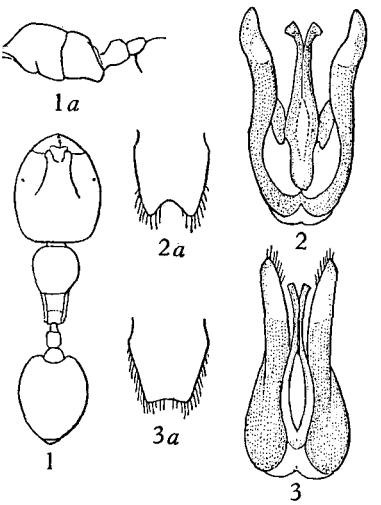
Monomorium (Syllophopsis) modestum Sant.

1914, *Meddl. Göteborg Mus. Zool.* III, 1914.
1915, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* LXXXIV, 259, fig. 8.
1921, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* LXI, 120.
1922, Emery, *Gen. Insectorum Formicidae*, p. 167.

Two specimens from Sordwana, Zululand (leg. J. C. Faure) agree closely with Santschi's description except in the length of the apical joint of the flagellum. Santschi says it is as long as the four preceding joints united, which is contradicted by the text-fig. 8*a*, which shows that it is much longer, or equal to the length of the rest of the flagellum less the first joint, as in these two specimens.



Figs. 1, 1*a*. *Aeromyrma khamiensis*, ×25.
Figs. 2, 2*a*. *Philanthus adamsoni*, ♂, genitalia and eighth sternite, ×15.
Figs. 3, 3*a*. *P. limatus*, ♂, genitalia and eighth sternite, ×15.

I think that Emery, in his key to the subgenera of *Monomorium*, is incorrect in placing *Syllophopsis* under segregate 4, in which the first joint of the club of the flagellum is noticeably shorter than the second, and also in the statement that the anterior margin of the clypeus is angular. It is evident that he was deceived by the fig. 8*c* in Santschi's original description (1915), in which the mandibles, closed over the clypeus, make the anterior margin appear angular, and also in the statement in Santschi's diagnosis of the subgenus (1915) that the 'clypeus is angular but unarmed'. Those words refer to the angle formed by the carina of the median area, and not to its anterior margin.

In fig. 8*d*, with the mandibles open, it is clearly apparent that the anterior margin is very feebly convex. Furthermore, of the antennal club Santschi says that the first and second joints are subequal, but with the second slightly wider than the first. Santschi (1921) raises the subgenus to generic rank, 'en raison de ses caractères constants et qui fait