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First checklist of the ants (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) of French Guiana

WESLLY FRANCO[1], NATALIA LADINO[1], JACQUES H. C. DELABIE[2,3], ALAIN DEJEAN[4,5], JERÔME ORIVEL[5]; MÉLANIE FICHAUX[5], SARAH GROC[5], MAURICE LEPONCE[6,7] & RODRIGO M. FEITOSA[1,8]

[1]*Laboratório de Sistemática e Biologia de Formigas, Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Avenida Coronel Francisco Heráclito dos Santos, s/n, Caixa Postal 19020, CEP 81531-980, Curitiba, PR, Brazil*
E-mail: weslly.franco@gmail.com ORCID: 0000-0003-2670-4527; nmladino@gmail.com ORCID: 0000-0001-8230-9439; rsmfeitosa@gmail.com ORCID: 0000-0001-8230-9439; 0000-0001-9042-0129
[2]*Laboratório de Mirmecologia, Convênio UESC-CEPEC, Centro de Pesquisas do Cacau, Caixa Postal 7, CEP 45600-000, Itabuna, BA, Brazil. E-mail: jacques.delabie@gmail.com, ORCID: 0000-0002-2695-1061*
[3]*Departamento de Ciencias Agrárias e Ambientais, Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz, 45662-000, Ilhéus, BA, Brazil*
[4]*Ecolab, Université de Toulouse, CNRS, INPT, UPS, Toulouse, France*
E-mail: alain.dejean@wanadoo.fr, ORCID: 0000-0002-3561-2248
[5]*CNRS, UMR EcoFog, AgroParisTech, Cirad, INRA, Université des Antilles, Université de Guyane, Campus agronomique, BP316, 97310 Kourou, France*
E-mail: jerome.orivel@ecofog.gf; melanie.fichaux@ecofog.gf; groc.sarah@gmail.com, ORCID: 0000-0002-5636-3228; 0000-0001-7904-3529
[6]*Biodiversity Monitoring & Assessment, Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS), Rue Vautier 29, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium. E-mail: mleponce@naturalsciences.be, ORCID: 0000-0003-2474-5915*
[7]*Behavioural & Evolutionary Ecology, Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Av. F.D. Roosevelt 50, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium*
[8]*Corresponding author. E-mail: rsmfeitosa@gmail.com*

Abstract

We provide here a checklist of the ants of French Guiana, an overseas department of France situated in northern South America, with a very low human population density and predominantly covered by old-growth tropical rainforests. Based on 165 scientific papers, specimens deposited in collections, and unpublished surveys, a total of 659 valid species and subspecies from 84 genera and 12 subfamilies is presented. Although far from complete, these numbers represent approximately 10% of the ant diversity known to occur in the Neotropical realm. Additionally, three ant genera and 119 species are reported for the first time for French Guiana. Finally, five species are recognized as erroneous records for the the department in the literature. This checklist significantly expands the basic knowledge of the ants in the Guiana Shield, one of the world's most important biodiversity hotspots.

Key words: Formicidae, rainforest, Guiana Shield, distribution, Amazon

Introduction

French Guiana is located in the oldest and most homogeneous part of the Guiana Shield in South America (Guitet *et al*. 2015). Extending over approximately 85,000 km^2, the predominantly flat relief of French Guiana is dissected by rivers and comprises two main geographical regions: a coastal strip with savannas and mangroves, and a dense tropical forest that covers almost 95% of the territory (Thiollay 1989; Guitet *et al*. 2013, 2015). The Guiana Shield is one of the most important biodiversity hotspots in the world, and the well-preserved natural environments of French Guiana have been the focus of a number of biodiversity inventories (e.g. Ter Steege *et al.* 2000; Thiollay 2002; Brosset & Charles-Dominique 2009; Le Bail *et al.* 2012; Brûlé & Touroult 2014; Lamarre *et al*. 2016; Roy *et al.* 2016; Privet *et al*. 2018; Pollet *et al.* 2018).

Among the initiatives to generate a better understanding of that biodiversity, an emphasis has been placed on the importance of compiling species checklists as baseline studies. These lists reflect our taxonomic knowledge of the organisms in a particular place and time (Brandão 1991; Boggan *et al*. 1997; Alonso & Agosti 2000; Fernández

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& Sendoya 2004). Checklists complement species distribution databases and can be useful in the identification of sampling gaps and range extensions, and can also be used in macroecological studies, species distribution modeling and conservation strategies (Gasper *et al.,* 2016).

Brûlé & Touroult (2014) highlighted the insect fauna of French Guiana and discussed the significance of species lists and databases. They addressed the role of both amateur and professional entomologists in gathering taxonomic knowledge. French Guiana has checklists for well-studied insect groups such as butterflies, bees and beetles (Heiss & Moragues 2009; Faynel 2010; Brûlé 2011; Pauly *et al.* 2013; Sambhu & Nankishore 2018), but no comprehensive checklists of ant species for the region have been produced thus far (MNHN 2018).

Ants comprise a diverse and ubiquitous insect family, with a relatively straightforward taxonomy and prominent ecological roles (Hölldobler & Wilson 1990, 2009; Folgarait 1998; Alonso & Agosti 2000; Brühl *et al*. 2003; Kaspari 2003; Crist 2009; Lach *et al*. 2010). The Guianese district of Cayenne is the type locality of at least 21 of the oldest names of Neotropical ants, with a remarkable influence on the ant taxonomy of the New World (Bolton, 2019).

Numerous ecological surveys and taxonomic studies of Formicidae in French Guiana have been published (e.g. Radoszkowsky 1884; Kempf 1972; Perrault 1988; Perrault 1999; Fernández & Sendoya 2004; Groc *et al.* 2009, 2013; Delabie *et al*. 2009, 2010, 2011; Dejean *et al.* 2000, 2004, 2012, 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019; Mariano *et al*. 2011; Lacau *et al.* 2012; Fichaux *et al*. 2019). Such studies generated a large number of species records both in the literature and in ant collections. Here we compile the basic data on the ant fauna of French Guiana, using 165 scientific papers, four online repositories, three myrmecological collections, field endeavors, and unpublished surveys. This first checklist will be an important tool for myrmecological studies in the Neotropical region.

Methods

The species/subspecies list was compiled by reviewing taxonomic and ecological literature, including collection events focused on partial surveys of the French Guianese ant fauna, and the following online repositories of specimen records:

AntWeb	Specimen-level data and the images linked to them. Available at https://www.antweb.org.
Antmaps.org	A comprehensive global database of ant species distributional records, including written records, museum databases, and online specimen databases. Available at http://antmaps.org. The Antmaps.org database was primarily consulted to confirm written species records and to double-check the French Guianese occurrences.
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility. An international network and research infrastructure providing free access to species occurrence records. Available at https://www.gbif.org.
IDigBio	Integrated Digitized Biocollections. A biological species data and images collection curated, connected and available in electronic format. Available at https://idigbio.org.

Since not all of the identifications could be verified, the occurrences were used only when deemed credible (i.e., taxa that were already known in the Amazon region or when the author specialist confirmed that the record would be improbable). Each entry in the list is backed by at least one published reference or data source. The validity and authority of species names follow Bolton (2019), as implemented on AntCat (www.antcat.org).

Species described as morphospecies and specimens identified only to a level higher than species were not included in the checklist.

We also incorporated the species records from French Guiana based on the material deposited in the myrmecological collection of the *Centro de Pesquisas do Cacau* at the *Comissão Executiva do Plano da Lavoura Cacaueira* (CEPLAC), in Bahia, Brazil. This is one of the most comprehensive ant collections from French Guiana known to exist in the world, since it holds specimens collected during different diversity programs and surveys conducted since the beginning of the 21st century, mainly by Alain Dejean and colleagues who intensively studied the biology and diversity of ants in French Guiana for at least two decades (e.g. Dejean *et al.* 2000, 2004, 2012; Delabie *et al.* 2009; Groc *et al.* 2009, 2013, 2017).

Despite the extensive species lists published in recent papers, many samples deposited in CEPLAC are newly

identified to species level and their records are presented here for the first time. Specifically, the specimens deposited in the CEPLAC ant collection are samples obtained from several locations in French Guiana (i.e Awala-Yalimapo, Kaw Mountain Kourou, Maripasoula, The Nouragues National Natural Reserve, Paracou Research Station, Petit Saut, Pointe Combi and Saint-Élie). All the species listed from the CEPLAC collection were identified by JHCD.

The recent biodiversity inventories of leaf litter ants conducted by the Joint Research Unit EcoFoG (*Ecologie des Forêts de Guyane*), Kourou, were also included. A part of the specimens was deposited at CEPLAC, but a reference collection is also housed locally, in Kourou. This collection comprises specimens collected from five different sites: three in the area of the *Parc amazonien de Guyane*, the national park covering about one third of the southern area of French Guiana (Saül; Itoupé Mountain, and the Mitaraka Mountains), the National Natural Reserve of La Trinité and Kaw Mountain. Ants from these inventories were collected using pitfall traps and the Winkler Extractor method. High-resolution images of EcoFoG specimens are available at the Antweb.org webpage under the Group (Specimen Contributors) "ECOFOG".

Additionally, we included the records of species from the sampling effort conducted by the SEAG team (*Société Entomologique Antilles-Guyane*) in 2011 in the areas of Saül and Roura. For Roura, samples were collected in the *Montagnes des Chevaux*, one of the few near-shore reliefs that mark the transition between the coastal savanna and the dense tropical forests of French Guiana. Ant specimens were collected with Sand, Land and Air Malaises (SLAM) traps (MegaView Science, Taichung City, Taiwan), a variant of the classical Malaise trap.

We also included records from the species collected at the 17th Ant Course, conducted in August 2018 at the Nouragues Ecological Research Station. The Nouragues Ecological Research Station is a scientific field station of the CNRS (French National Center for Scientific Research) in the Nouragues National Natural Reserve. The course sampling points were established in the inselberg camp and ants were collected manually and through Winkler sampling.

