulae diverging posteriorly; central $\frac{1}{3}$ of frontal area between antennal sockets glassy-smooth; clypeal area with 2 carinulae extending from each side of emargination converging towards frontal area. Interstices with numerous small non-piligerous and piligerous punctures. Thoracic dorsum rugose (with well developed rugae). Thoracic pleura punctate (density of punctures increasing towards center of pleura). Neck of pronotum punctate (approaching punctulate) with some rugae extending partly onto neck. Metanotal impression scrobiculate (approaching rugose) on dorsum near anterior portion of impression. Mesopleuron with scrobiculate median area. Procoxae carinulate on anterior surface, approaching punctulate on posterior surface, remaining coxae rugulose with numerous non-piligerous punctures. Remainder of legs punctulate throughout. Propodeal dorsum rugose (with numerous small non-piligerous punctures in some specimens). Alitrunkal interstices with numerous small piligerous and non-piligerous punctures. Petiolar node dorsum carinate (approaching rugose towards posterior); remaining surfaces densely punctate and punctulate (including dorsum and venter of stalk). Postpetiolar node dorsum carinate (approaching rugose towards posterior); remaining surfaces punctulate. First gastral tergite base carinate with carinae diverging towards posterior (longest carinae located near midline of tergite, not exceeding $\frac{1}{3}$ length of postpetiole). First gastral sternite base glassy-smooth (or with several carinulae at the extreme edge). Remainder of gaster glassy smooth (even at high magnifications), with some piligerous punctures. Setae on most body surfaces moderately dense, erect to decumbent and of irregular length. Setae on peduncle and venter of petiole absent. Entire body dark brown, appendages and gaster lighter. Setae yellow.

At present, no gynes nor males of this species are known.

DISCUSSION

Holotype bears a red, partly handwritten label *Stenamma gurkhali* HOLOTYPE.

S. gurkhalis is known only from a single locality. No further information regarding its biology is known. It is suspected the dark coloration