

because the body size is much smaller in proportion." (Mayr, 1868: 82; translation by this author).

Wheeler (1914: 53) described a second specimen which he located in the Geological Institute of Koenigsberg collection (no number). This second specimen measured 2.5 mm in total body length. Wheeler placed this species in *Stenamma* due to the single cubital cell which he indicated was characteristic of *Stenamma* (as opposed to the two cubital cells of *Aphaenogaster*). Wheeler also indicated that Mayr described the Mayrian Furrows (notauli) as lacking and that they were present in the specimen he examined. Based on my translation of Mayr's original description, I believe Mayr indicated the presence of notauli on the first specimen. His original description is repeated below (untranslated):

"...Eigenthümlich ist auch, dass dieses Männchen die convergirenden Linien am Mesonotum eigendrückt hat, ..."
(Mayr, 1868).

Wheeler also indicated the compound eyes are too small in Mayr's original Fig.. Unfortunately, Wheeler did not include another Fig. for comparison. Both authors describe similar colors for the specimens (Mayr — clear reddish brown, almost black [piceous]; Wheeler — black [piceous]). On Wheeler's specimen, the legs and gaster were brown. Mayr indicated the wings to be smoky gray brown with a black tinge; Wheeler indicated the wings were pale brown with concolorous veins. These colors agree with those observed for modern *Stenamma* males with the exception of Mayr's infusate term.

Mayr's figure indicated the head to be flattened (reminiscent of certain *Aphaenogaster* males, but not as pronounced). Additionally, the propodeal spines were reduced to a bump which is much more prominent than in any extant *Stenamma* species examined. The petiolar node profile does not conform with those found in modern species either. However, the genitalia appear to be fully retractile (and appear to be retracted in Mayr's Fig.) as in modern *Stenamma*.

With total lengths of 2.2 and 2.5 mm, these males are quite small for *Stenamma*. Most males examined fell within the range of 3.2 to 4.2 mm with an average of 3.8 mm.

Given the above differences in body size, shape, and coloration, I do not believe this species is closely related to any modern group of *Stenamma*. Some of the characters depicted by this species are presumed to be primitive states and were used to clarify relationships among other species. It is difficult to assign a more specific relationship with known *Stenamma* without examining specimens. It is also possible that these specimens represent males of one of the smaller and lesser known genera within the Stenammimi. Palpal formulas were not