Finally, our list includes the records provided by Dr. Phil S. Ward (University of California at Davis) from his personal database of the *Pseudomyrmex* species known to occur in French Guiana. These records refer to specimens deposited in different ant collections and also to the sampling effort by Dr. Ward during the Ant Course 2018.

All the ants collected by the SEAG team and part of the material from the Ant Course 2018 were sent to the *Laboratório de Sistemática e Biologia de Formigas* at the *Universidade Federal do Paraná*, Curitiba, PR, Brazil, where the samples were processed and identified. Vouchers were deposited in the Padre Jesus Santiago Moure Entomological Collection at the *Universidade Federal do Paraná* (DZUP).

Results and discussion

We have gathered information on 646 species and 13 subspecies from 84 genera and 12 subfamilies of ants recorded for French Guiana (Table 1). The most diverse subfamilies are the Myrmicinae and Ponerinae, with 314 (38 genera) and 81 (14 genera) species/subspecies, respectively. Among all genera, *Pheidole* (Myrmicinae) and *Camponotus* (Formicinae) had the highest richness, with 70 and 55 species, respectively (Table 1). The most frequent species in the database is *Wasmannia auropunctata* (Myrmicinae) with 18 records, followed by *Cephalotes atratus* (Myrmicinae) and *Camponotus femoratus* (Formicinae) with 17 records each. These diversity values are not surprising since the taxa mentioned include hyperdiverse and ubiquitous groups from large subfamilies of the Formicidae (Wilson 2003; Ward 2009, 2014). In contrast, subfamilies such as the Agroecomyrmecinae, Amblyoponinae, and Proceratiinae were less diverse, with no more than three species each (Table 1).

More than 65% of the ant species known for French Guiana are from the 16 most diverse genera, with ten or more species each. Nineteen genera are represented by a single species. In contrast, almost two-thirds of the genera have between two and nine species each.

A total of 119 species are reported here for French Guiana for the first time. Exhaustive inventories and species lists of ants in tropical ecosystems are virtually impossible, given the high diversity of species distributed in the different strata of the environment (Hölldobler & Wilson 1990; Folgarait 1998). Therefore, the number of species records increases with the increasing number of surveys in a given area and the exploration of different strata with different sampling methods.

In the 112 species records derived from the SEAG material, 22 species represent new occurrences for the country. The specimens recorded from the SEAG material mainly consist of sexual (alate) forms captured by flight

interception traps. This fact is in line with the observation that applying different sampling methods in a given location improves our knowledge of ant biology and distribution (Bestelmeyer *et al*. 2000).

In total, 125 species were identified from the Ant Course's material, 29 of which constitute new records for the country. Also, the myrmicine genus *Talaridris* Weber, 1941 was recorded for French Guiana for the first time (i.e., Ant Course and EcoFoG samplings). This record extended the distribution of the genus by more than 500 km to the east from the previously easternmost record in Guyana.

A total of 25 new occurrences for French Guiana was obtained from the 177 species records derived from the CEPLAC material. 36 new occurrences were from the material deposited in the EcoFoG collection, including the first records for the genera *Mycetarotes* and *Oxyepoecus* (Myrmicinae). The distribution of *Mycetarotes* now extends more than 400 km to the east from the nearest previous record, from Venezuela. For the genus *Oxyepoecus*, the distribution now extends more than 1,000 km to the north from the previous records in the states of Amazonas and Pará, Brazil.

In total, 60 new records of species for French Guiana were derived from the material deposited in the CEPLAC and EcoFoG collections. This confirms the importance of these collections as depositories of voucher specimens from studies on ant diversity historically carried out in French Guiana. This also highlights the importance of biological collections in the compilation of records for studies in any field of knowledge involving the distribution of organisms, since a significant number of species in these collections is not listed nor mentioned in published papers (Turney *et al*. 2015; Santos & Hoppe 2018).

For the 659 species/subspecies of ants reported here for French Guiana, just 13 species from eight genera and three subfamilies are clearly identified as exotic, representing 2% of the local ant fauna. Among them, we listed the following introduced species: *Cardiocondyla emeryi*, *Cardiocondyla minutior*, *Cardiocondyla obscurior*, *Cardiocondyla wroughtonii*, *Monomorium floricola*, *Monomorium pharaonis*, *Pheidole megacephala*, *Tetramorium bicarinatum*, *Tetramorium lanuginosum*, *Tetramorium simillimum* (Myrmicinae); *Linepithema humile*, *Tapinoma melanocephalum*, *Technomyrmex vitiensis* (Dolichoderinae); and *Paratrechina longicornis* (Formicinae). The presence of these species in French Guiana was expected since they can be found in all neighboring countries (Antmaps 2019). However, the invasive Argentine ant, *Linepithema humile* (Holway *et al*. 2002), is reported for the first time in French Guiana based on the CEPLAC material.

Records of exotic species are most common from sites near the coastline, where most of the Guianese population is concentrated, in the communes of Cayenne, Roura and Sinnamary. Consequently, a correlation between those records and human activities can be assumed. Still, exotic species have been found in the Nouragues National Natural Reserve, a relatively remote region in the heart of FG, and also in Maripasoula, located along the Maroni River, about 200 km south from the coast. The presence of exotic species in these remote areas is not surprising, since there are human settlements in Maripasoula and a constant incoming of food and supplies in the Nouragues Reserve camp.

The list of ant taxa presented here considerably surpasses the 522 species currently reported on Antmaps (Antmaps 2019), as well as those recorded from neighboring countries in the Guiana Shield (Table 2). In addition, the 659 ant species/subspecies reported here represent approximately 10% of the total diversity currently known for the Neotropical realm (6,356 spp.) (AntWeb 2019). However, these numbers are in constant flux as new species are recorded or changes are made to their definitions as part of the taxonomical process inherent to species identification (Ward 2007). In comparison to the surrounding territories, the ant fauna of French Guiana appears quite species rich. This is in spite of the fact that French Guiana has no high mountain ranges (the highest elevation is 851 m), and so it lacks species specialized for higher montane habitats. This high diversity can be attributed, at least partly, to the large sampling effort made during recent decades in French Guiana compared to adjacent areas (e.g., Guyana, Suriname, Amapá-Brazil).

Most of the records are from the coastal area (Fig. 1), which is easily accessible compared to the inland. Moreover, a large part of the specimens comes from leaf litter sampling and the diversity of arboreal and subterranean species remains largely underexplored. Considering the undersampling of extensive areas and strata and the large number of specimens not identified to species level reported in the literature and museum collections, the number of ant species recorded for French Guiana may increase considerably, making the region one of the most locally diverse in the world for ant species.

TABLE 1. Number of named taxa per genus for French Guiana, based on compiled records.

Subfamily/ Genus	Number of species/subspecies	Source					
		SEAG	Literature	Online repositories	ANT COURSE	CEPLAC	EcoFoG
AGROECOMYRMECINAE							
Tatuidris	1		1			1	
AMBLYOPONINAE							
Fulakora	3		1		1	1*	1
Prionopelta	3		1		1	1	
DOLICHODERINAE							
Azteca	25		20	3		4*	1
Dolichoderus	24	10*	17	1	6*	10*	2
Dorymyrmex	3		3			2	
Linepithema	3		2		1	1*	
Tapinoma	1		1				
Technomyrmex	1		1			1	
DORYLINAE							
Acanthostichus	2		2			1	
Cheliomyrmex	2		2				
Cylindromyrmex	2	2*	1				
Eciton	9	2*	8		2	1	
Labidus	4	1	4		2	2	
Neivamyrmex	20		17	2			1
Neocerapachys	2	1*	1		1		
Nomamyrmex	2		2				
ECTATOMMINAE							
Ectatomma	5	2	5		2	4	
Gnamptogenys	27	3	22	1	6*	13*	1
Typhlomyrmex	3		3				
FORMICINAE							
Acropyga	5		5			1	
Brachymyrmex	7		5		1*	1	1
Camponotus	55	19*	38	3	4*	17*	3
Gigantiops	1	1	1	1		1	
Myrmelachista	1		1				
Nylanderia	5	1	4	1		1	
Paratrechina	1		1			1	
HETEROPONERINAE							
Acanthoponera	1		1				
Heteroponera	3		2				1*
MYRMICINAE							
Acanthognathus	2	1	2				
Acromyrmex	6		6			2	
Allomerus	2		2		2	1	
Apterostigma	12		6			2*	4
Atta	3		3				
Basiceros	4	1	2		1		2
Cardiocondyla	4		4			2	
Carebara	6		4		2*	1	

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TABLE 1. (Continued)

Subfamily/ Genus	Number of species/subspecies	Source					
		SEAG	Literature	Online repositories	ANT COURSE	CEPLAC	EcoFoG
Cephalotes	22	7*	20		2	11*	
Crematogaster	23	4*	21		9	10*	
Cryptomyrmex	1		1				
Cyphomyrmex	9	1	9		2	5	
Daceton	1	1	1		1	1	
Eurhopalothrix	1		1		1		
Hylomyrma	7		7		3	1	
Lachnomyrmex	3	1*	1		1*		
Megalomyrmex	11	1	8	1		1	2
Monomorium	2	2	3			1	
Mycetarotes	1						1*
Mycetophylax	5		3		1	1	2
Mycocepurus	2	1	2				
Myrmicocrypta	2		2				
Nesomyrmex	7	1	7		1	1	
Ochetomyrmex	2	1	2		2	2	
Octostruma	5	1	4		3*	3	
Oxyepoecus	1						1*
Pheidole	70	6*	41	10	26*	7*	
Procryptocerus	7	3*	2				2
Rogeria	12	1	10		5*	2	1
Sericomyrmex	5	1	5				
Solenopsis	12		11		3*	4	
Stegomyrmex	2		2				
Strumigenys	40	5*	27		9*	7*	5
Talaridris	1				1*		1*
Tetramorium	3		3			2	
Trachymyrmex	12		11	1		3	
Tranopelta	1		1		1		
Wasmannia	5	2	5		1	3	
PARAPONERINAE							
Paraponera	1	1	1				
PONERINAE							
Anochetus	9	1	8		5	5*	
Centromyrmex	3	3*	3	1	1		
Cryptopone	2		2		1		
Hypoponera	3		3			1	
Leptogenys	10		9		1*	2	
Mayaponera	1		1		1	1	
Neoponera	22	10*	18		4	10*	1
Odontomachus	13	5*	11		4*	5	
Pachycondyla	4	1	4		2	1	
Platythyrea	4	2	3			2	1
Pseudoponera	3	1	3			2	
Rasopone	4	1	4		1	2	

.....continued on the next page

TABLE 1. (Continued)

Subfamily/ Genus	Number of species/subspecies	Source					
		SEAG	Literature	Online repositories	ANT COURSE	CEPLAC	EcoFoG
Simopelta	2		1				1
Thaumatomyrmex	1		1				
PROCERATIINAE							
Discothyrea	2		2			1	
PSEUDOMYRMECINAE							
Pseudomyrmex	40	7	23	6	1*	9*	1
Total	659	112	510	31	125	177	36
Exclusive records		**23**	**289**	**19**	**29**	**24**	**35**

* Includes species that are new records for French Guiana.

TABLE 2. Number of ant taxa reported from French Guiana (this paper) and neighboring countries (Antmaps 2019).

Country	Subfamilies	Genera	Species/subspecies
French Guiana	12	82	659
Pará (Brazil)	12	80	599
Amapá (Brazil)	9	46	146
Venezuela	10	78	442
Guyana	10	73	394
Suriname	10	66	294

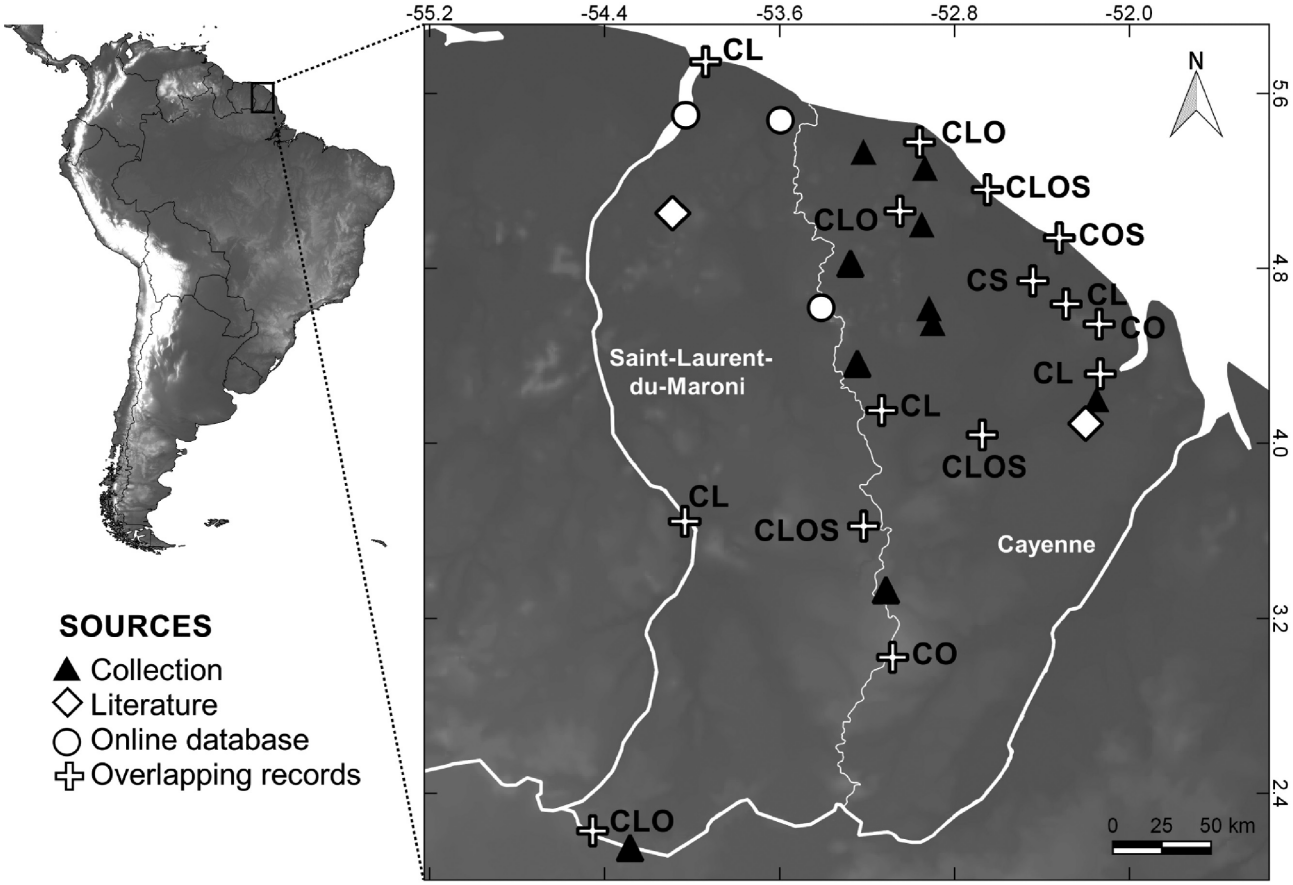

FIGURE 1. Locations in French Guiana with available geographic coordinates for ant records, discriminated by source. Overlapping records (white crosses) are accompanied by the letters of each source, as follows: collections (C), literature (L), online databases (O), and sampling effort (S).

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Species list

The numbers in parentheses correspond to those listed in the References section. The numbered references for a species do not always represent an exhaustive list of the published reports, and they are not ordered chronologically. Genera and species/subspecies indicated with an asterisk (*) refer to new records for French Guiana. The introduced species are indicated with a cross ($^{+}$).

AGROECOMYRMECINAE: 1 species

***Tatuidris*:** 1 species
Tatuidris tatusia Brown & Kempf, 1968 (39, 96).

AMBLYOPONINAE: 6 species

***Fulakora*:** 3 species
Fulakora lurilabes (Lattke, 1991) (1, 71, 72).
*Fulakora mystriops** (Brown, 1960) (21).
*Fulakora orizabana** (Brown, 1960) (40).

***Prionopelta*:** 3 species
*Prionopelta amabilis** Borgmeier, 1949 (1).
Prionopelta antillana Forel, 1909 (57, 58).
Prionopelta marthae Forel, 1909 (21).

DOLICHODERINAE: 53 species/4 subspecies

***Azteca*:** 22 species/3 subspecies
Azteca alfari Emery, 1893 (24, 58).
Azteca andreae Guerrero, Delabie & Dejean, 2010 (74, 149).
Azteca bequaerti Wheeler & Bequaert, 1929 (32).
Azteca brevis Forel, 1899 (34, 142).
Azteca chartifex Forel, 1896 (21, 24, 58, 68).

Azteca constructor Emery, 1896 (58).
Azteca delpini Emery, 1893 (58).
Azteca depilis Emery, 1893 (2, 32).
*Azteca fasciata** Emery, 1893 (21).
*Azteca forelii** Emery, 1893 (21).
Azteca gnava Forel, 1906 (2).
Azteca gnava cayennensis Forel, 1912 (87).
Azteca instabilis (Smith, 1862) (21, 33, 58, 71, 72, 141, 147, 170).
Azteca jelskii Emery, 1893 (32, 42, 47, 58, 87, 104, 141).
Azteca ovaticeps Forel, 1904 (2).
Azteca paraensis Forel, 1904 (32).
Azteca schimperi Emery, 1893 (58, 147).
Azteca sericea (Mayr, 1866) (42, 58, 170).
*Azteca tonduzi** Forel, 1899 (40).
Azteca trailii Emery, 1893 (24, 58).
Azteca trigona Emery, 1893 (58).
Azteca trigona mediops Forel, 1904 (58).
Azteca trigona subdentata Forel, 1904 (58).
Azteca ulei cordiae Forel, 1904 (58).
Azteca velox Forel, 1899 (58).

***Dolichoderus*:** 24 species
*Dolichoderus abruptus** (Smith, 1858) (1).
Dolichoderus attelaboides (Fabricius, 1775) (1, 21, 24, 58, 68, 71, 72, 124, 140).
Dolichoderus bidens (Linnaeus, 1758) (4, 21, 24, 33, 35, 43, 58, 72, 73, 124, 140, 141).
Dolichoderus bispinosus (Olivier, 1792) (17, 21, 24, 35, 58, 82, 87, 68, 72, 73, 108, 124, 125, 140, 141).
Dolichoderus debilis Emery, 1890 (58, 73).
Dolichoderus decollatus Smith, 1858 (1, 35, 58, 73, 87, 108, 131, 141).
*Dolichoderus diversus** Emery, 1894 (1, 21).
*Dolichoderus ferrugineus** Forel, 1903 (21).
Dolichoderus gagates Emery, 1890 (58).
Dolichoderus imitator Emery, 1894 (1, 21, 68, 71, 72, 73, 140).
*Dolichoderus inermis** MacKay, 1993 (40).
Dolichoderus lamellosus (Mayr, 1870) (58, 140).
Dolichoderus laminatus (Mayr, 1870) (21, 58, 140, 147).
Dolichoderus lugens Emery, 1894 (58).
Dolichoderus lutosus (Smith, 1858) (1, 21, 58, 72, 73, 124, 140).
Dolichoderus mucronifer (Roger, 1862) (47, 58, 62, 63, 82, 87, 108, 131, 141).
Dolichoderus quadridenticulatus (Roger, 1862) (31, 124, 140).
Dolichoderus rugosus (Smith, 1858) (58).
*Dolichoderus schulzi** Emery, 1894 (140).
Dolichoderus septemspinosus Emery, 1894 (2, 58, 140).
*Dolichoderus smithi** MacKay, 1993 (40).
Dolichoderus spurius Forel, 1903 (21, 58).
*Dolichoderus varians** Mann, 1916 (21).
Dolichoderus voraginosus Mackay, 1993 (147).

***Dorymyrmex*:** 2 species/1 subspecies
Dorymyrmex brunneus Forel, 1908 (22, 58, 147).
Dorymyrmex pyramicus (Roger, 1863) (21, 29, 58, 124, 147).
Dorymyrmex pyramicus guyanensis Santschi, 1922 (6, 21, 58, 87, 132, 141).

***Linepithema*:** 3 species
*Linepithema humile** [+] (Mayr, 1868) (21).
Linepithema iniquum (Mayr, 1870) (58).
Linepithema neotropicum Wild, 2007 (1, 35, 73).

***Tapinoma*:** 1 species
Tapinoma melanocephalum[+] (Fabricius, 1793) (2, 4, 17, 58, 72, 73, 87, 124, 141, 147).

***Technomyrmex*:** 1 species
Technomyrmex vitiensis[+] Mann, 1921 (37, 147).

DORYLINAE: 40 species/3 subspecies

***Acanthostichus*:** 2 species
Acanthostichus brevicornis Emery, 1894 (21, 87).
Acanthostichus serratulus (Smith, 1858) (94).

***Cheliomyrmex*:** 2 species
Cheliomyrmex megalonyx Wheeler, 1921 (58).
Cheliomyrmex morosus (Smith, 1859) (58).

***Cylindromyrmex*:** 2 species
*Cylindromyrmex brasiliensis** Emery, 1901 (140).
Cylindromyrmex striatus Mayr, 1870 (58, 140).

***Eciton*:** 6 species/3 subspecies
Eciton burchellii (Westwood, 1842) (1, 4, 35).
Eciton burchellii cupiens Santschi, 1923 (6, 12, 13, 14, 58, 87, 89, 133).
Eciton drepanophorum Smith, 1858 (6, 12, 13, 48, 58, 72, 131).
Eciton hamatum (Fabricius, 1782) (13, 17, 21, 58, 87, 140).
Eciton mexicanum Roger, 1863 (13).
Eciton mexicanum latidens Santschi, 1911 (6, 12, 13, 87, 126).
Eciton mexicanum moralum Santschi, 1923 (12, 13, 14, 87, 133).
*Eciton rapax** Smith, 1855 (140).
Eciton vagans (Olivier, 1792) (1, 6, 12, 13, 14, 17, 58, 87, 131).

***Labidus*:** 4 species
Labidus auropubens (Santschi, 1920) (6, 12, 13, 14, 58, 87).
Labidus coecus (Latreille, 1802) (1, 11, 13, 21, 35, 48, 58, 72, 73, 110, 164).
Labidus praedator (Smith, 1858) (1, 21,110, 140).
Labidus truncatidens (Santschi, 1920) (6, 12, 13, 14, 58, 83, 87).

***Neivamyrmex*:** 20 species
Neivamyrmex angustinodis (Emery, 1888) (58).
Neivamyrmex bohlsi (Emery, 1896) (58).
*Neivamyrmex carettei** (Forel, 1913) (40).
Neivamyrmex compressinodis Borgmeier, 1953 (100).
Neivamyrmex diana (Forel, 1912) (73).
Neivamyrmex emersoni (Wheeler, 1921) (58).
Neivamyrmex falciferus (Emery, 1900) (12, 13, 58).
Neivamyrmex gibbatus Borgmeier, 1953 (58).
Neivamyrmex guerinii (Shuckard, 1840) (58).

Neivamyrmex guyanensis (Santschi, 1916) (6, 12, 13, 14, 58, 87, 128).
Neivamyrmex halidaii (Shuckard, 1840) (6, 11, 12, 13, 48, 58, 127, 143).
Neivamyrmex iridescens Borgmeier, 1950 (58, 72, 73).
Neivamyrmex legionis (Smith, 1855) (2).
Neivamyrmex leptognathus (Emery, 1900) (2).
Neivamyrmex maxillosus (Emery, 1900) (13, 58, 126).
Neivamyrmex megathrix Kempf, 1961 (58).
Neivamyrmex pilosus (Smith, 1858) (4, 58).
Neivamyrmex postangustatus (Borgmeier, 1934) (58).
Neivamyrmex punctaticeps (Emery, 1894) (58).
Neivamyrmex walkerii (Westwood, 1842) (13, 58).

***Neocerapachys*:** 2 species
Neocerapachys neotropicus Weber, 1939 (73).
*Neocerapachys splendens** Borgmeier, 1957 (1, 140).

***Nomamyrmex*:** 2 species
Nomamyrmex esenbeckii (Westwood, 1842) (6, 12, 13, 58).
Nomamyrmex hartigii (Westwood, 1842) (58).

ECTATOMMINAE: 35 species

***Ectatomma*:** 5 species
Ectatomma brunneum Smith, 1858 (3, 4, 21, 53, 57, 58, 65, 73, 87, 97, 117, 124, 131, 147).
Ectatomma edentatum Roger, 1863 (1, 21, 35 58, 57, 71, 72, 73, 101, 117, 140).
Ectatomma lugens Emery, 1894 (1, 21, 35, 57, 58, 71, 72, 73, 117).
Ectatomma ruidum (Roger, 1860) (57, 58, 92, 110, 125).
Ectatomma tuberculatum (Olivier, 1792) (21, 24, 33, 57, 58, 68, 73, 101, 117, 124, 125, 140).

***Gnamptogenys*:** 27 species
Gnamptogenys acuminata (Emery, 1896) (21, 57, 58, 71, 72, 73).
*Gnamptogenys ammophila** Lattke, 1990 (21).
Gnamptogenys annulata (Mayr, 1887) (55, 56, 72, 131).
Gnamptogenys concinna (Smith, F., 1858) (36).
Gnamptogenys continua (Mayr, 1887) (72, 73).
Gnamptogenys enodis Lattke, Fernández & Palacio, 2004 (71, 72).
Gnamptogenys ericae (Forel, 1912) (2).
Gnamptogenys gracilis (Santschi, 1929) (57, 58).
Gnamptogenys haenschi (Emery, 1902) (21, 71, 72, 73).
Gnamptogenys horni (Santschi, 1929) (1, 21, 35, 57, 58, 71, 72, 73).
*Gnamptogenys interrupta** (Mayr, 1887) (1).
Gnamptogenys mecotyle Brown, 1958 (72, 73).
*Gnamptogenys menozzii** (Borgmeier, 1928) (21).
Gnamptogenys mina (Brown, 1956) (21, 71, 72).
Gnamptogenys minuta (Emery, 1896) (21, 57, 58, 71, 72, 73).
Gnamptogenys moelleri (Forel, 1912) (1, 21, 35, 137).
Gnamptogenys mordax (Smith, 1858) (46, 57, 58, 71, 72).
Gnamptogenys pleurodon (Emery, 1896) (1, 21, 72, 73, 97, 101).
Gnamptogenys porcata (Emery, 1896) (72, 73, 101).
Gnamptogenys regularis Mayr, 1870 (21, 57, 58).
Gnamptogenys relicta (Mann, 1916) (1, 21, 71, 72, 73, 101, 140).
Gnamptogenys striatula Mayr, 1884 (17, 18, 21, 35, 57, 58, 65, 71, 72, 87, 124, 125, 137, 140, 173).

Gnamptogenys strigata (Norton, 1868) (17, 18, 35, 57, 58, 65, 71, 72, 87, 124, 125, 137, 173).
*Gnamptogenys striolata** (Borgmeier, 1957) (40).
Gnamptogenys sulcata (Smith, 1858) (57, 58, 71, 72, 140).
Gnamptogenys tortuolosa (Smith, 1858) (1, 21, 35, 57, 58, 72, 73, 97).
Gnamptogenys triangularis (Mayr, 1887) (1, 87, 131, 137).

***Typhlomyrmex*:** 3 species
Typhlomyrmex clavicornis Emery, 1906 (57, 58).
Typhlomyrmex pusillus Emery, 1894 (73, 77, 95).
Typhlomyrmex rogenhoferi Mayr, 1862 (57, 58, 77, 95 112).

FORMICINAE: 72 species/3 subspecies

***Acropyga*:** 5 species
Acropyga decedens (Mayr, 1887) (72, 73).
Acropyga fuhrmanni (Forel, 1914) (71, 72, 73).
Acropyga guianensis Weber, 1944 (8).
Acropyga romeo LaPolla, 2004 (21, 72).
Acropyga smithii Forel, 1893 (71, 72).

***Brachymyrmex*:** 7 species
Brachymyrmex admotus Mayr, 1887 (73).
Brachymyrmex brevicornis Emery, 1906 (58).
*Brachymyrmex cavernicola** Wheeler, 1938 (1).
Brachymyrmex cordemoyi Forel, 1895 (58).
Brachymyrmex heeri Forel, 1874 (21, 58, 59, 72, 73).
Brachymyrmex patagonicus Mayr, 1868 (29, 35, 50, 58, 124, 147).
*Brachymyrmex pictus** Mayr, 1887 (40).

***Camponotus*:** 52 species/3 subspecies
Camponotus ager (Smith,1858) (1, 58, 140).
Camponotus apicalis (Mann, 1916) (87, 131).
Camponotus atriceps (Smith, 1858) (21, 24, 31, 32, 35, 58, 68, 72, 73, 75, 87, 124, 132, 140, 147).
Camponotus auricomus Roger, 1862 (58).
Camponotus balzani Emery, 1894 (21, 76).
Camponotus beebei Wheeler, 1918 (58).
Camponotus bidens Mayr, 1870 (31, 32, 58, 140).
Camponotus blandus (Smith, 1858) (21, 29, 58, 140).
Camponotus brasiliensis Mayr, 1862 (124).
Camponotus cacicus Emery, 1903 (124).
Camponotus chartifex (Smith, 1860) (24, 54, 58).
*Camponotus cingulatus** Mayr, 1862 (140).
Camponotus crassus Mayr, 1862 (21, 31, 32, 68, 73, 140, 147).
*Camponotus curviscapus** Emery, 1896 (140).
*Camponotus divergens** Mayr, 1887 (140).
*Camponotus excisus** Mayr, 1870 (40).
Camponotus fasciatellus Dalla Torre, 1892 (58, 124).
Camponotus fastigatus Roger, 1863 (21, 35, 58, 71, 72, 73,147).
Camponotus femoratus (Fabricius, 1804) (1, 4, 21, 24, 33, 35, 58, 68, 71, 72, 73, 101, 102, 113, 140, 147, 150).
Camponotus flavescens (Fabricius, 1793) (58, 87).
Camponotus geayi Santschi, 1922 (87, 132).
Camponotus heathi Mann, 1916 (59).

*Camponotus hippocrepis** Emery, 1920 (140).
Camponotus indicatus Santschi, 1922 (58, 87, 132).
Camponotus latangulus Roger, 1863 (58, 73, 124, 168).
Camponotus lespesii Forel, 1886 (72, 73).
Camponotus leydigi Forel, 1886 (21, 58, 61, 73).
*Camponotus linnaei** Forel, 1886 (40).
Camponotus melanoticus Emery, 1894 (21, 29, 72, 73, 147).
Camponotus mocsaryi Forel, 1902 (58, 68, 140).
Camponotus nidulans (Smith, 1860) (21, 54, 73, 87, 124, 131, 140).
Camponotus novogranadensis Mayr, 1870 (21, 31, 32, 38, 58, 72, 101, 124, 140).
*Camponotus orthocephalus** Emery, 1894 (1).
Camponotus picipes (Olivier, 1792) (17, 58, 87).
*Camponotus pittieri** Forel, 1899 (140).
Camponotus platytarsus Roger, 1863 (58, 61).
Camponotus plutus Santschi, 1922 (87, 132).
Camponotus punctulatus andigenus Emery, 1903 (2, 101).
Camponotus rapax (Fabricius, 1804) (21, 35, 58, 68, 71, 72, 73, 140).
Camponotus rectangularis Emery, 1890 (58, 73, 140).
*Camponotus rectangularis setipes** Forel, 1904 (21).
Camponotus renggeri Emery, 1894 (21, 58, 68, 72, 73, 147).
Camponotus rufipes (Fabricius, 1775) (58, 140, 147).
*Camponotus salvini** Forel, 1899 (40).
*Camponotus sanctaefidei** Dalla Torre, 1892 (21, 140).
Camponotus senex (Smith, 1858) (24, 140, 147).
Camponotus sericeiventris (Guérin-Méneville, 1838) (58).
Camponotus sexguttatus (Fabricius, 1793) (1, 21, 43, 58, 124, 140, 147).
Camponotus simillimus (Smith, 1862) (58, 140).
Camponotus simillimus indianus Forel, 1879 (61).
Camponotus substitutus Emery, 1894 (58).
Camponotus trapezoideus Mayr, 1870 (21, 101).
Camponotus urichi Forel, 1899 (2).
*Camponotus vittatus** Forel, 1904 (21).
Camponotus zoc Forel, 1879 (61).

***Gigantiops*:** 1 species
Gigantiops destructor (Fabricius, 1804) (2, 4, 7, 21, 29, 30, 58, 72, 73, 101, 113, 124, 140, 167).

***Myrmelachista*:** 1 species
Myrmelachista guyanensis Wheeler, 1934 (58).

***Nylanderia*:** 5 species
Nylanderia caeciliae (Forel, 1899) (58, 140).
Nylanderia fulva (Mayr, 1862) (21, 58, 71, 72, 124, 147)
Nylanderia guatemalensis (Forel, 1885) (72, 73).
Nylanderia lietzi (Forel, 1908) (58).
Nylanderia steinheili (Forel, 1893) (2).

***Paratrechina*:** 1 species
Paratrechina longicornis+ (Latreille, 1802) (21, 35, 58, 71, 72, 124, 147).

HETEROPONERINAE: 4 species

***Acanthoponera*:** 1 species
Acanthoponera peruviana Brown, 1958 (51).

***Heteroponera*:** 3 species
Heteroponera georgesi Perrault, 1999 (57, 58, 120).
Heteroponera microps Borgmeier, 1957 (51).
*Heteroponera panamensis** (Forel, 1899) (40).

MYRMICINAE: 313 species/1 subspecies

***Acanthognathus*:** 2 species
Acanthognathus brevicornis Smith, 1944 (73).
Acanthognathus ocellatus Mayr, 1887 (72, 140).

***Acromyrmex*:** 5 species / 1 subspecies
Acromyrmex biscutatus (Fabricius, 1775) (87).
Acromyrmex coronatus globoculis Kempf, 1972 (58).
Acromyrmex hystrix (Latreille, 1802) (68, 87, 147, 173).
Acromyrmex octospinosus (Reich, 1793) (17, 21, 35, 58, 69, 71, 72, 87, 110, 156, 169).
Acromyrmex rugosus (Smith, 1858) (21, 73).
Acromyrmex subterraneus (Forel, 1893) (72).

***Allomerus*:** 2 species
Allomerus decemarticulatus Mayr, 1878 (1, 21, 32, 55, 70, 71, 72, 144).
Allomerus octoarticulatus Mayr, 1878 (1, 25, 31, 32,55, 70, 144).

***Apterostigma*:** 12 species
Apterostigma acre Lattke, 1997 (59).
*Apterostigma angustum** Lattke, 1997 (21).
Apterostigma auriculatum Wheeler, 1925 (30, 58).
*Apterostigma avium** Lattke, 1997 (40).
*Apterostigma chocoense** Lattke, 1997 (40).
*Apterostigma ierense** Weber, 1937 (40).
Apterostigma pariense Lattke, 1997 (73).
*Apterostigma pilosum** Mayr, 1865 (21).
Apterostigma robustum Emery, 1896 (58).
*Apterostigma tachirense** Lattke, 1997 (40).
Apterostigma urichii Forel, 1893 (58, 72, 73, 98).
Apterostigma wasmannii Forel, 1892 (58).

***Atta*:** 3 species
Atta cephalotes (Linnaeus, 1758) (35, 58, 68, 72, 73, 110, 124).
Atta laevigata (Smith, 1858) (58).
Atta sexdens (Linnaeus, 1758) (4, 29, 35, 58, 91, 124, 132).

***Basiceros*:** 4 species
*Basiceros manni** Brown & Kempf, 1960 (40).
*Basiceros militaris** (Weber, 1950) (40).
Basiceros scambognathus (Brown, 1949) (1, 123, 140).
Basiceros singularis (Smith, 1858) (58, 68, 123).

***Cardiocondyla*:** 4 species
Cardiocondyla emeryi+ Forel, 1881 (159).
Cardiocondyla minutior+ Forel, 1899 (35, 147)
Cardiocondyla obscurior+ Wheeler, 1929 (21, 73, 147).
Cardiocondyla wroughtonii+ (Forel, 1890) (21, 67).

***Carebara*:** 6 species
Carebara bicarinata Santschi, 1912 (49, 58, 87, 127, 166).
*Carebara brevipilosa** Fernández, 2004 (1).
Carebara elongata Fernández, 2004 (71, 72).
Carebara mayri (Forel, 1901) (58, 133).
*Carebara reina** Fernández, 2004 (1).
Carebara urichi (Wheeler, 1922) (21, 58, 71, 72, 73).

***Cephalotes*:** 22 species
*Cephalotes angustus** (Mayr, 1862) (21).
Cephalotes atratus (Linnaeus, 1758) (1, 21, 23, 24, 30, 33, 35, 58, 68, 72, 73, 80, 101, 124, 129, 130, 140).
Cephalotes clypeatus (Fabricius, 1804) (21, 58).
Cephalotes complanatus (Guérin-Méneville, 1844) (16, 17, 23, 58, 80, 82, 87, 111, 124, 140).
Cephalotes cordatus (Smith, 1853) (21, 43, 58).
Cephalotes grandinosus (Smith, 1860) (124)
*Cephalotes laminatus** (Smith, 1860) (140).
Cephalotes maculatus (Smith, 1876) (21, 23, 72, 73).
Cephalotes marginatus (Fabricius, 1804) (23, 58, 80, 87, 101, 122, 130).
Cephalotes minutus (Fabricius, 1804) (1, 21, 73, 80, 101, 124, 138, 140).
Cephalotes oculatus (Spinola, 1851) (124).
Cephalotes opacus Santschi, 1920 (21, 23, 31, 32, 58, 80, 83, 87, 88, 130, 136).
Cephalotes pallens (Klug, 1824) (21, 23, 58, 140).
Cephalotes pallidoides De Andrade, 1999 (6, 73,147).
Cephalotes pallidus De Andrade, 1999 (73).
Cephalotes pavonii (Latreille, 1809) (58, 140).
Cephalotes placidus (Smith, 1860) (31, 32, 82, 83).
Cephalotes pusillus (Klug, 1824) (21, 58).
Cephalotes simillimus (Kempf, 1951) (58).
Cephalotes spinosus (Mayr, 1862) (21, 58, 73).
Cephalotes targionii (Emery, 1894) (61).
Cephalotes umbraculatus (Fabricius, 1804) (58, 124, 140).

***Crematogaster*:** 23 species
Crematogaster abstinens Forel, 1899 (1, 21, 58, 61, 73, 103, 147).
Crematogaster brasiliensis Mayr, 1878 (21, 31, 32, 72, 73, 101, 140, 147).
Crematogaster carinata Mayr, 1862 (1, 4, 21, 24, 30, 35, 68, 72, 73,147).
Crematogaster crinosa Mayr, 1862 (21, 33, 58, 66, 110, 124, 134).
Crematogaster curvispinosa Mayr, 1862 (21, 58, 101, 147).
Crematogaster delitescens Wheeler, 1921 (58).
Crematogaster distans Mayr, 1870 (61, 72, 86).
Crematogaster egregior Forel, 1912 (1, 135).
Crematogaster erecta Mayr, 1866 (55, 101, 140, 147).
Crematogaster flavosensitiva Longino, 2003 (1, 35, 59, 71, 72, 73).
Crematogaster laevis Mayr, 1878 (1, 25, 32).
Crematogaster levior Longino, 2003 (1, 33, 58, 68, 101, 102,103, 147).
Crematogaster limata Smith, 1858 (1, 21, 25, 31, 32, 35, 70, 71, 72, 100, 101).

Crematogaster longispina Emery, 1890 (31, 32, 58, 68, 71, 72, 101, 135).
Crematogaster nigropilosa Mayr, 1870 (1, 21, 71, 72).
*Crematogaster obscurata** Emery, 1895 (21).
Crematogaster quadriformis Roger, 1863 (58).
*Crematogaster rochai** Forel, 1903 (140).
Crematogaster sotobosque Longino, 2003 (1, 71, 72, 73).
Crematogaster stollii Forel, 1885 (33, 73, 86).
Crematogaster sumichrasti Mayr, 1870 (68, 116).
Crematogaster tenuicula Forel, 1904 (21, 29, 31, 32, 35, 71, 72, 73, 101, 103, 140, 147).
Crematogaster wardi Longino, 2003 (21, 71, 72).

***Cryptomyrmex*:** 1 species
Cryptomyrmex longinodus (Fernández & Brandão, 2003) (71, 72).

***Cyphomyrmex*:** 9 species
Cyphomyrmex cornutus Kempf, 1968 (21, 113).
Cyphomyrmex costatus Mann, 1922 (73).
Cyphomyrmex flavidus Pergande, 1896 (72, 73).
Cyphomyrmex laevigatus Weber, 1938 (1, 58, 71, 72).
Cyphomyrmex minutus Mayr, 1862 (21, 48, 58).
Cyphomyrmex peltatus Kempf, 1966 (21, 59, 71, 72, 73).
Cyphomyrmex rimosus (Spinola, 1851) (1, 58, 100, 124, 140).
Cyphomyrmex salvini Forel, 1899 (4, 21, 71, 72).
Cyphomyrmex transversus Emery, 1894 (21, 35, 68, 72, 73, 147).

***Daceton*:** 1 species
Daceton armigerum (Latreille, 1802) (1, 5, 21, 28, 33, 58, 124, 140, 147).

***Eurhopalothrix*:** 1 species
Eurhopalothrix bolaui (Mayr, 1870) (1, 58, 73).

***Hylomyrma*:** 7 species
Hylomyrma balzani (Emery, 1894) (71, 72, 73, 121).
Hylomyrma blandiens Kempf, 1961 (1, 58).
Hylomyrma immanis Kempf, 1973 (1, 21,71, 72, 73, 121).
Hylomyrma longiscapa Kempf, 1961 (1, 58, 121).
Hylomyrma praepotens Kempf, 1973 (72, 121).
Hylomyrma reginae Kutter, 1977 (71, 72, 73, 121).
Hylomyrma sagax Kempf, 1973 (71, 72, 121).

***Lachnomyrmex*:** 3 species
*Lachnomyrmex amazonicus** Feitosa & Brandão, 2008 (1).
Lachnomyrmex pilosus Weber, 1950 (59, 71, 72).
*Lachnomyrmex scrobiculatus** Wheeler, 1910 (140).

***Megalomyrmex*:** 11 species
*Megalomyrmex balzani** Emery, 1894. (40).
Megalomyrmex bituberculatus (Fabricius, 1798) (58, 87).
Megalomyrmex cuatiara Brandão, 1990 (73).
Megalomyrmex drifti Kempf, 1961 (21, 58, 73).
Megalomyrmex emeryi Forel, 1904 (15, 58).
Megalomyrmex gnomus Kempf, 1970 (73).

Megalomyrmex incisus Smith, 1947 (72).
Megalomyrmex leoninus Forel, 1885 (58, 101).
Megalomyrmex modestus Emery, 1896 (2).
*Megalomyrmex pusillus** Forel, 1912. (40).
Megalomyrmex silvestrii Wheeler, 1909 (58, 71, 72, 73, 140).

***Monomorium*:** 2 species
Monomorium floricola[+] (Jerdon, 1851) (21, 58, 101, 124, 147).
Monomorium pharaonis[+] (Linnaeus, 1758) (55, 124).

***Mycetarotes*:** 1 species
*Mycetarotes acutus** Mayhé-Nunes, 1995 (40).

***Mycetophylax*:** 5 species
Mycetophylax bigibbosus (Emery, 1894) (55, 71, 72).
Mycetophylax conformis (Mayr, 1884) (58, 84, 87, 90, 124).
Mycetophylax faunulus (Wheeler, 1925) (1, 21, 58, 72).
*Mycetophylax morschi** (Emery, 1888) (40).
*Mycetophylax strigatus** (Mayr, 1887) (40).

***Mycocepurus*:** 2 species
Mycocepurus smithii (Forel, 1893) (58, 71, 72, 73, 140).
Mycocepurus tardus Weber, 1940 (71, 72).

***Myrmicocrypta*:** 2 species/subspecies
Myrmicocrypta buenzlii Borgmeier, 1934 (58).
Myrmicocrypta squamosa uncinata (Mayr, 1887) (58).

***Nesomyrmex*:** 7 species
Nesomyrmex anduzei (Weber, 1943) (58).
Nesomyrmex asper (Mayr, 1887) (21, 31, 32, 71, 72).
Nesomyrmex echinatinodis (Forel, 1886) (58).
Nesomyrmex pleuriticus (Kempf, 1959) (58, 140).
Nesomyrmex rutilans (Kempf, 1958) (58).
Nesomyrmex spininodis (Mayr, 1887) (1, 58).
Nesomyrmex wilda (Smith, 1943) (73).

***Ochetomyrmex*:** 2 species
Ochetomyrmex neopolitus Fernández, 2003 (1, 21, 58, 71, 72, 73, 101, 115).
Ochetomyrmex semipolitus Mayr, 1878 (1, 21, 35, 58, 71, 72, 73, 115, 140).

***Octostruma*:** 5 species
*Octostruma amrishi** (Makhan, 2007) (1).
Octostruma balzani (Emery, 1894) (21, 58, 71, 72, 73, 119, 140).
Octostruma batesi (Emery, 1894) (58).
Octostruma betschi Perrault, 1988 (1, 16, 21, 58, 71, 73, 106, 148).
Octostruma iheringi (Emery, 1888) (1, 21, 71, 72).

***Oxyepoecus*:** 1 species
*Oxyepoecus ephippiatus** Albuquerque & Brandão, 2004 (40).

***Pheidole*:** 70 species
*Pheidole aberrans** Mayr, 1868 (1).
Pheidole alexeter Wilson, 2003 (59)
Pheidole alienata Borgmeier, 1929 (71, 72).
Pheidole allarmata Wilson, 2003 (1, 72, 73).
Pheidole araneoides Wilson, 2003 (1, 2).
Pheidole aripoensis Wilson, 2003 (2).
Pheidole astur Wilson, 2003 (1, 58, 72).
Pheidole biconstricta Mayr, 1870 (1, 35, 124).
Pheidole bruesi Wheeler, 1911 (72, 73, 140).
*Pheidole bufo** Wilson, 2003 (1).
Pheidole carinata Wilson, 2003 (71, 72).
Pheidole cataractae Wheeler, 1916 (1, 2, 140).
Pheidole cramptoni Wheeler, 1916 (73).
*Pheidole cuprina** Wilson, 2003 (1).
Pheidole cursor Wilson, 2003 (35).
Pheidole deima Wilson, 2003 (72).
*Pheidole diligens** (Smith, 1858) (21).
Pheidole dolon Wilson, 2003 (35, 41, 71, 72).
*Pheidole embolopyx** Brown, 1968 (21).
Pheidole exigua Mayr, 1884 (58, 87, 124, 165, 172).
Pheidole fallax Mayr, 1870 (1, 21, 35, 100, 101, 147).
Pheidole fimbriata Roger, 1863 (21, 58).
Pheidole fissiceps Wilson, 2003 (67).
Pheidole flavens Roger, 1863 (1, 101).
*Pheidole funki** LaPolla, 2005 (1).
Pheidole gauthieri Forel, 1901 (1, 2, 140).
Pheidole gigas Wilson, 2003 (72, 73).
*Pheidole grandinodus** Wilson, 2003 (1).
Pheidole impressa Mayr, 1870 (73).
*Pheidole jeannei** Wilson, 2003 (21).
Pheidole jelskii Mayr, 1884 (60, 87, 124, 147).
Pheidole kukrana Wilson, 2003 (101).
Pheidole longipes (Latreille, 1802) (84, 140).
*Pheidole longiscapa** Forel, 1901 (1).
Pheidole mamore Mann, 1916 (58).
Pheidole megacephala[+] (Fabricius, 1793) (55, 143).
Pheidole mendicula Wheeler, 1925 (1, 2).
*Pheidole micon** Wilson, 2003 (1).
Pheidole midas Wilson, 2003 (35, 71, 72, 73).
Pheidole minutula Mayr, 1878 (1, 21, 25, 20, 58, 144).
Pheidole moffetti Wilson, 2003 (2, 67, 76).
*Pheidole neoschultzi** LaPolla, 2006 (1).
*Pheidole obscurithorax** Naves, 1985 (140).
Pheidole pedana Wilson, 2003 (71, 72).
Pheidole pepo Wilson, 2003 (101).
*Pheidole perpusilla** Emery, 1894 (1).
Pheidole plebecula Forel, 1899 (1, 2).
Pheidole pugnax Dalla Torre, 1892 (2).
*Pheidole puttemansi** Forel, 1911 (21).
Pheidole radoszkowskii Mayr, 1884 (17, 21, 58, 72, 83, 87, 100, 105, 124, 147, 172).
*Pheidole rochai** Forel, 1912 (1).

Pheidole rubiceps Wilson, 2003 (72, 73).
Pheidole scolioceps Wilson, 2003 (1, 71, 72, 73).
Pheidole sculptior Forel, 1893 (35).
*Pheidole sensitiva** Borgmeier, 1959 (1).
Pheidole severini Forel, 1904 (61, 87).
Pheidole socrates Forel, 1912 (58).
Pheidole subarmata Mayr, 1884 (1, 17, 20, 68, 87, 124).
Pheidole susannae Forel, 1886 (30).
Pheidole synarmata Wilson, 2003 (35, 72, 73).
Pheidole tachigaliae Wheeler, 1921 (58).
Pheidole terribilis Wilson, 2003 (35, 72, 73).
Pheidole transversostriata Mayr, 1887 (58, 72, 73, 101).
Pheidole tristicula Wilson, 2003 (58).
Pheidole tristops Wilson, 2003 (101).
Pheidole vafra Santschi, 1923 (172).
Pheidole vorax (Fabricius, 1804) (124).
Pheidole wallacei Mann, 1916 (71, 72).
*Pheidole zelata** Wilson, 2003 (1).
Pheidole zeteki Smith, 1947 (2).

***Procryptocerus*:** 7 species
Procryptocerus attenuatus (Smith, 1876) (58).
*Procryptocerus goeldii** Forel, 1899 (140).
*Procryptocerus hirsutus** Emery, 1896 (140).
Procryptocerus hylaeus Kempf, 1951 (71, 72).
*Procryptocerus scabriusculus** Forel, 1899 (40).
*Procryptocerus schmitti** Forel, 1901 (40).
*Procryptocerus spiniperdus** Forel, 1899 (140).

***Rogeria*:** 12 species
Rogeria alzatei Kugler, 1994 (71, 72).
Rogeria besucheti Kugler, 1994 (73).
Rogeria blanda (Smith, 1858) (1, 21, 58, 73, 140).
*Rogeria ciliosa** Kugler, 1994 (1).
Rogeria foreli Emery, 1894 (1, 29, 73).
Rogeria germaini Emery, 1894 (72).
*Rogeria innotabilis** Kugler, 1994 (40).
Rogeria lirata Kugler, 1994 (71, 72, 73).
Rogeria micromma Kempf, 1961 (1, 58, 71, 72).
Rogeria scobinata Kugler, 1994 (1, 71, 72).
Rogeria subarmata (Kempf, 1961) (21, 68, 71, 72, 101).
Rogeria tonduzi Forel, 1899 (72, 73).

***Sericomyrmex*:** 5 species
Sericomyrmex bondari Borgmeier, 1937 (78).
Sericomyrmex lutzi Wheeler, 1916 (58, 140).
Sericomyrmex mayri Forel, 1912 (73, 78).
Sericomyrmex parvulus Forel, 1912 (78).
Sericomyrmex saussurei Emery, 1894 (79).

***Solenopsis*:** 12 species
Solenopsis altinodis Forel, 1912 (58).

Solenopsis bicolor (Emery, 1906) (58).
Solenopsis brevicornis Emery, 1888 (58).
Solenopsis corticalis Forel, 1881 (58).
Solenopsis geminata (Fabricius, 1804) (21, 58, 73, 124, 147, 158).
Solenopsis globularia (Smith, 1858) (21, 73, 124, 147).
Solenopsis minutissima Emery, 1906 (58).
Solenopsis pollux Forel, 1893 (71, 72).
*Solenopsis pygmaea** Forel, 1901 (1).
Solenopsis saevissima (Smith, 1855) (1, 21, 29, 32, 35, 58, 68, 73, 147).
Solenopsis sulfurea (Roger, 1862) (58).
Solenopsis virulens (Smith, 1858) (1, 21, 71, 72, 73).

***Stegomyrmex*:** 2 species
Stegomyrmex manni Smith, 1946 (71, 72).
Stegomyrmex olindae Feitosa, Brandão & Diniz, 2008 (72).

***Strumigenys*:** 40 species
Strumigenys alberti Forel, 1893 (58, 72, 140).
Strumigenys appretiata (Borgmeier, 1954) (71, 72).
Strumigenys auctidens (Bolton, 2000) (9, 71, 72, 73).
Strumigenys beebei (Wheeler, 1915) (1, 21, 71, 72, 73).
Strumigenys borgmeieri Brown, 1954 (147).
*Strumigenys cincinnata** (Kempf, 1975) (40).
Strumigenys cordovensis Mayr, 1887 (73).
Strumigenys cosmostela Kempf, 1975 (71, 72).
Strumigenys crassicornis Mayr, 1887 (62, 73).
Strumigenys deinomastax (Bolton, 2000) (71, 73).
Strumigenys denticulata Mayr, 1887 (1, 9, 21, 58, 59, 71, 72, 73, 146).
*Strumigenys depressiceps** Weber, 1934 (21, 140).
Strumigenys diabola Bolton, 2000 (71, 72).
Strumigenys dyseides Bolton, 2000 (71, 72).
*Strumigenys eggersi** Emery, 1890 (21).
Strumigenys elongata Roger, 1863 (1, 71, 72, 73).
*Strumigenys epinotalis** Weber, 1934 (21).
*Strumigenys fairchildi** Brown, 1961 (1).
Strumigenys glenognatha (Bolton, 2000) (9, 58).
*Strumigenys godmani** Forel, 1899 (140).
Strumigenys hadrodens (Bolton, 2000) (71, 72, 73).
Strumigenys hyphata (Brown, 1953) (1, 71, 72).
Strumigenys inusitata (Lattke, 1992) (59).
Strumigenys lanuginosa Wheeler, 1905 (71, 72, 163).
Strumigenys louisianae Roger, 1863 (161).
Strumigenys metopia (Brown, 1959) (71, 72).
*Strumigenys mirabilis** Mann, 1926 (40).
Strumigenys perparva Brown, 1958 (1, 72, 73).
*Strumigenys prospiciens** Emery, 1906 (140).
Strumigenys saliens Mayr, 1887 (72, 73).
*Strumigenys schulzi** Emery, 1894 (40).
*Strumigenys smithii** Forel, 1886 (140).
*Strumigenys spathula** Lattke & Goitía, 1997 (40).
Strumigenys subedentata Mayr, 1887 (1, 9, 10, 21, 58, 70, 71, 72).
Strumigenys tococae Wheeler & Bequaert, 1929 (9, 58).

Strumigenys trinidadensis Wheeler, 1922 (73).
Strumigenys trudifera Kempf & Brown, 1969 (1, 21, 71, 72).
Strumigenys villiersi (Perrault, 1986) (9, 16, 58, 73).
*Strumigenys waiwai** (Sosa-Calvo, Schultz & LaPolla, 2010) (40).
*Strumigenys zeteki** (Brown, 1959) (1).

***Talaridris**:* 1 species
*Talaridris mandibularis** Weber, 1941 (1, 2, 40).

***Tetramorium*:** 3 species
Tetramorium bicarinatum+ (Nylander, 1846) (72).
Tetramorium lanuginosum+ Mayr, 1870 (147).
Tetramorium simillimum+ (Smith, 1851) (147).

***Trachymyrmex*:** 12 species
Trachymyrmex bugnioni (Forel, 1912) (58).
Trachymyrmex compactus Mayhé-Nunes & Brandão, 2002 (72, 73).
Trachymyrmex cornetzi (Forel, 1912) (58, 72, 73).
Trachymyrmex diversus Mann, 1916 (58).
Trachymyrmex farinosus (Emery, 1894) (21, 72, 73).
Trachymyrmex intermedius (Forel, 1909) (2).
Trachymyrmex ixyodus Mayhé-Nunes & Brandão, 2007 (71, 72).
Trachymyrmex mandibularis Weber, 1938 (70, 71, 73).
Trachymyrmex opulentus (Mann, 1922) (21, 72).
Trachymyrmex relictus Borgmeier, 1934 (21, 35, 58, 73, 114).
Trachymyrmex urichii (Forel, 1893) (58).
Trachymyrmex verrucosus Borgmeier, 1948 (58).

***Tranopelta*:** 1 species
Tranopelta gilva Mayr, 1866 (1, 58).

***Wasmannia*:** 5 species
Wasmannia auropunctata (Roger, 1863) (1, 21, 29, 31, 32, 35, 68, 71, 72, 73, 85, 93, 100, 101, 107, 138, 140, 147).
Wasmannia iheringi Forel, 1908. (59).
Wasmannia rochai Forel, 1912 (21, 58, 101, 140, 147).
Wasmannia scrobifera Kempf, 1961 (21, 71, 72, 73).
Wasmannia sigmoidea (Mayr, 1884) (58, 87, 107, 124).

PARAPONERINAE: 1 species

***Paraponera*:** 1 species
Paraponera clavata (Fabricius, 1775) (4, 24, 30, 33, 57, 58, 87, 95, 97, 110, 124, 140).

PONERINAE: 81 species

***Anochetus*:** 9 species
Anochetus bispinosus (Smith, 1858) (1, 21, 58, 59, 72, 73, 140).
Anochetus diegensis Forel, 1912 (1, 21, 71, 72).
Anochetus emarginatus (Fabricius, 1804) (1, 57, 58).
Anochetus horridus Kempf, 1964 (1, 21, 30, 71, 72, 73, 100, 113).
Anochetus inermis André, 1889 (71, 72, 73).

Anochetus mayri Emery, 1884 (1, 21, 57, 58, 71, 72, 73).
Anochetus neglectus Emery, 1894 (72, 73).
Anochetus simoni Emery, 1890 (57, 58, 71, 72).
*Anochetus targionii** Emery, 1894 (21).

***Centromyrmex*:** 3 species
Centromyrmex alfaroi Emery, 1890 (64, 140).
Centromyrmex brachycola (Roger, 1861) (1, 2).
Centromyrmex gigas Forel, 1911 (64, 140).

***Cryptopone*:** 2 species
Cryptopone guianensis (Weber, 1939) (1, 73).
Cryptopone holmgreni (Wheeler, 1925) (57, 58, 72).

***Hypoponera*:** 3 species
Hypoponera foreli (Mayr, 1887) (21, 71, 72).
Hypoponera opaciceps (Mayr, 1887) (29, 110).
Hypoponera opacior (Forel, 1893) (72, 73).

***Leptogenys*:** 10 species
*Leptogenys amu** Lattke, 2011 (1).
Leptogenys arcuata Roger, 1861 (57, 58, 99, 124).
Leptogenys famelica Emery, 1896 (99).
Leptogenys gaigei Wheeler, 1923 (57, 58).
Leptogenys langi Wheeler, 1923 (58, 72, 73).
Leptogenys linearis (Smith, 1858) (57, 58, 71).
Leptogenys panops Lattke, 2011 (99).
Leptogenys pusilla (Emery, 1890) (21, 73).
Leptogenys unistimulosa Roger, 1863 (21, 57, 58, 99).
Leptogenys vogeli Borgmeier, 1933 (72).

***Mayaponera*:** 1 species
Mayaponera constricta (Mayr, 1884) (1, 17, 21, 30, 35, 57, 58, 68, 71, 72, 73, 87, 97, 109, 124, 131).

***Neoponera*:** 22 species
Neoponera apicalis (Latreille, 1802) (1, 21, 57, 58, 97, 101, 109, 140, 145, 171).
Neoponera bactronica (Fernandes, De Oliveira & Delabie, 2014) (52).
Neoponera carinulata (Roger, 1861) (21, 57, 58, 109).
Neoponera cavinodis Mann, 1916 (31, 32).
Neoponera commutata (Roger, 1860) (57, 58, 97, 101, 109, 140).
Neoponera cooki (Mackay & Mackay, 2010) (1, 72).
Neoponera crenata (Roger, 1861) (21, 31, 32, 57, 58, 72, 97, 109, 140).
Neoponera foetida (Linnaeus, 1758) (52, 57, 58, 109, 124).
Neoponera globularia (Mackay & Mackay, 2010) (109, 140).
Neoponera goeldii Forel, 1912 (4, 24, 56, 87, 97, 102, 109, 118).
Neoponera inversa (Smith, 1858) (21, 52, 68, 109, 140).
Neoponera laevigata (Smith, 1858) (57, 58, 72).
*Neoponera marginata** (Roger, 1861) (21).
Neoponera moesta Mayr, 1870 (21, 27, 140).
*Neoponera oberthueri** Emery, 1890 (40).
Neoponera obscuricornis (Emery, 1890) (21, 57, 58, 97).
Neoponera procidua (Emery, 1890) (1, 21, 41, 57, 58, 72, 85, 87, 109, 140).

Neoponera rostrata (Emery, 1890) (26)
Neoponera striatinodis Emery, 1890 (1, 31, 32, 140).
Neoponera unidentata Mayr, 1862 (21, 31, 32, 57, 58, 72, 109, 124).
Neoponera verenae (Forel, 1922) (35, 72, 73, 97, 109, 140, 171).
Neoponera villosa (Fabricius, 1804) (21, 24, 52, 57, 58, 73, 101, 109, 110, 140, 147).

***Odontomachus*:** 13 species
*Odontomachus bauri** Emery, 1892 (140).
Odontomachus biumbonatus Brown, 1976 (57, 58, 71, 72).
Odontomachus brunneus (Patton, 1894) (73).
Odontomachus caelatus Brown, 1976 (21, 35, 57, 58, 71, 72).
Odontomachus chelifer (Latreille, 1802) (57, 58, 72, 110).
Odontomachus haematodus (Linnaeus, 1758) (1, 21, 29, 30, 35, 44, 58, 68, 71, 72, 73, 97, 101, 124, 140, 147).
Odontomachus hastatus (Fabricius, 1804) (21, 24, 33, 35, 57, 58, 68, 71, 72, 97, 113, 140).
Odontomachus insularis Guérin-Méneville, 1844 (57).
Odontomachus laticeps Roger, 1861 (57, 58).
Odontomachus mayi Mann, 1912 (4, 19, 24, 57, 58, 68, 97, 118, 140).
Odontomachus meinerti Forel, 1905 (1, 21, 35, 72, 73, 140).
Odontomachus scalptus Brown, 1978 (1, 21, 57, 58, 59, 71, 72, 113).
*Odontomachus spissus** Kempf, 1962 (1).

***Pachycondyla*:** 4 species
Pachycondyla crassinoda (Latreille, 1802) (1, 35, 57, 58, 72, 73, 87, 109, 124, 125).
Pachycondyla harpax (Fabricius, 1804) (1, 21, 35, 57, 58, 68, 71, 72, 73, 97, 109, 110, 140, 162).
Pachycondyla impressa (Roger, 1861) (57, 58, 109).
Pachycondyla striata Smith, 1858 (71, 72, 73).

***Platythyrea*:** 4 species
Platythyrea angusta Forel, 1901 (21, 57, 58, 140).
*Platythyrea pilosula** (Smith, 1858) (40).
Platythyrea punctata (Smith, 1858) (57, 58, 124).
Platythyrea sinuata (Roger, 1860) (4, 21, 57, 58, 97, 140, 147).

***Pseudoponera*:** 3 species
Pseudoponera gilberti (Kempf, 1960) (21, 30, 109).
Pseudoponera stigma (Fabricius, 1804) (21, 29, 57, 58, 68, 71, 72, 73, 97, 109, 110, 140, 160).
Pseudoponera succedanea (Roger, 1863) (109).

***Rasopone*:** 4 species
Rasopone arhuaca (Forel, 1901) (1, 21, 35, 57, 58, 71, 72, 109).
Rasopone ferruginea (Smith, 1858) (21, 73).
Rasopone lunaris (Emery, 1896) (73, 109, 140).
Rasopone pergandei (Forel, 1909) (73).

***Simopelta*:** 2 species
*Simopelta laticeps** Gotwald & Brown, 1967 (40).
Simopelta pergandei (Forel, 1909) (72).

***Thaumatomyrmex*:** 1 species
Thaumatomyrmex soesilae Makhan, 2007 (72).

PROCERATIINAE: 2 species

***Discothyrea*:** 2 species
Discothyrea denticulata Weber, 1939 (21, 57, 58, 71, 72, 73).
Discothyrea sexarticulata Borgmeier, 1954 (71, 72).

PSEUDOMYRMECINAE: 40 species

***Pseudomyrmex*:** 38 species
Pseudomyrmex alternans (Santschi, 1936) (6, 58, 87, 139, 152, 155).
Pseudomyrmex alvarengai Kempf, 1961 (2, 155).
*Pseudomyrmex atripes** (Smith, 1860) (155)
*Pseudomyrmex beccarii** (Menozzi, 1935) (1, 155).
Pseudomyrmex concolor (Smith, 1860) (21, 58).
Pseudomyrmex cubaensis (Forel, 1901) (2, 155).
Pseudomyrmex curacaensis (Forel, 1912) (58, 147, 151, 155).
*Pseudomyrmex depressus** (Forel, 1906) (155)
*Pseudomyrmex duckei** (Forel, 1906) (155)
Pseudomyrmex eduardi (Forel, 1912) (2, 140, 155).
Pseudomyrmex elongatus (Mayr, 1870) (21, 58, 140).
Pseudomyrmex ethicus (Forel, 1911) (35).
*Pseudomyrmex euryblemma** (Forel, 1899) (155)
Pseudomyrmex faber (Smith, 1858) (58, 101).
Pseudomyrmex filiformis (Fabricius, 1804) (58, 110).
Pseudomyrmex flavidulus (Smith, 1858) (44).
*Pseudomyrmex godmani** (Forel, 1899) (155)
Pseudomyrmex gracilis (Fabricius, 1804) (4, 21, 33, 58, 73, 134, 140, 147, 157, 155).
Pseudomyrmex laevifrons Ward, 1989 (154, 155).
Pseudomyrmex laevigatus (Smith, 1877) (58).
*Pseudomyrmex laevivertex** Forel, 1906 (155)
*Pseudomyrmex lisus** (Enzmann, 1944) (155).
Pseudomyrmex maculatus (Smith, 1855) (58, 155).
Pseudomyrmex malignus (Wheeler, 1921) (58, 153, 155).
*Pseudomyrmex obtusus** Ward, 2017 (infopw)
Pseudomyrmex oculatus (Smith, 1855) (21, 58, 147, 151, 155).
Pseudomyrmex penetrator (Smith, 1877) (30, 113, 155).
*Pseudomyrmex peruvianus** (Wheeler, W.M., 1925) (155).
Pseudomyrmex pupa (Forel, 1911) (2, 21, 155).
*Pseudomyrmex rochai** (Forel, 1912) (21, 155).
Pseudomyrmex simplex (Smith, 1877) (2, 147, 155).
Pseudomyrmex spiculus Ward, 1989 (58, 155).
Pseudomyrmex tenuis (Fabricius, 1804) (21, 31, 32, 58, 71, 72, 73, 100, 155).
Pseudomyrmex tenuissimus (Emery, 1906) (21, 45, 58, 111, 151, 155).
Pseudomyrmex termitarius (Smith, 1855) (4, 21, 29, 58, 73, 83, 147, 155).
Pseudomyrmex triplaridis (Forel, 1904) (58, 155).
Pseudomyrmex unicolor (Smith, 1855) (58, 81, 132, 140, 155).
Pseudomyrmex urbanus (Smith, 1877) (58, 140, 151, 155).
Pseudomyrmex viduus (Smith, 1858) (58, 155).
*Pseudomyrmex vinneni** (Forel, 1906) (40, 155).

Erroneous ant records for French Guiana in the literature

MYRMICINAE
Pheidole tysoni Forel, 1901 (72)
Tetramorium spinosum (Pergande, 1896) (58)

PSEUDOMYRMECINAE
Pseudomyrmex elongatulus (Dalla Torre, 1892) (58, 110)
Pseudomyrmex nigrocinctus (Emery, 1890) (58)
Pseudomyrmex triplarinus (Weddell, 1850) (2)

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