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DIVERSITY OF ANTS (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE) OCCURRING IN AMAPÁ, BRAZIL

DIVERSIDADE DE FORMIGAS (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE) OCORRENTES PARA O AMAPÁ, BRASIL

DIVERSIDAD DE HORMIGAS (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE) PRESENTES EN AMAPÁ, BRASIL

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ABSTRACT

The order Hymenoptera is one of the megadiverse groups in the class Insecta. Among the members of this order are the ants, all belonging to the family Formicidae. These insects are eusocial and play important roles in ecosystems. The Brazilian myrmecofauna is the largest in the Neotropical region, with approximately 1,700 registered species distributed across 117 genera. However, information on ant diversity is still scarce in different states of the country. Thus, the objective of this study is to present a list of species occurring in the state of Amapá. This list of species from Amapá was compiled based on an analysis of literature contained in databases. The following keywords were used to obtain information: ants, formigas, Neotropical, Brazil, Brasil, Amapá, entomology, entomologia, diversity, diversidade and myrmecofauna. Records contained on specialized websites were also evaluated. This study identified eight subfamilies, 69 genera, and 205 species of ants in the state of Amapá. The most representative subfamilies were Myrmicinae with 27 genera and 88 species, and Ponerinae with 16 genera and 35 species. The genera Pseudomyrmex Lund, 1831 (n=17), Camponotus Mayr, 1861 (n=16), Crematogaster Lund, 1831 (n=13) and Neoponera Emery, 1901 (n=13) were those that presented the greatest diversity of species. Although the results of this study show high diversity for the state, further research and expansion of collection areas will certainly increase knowledge of the myrmecofauna in Amapá.

KEYWORDS: Myrmecofauna. Inventory. Distribution. Amazon.

RESUMO

A ordem Hymenoptera é um dos grupos megadiversos da classe Insecta. Entre os integrantes dessa ordem estão as formigas, todas pertencentes à família Formicidae. Esses insetos são eussociais e desempenham funções importantes nos ecossistemas. A mirmecofauna brasileira é a maior da região Neotropical e possui cerca de 1.700 espécies registradas, distribuídas em 117 gêneros. Contudo, em diferentes estados do país, ainda são escassas as informações sobre a diversidade de formigas. Assim, o objetivo do presente estudo é apresentar uma lista das espécies ocorrentes no estado do Amapá. Essa lista de espécies amapaenses foi elaborada a partir da análise de literatura contida em bases de dados. Para a obtenção das informações, foram utilizadas as palavras-chave: ants, formigas, Neotropical, Brazil, Brasil, Amapá, entomology, entomologia, diversity, diversidade e mirmecofauna. Também foram avaliados os registros contidos em sites especializados. O presente estudo apontou a ocorrência de oito subfamílias, 69 gêneros e 205 espécies de formigas no estado do Amapá. As subfamílias mais representativas foram Myrmicinae, com 27 gêneros e 88 espécies, e Ponerinae, com 16 gêneros e 35 espécies. Os gêneros *Pseudomyrmex* Lund, 1831 (n=17), *Camponotus* Mayr, 1861 (n=16), *Crematogaster* Lund, 1831 (n=13) e *Neoponera* Emery, 1901 (n=13) foram os que apresentaram maior diversidade de

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espécies. Embora os resultados deste estudo demonstrem elevada diversidade para o estado, a realização de novas pesquisas e a ampliação das áreas de coleta certamente aumentarão o conhecimento sobre a mirmecofauna do Amapá.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Mirmecofauna. Inventário. Distribuição. Amazônia.

RESUMEN
Hymenoptera es uno de los grupos megadiversos de la clase Insecta. Entre los miembros de este orden se encuentran las hormigas, todas pertenecientes a la familia Formicidae. Estos insectos son eusociales y desempeñan funciones importantes en los ecosistemas. La mirmecofauna brasileña es la más grande de la región neotropical, con aproximadamente 1.700 especies registradas pertenecientes a 117 géneros. Sin embargo, en diferentes estados del país aún hay poca información sobre la diversidad de hormigas. Por lo tanto, el objetivo del presente estudio es presentar una lista de especies presentes en el estado de Amapá. Esta lista de especies de Amapá se elaboró a partir del análisis de la bibliografía contenida en bases de datos. Para obtener la información se utilizaron las siguientes palabras clave: ants, formigas, Neotropical, Brazil, Brasil, Amapá, entomology, entomologia, diversity, diversidade y mirmecofauna. También se evaluaron los registros contenidos en sitios web especializados. Este estudio señaló la presencia de ocho subfamilias, 69 géneros y 205 especies de hormigas en el estado de Amapá. Las subfamilias más representativas fueron Myrmicinae, con 27 géneros y 88 especies, y Ponerinae, con 16 géneros y 35 especies. Los géneros Pseudomyrmex Lund, 1831 (n=17), Camponotus Mayr, 1861 (n=16), Crematogaster Lund, 1831 (n=13) y Neoponera Emery, 1901 (n=13) fueron los que presentaron mayor diversidad de especies. Aunque los resultados de este estudio muestran una gran diversidad para el estado, la realización de nuevas investigaciones y la ampliación de las áreas de recolección sin duda aumentarán el conocimiento sobre la mirmecofauna en Amapá.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Mirmecofauna. Inventario. Distribución. Amazonia.

INTRODUCTION

Ants belong to the order Hymenoptera and are included in a single family known as Formicidae, within the class Insecta. This is one of the orders with the highest number of species, constituting one of the most megadiverse groups (Huber, 2017; Fernandéz, 2022a). According to Baccaro *et al*. (2015), approximately 3,000 species of ants occur in the Neotropical Region, included in 13 subfamilies and 142 genera, many of which are endemic. Brazil is home to more than half of the species described for the Neotropical Region: approximately 1,700 species and 117 genera have been recorded in the country (Feitosa; Dias, 2024).

Ants can be found in virtually all terrestrial ecosystems, with the exception of polar regions, some oceanic islands, and high-altitude environments (Ward, 2006). Among terrestrial organisms, this group certainly stands out in terms of diversity, relative abundance, and animal biomass (Kaminski *et al*., 2009). For example, in the Amazon rainforest, the combined biomass of ants can be up to four times greater than the combined biomass of all vertebrates (Fitkau,1973). Common characteristics of ants, such as eusocial behavior, overlapping generations, and the enormous variety of intraspecific mechanisms of recognition and chemical communication, are cited as responsible for their impressive numbers in terrestrial environments (Hölldobler; Wilson, 1990).

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In the Brazilian Amazon, studies conducted on myrmecofauna by (Marques *et al*., 2002; Peixoto *et al*., 2010; Vasconcelos *et al*., 2010; Vieira *et al*., 2013; Vicente *et al*., 2016; Schmidt *et al*., 2020; De Albuquerque *et al*., 2021; Dias; Feitosa, 2024 Silv;a *et al*., 2025) have provided relevant information about the group. However, knowledge about ant diversity is still limited for some states in the Amazon.

Amapá is among the states in the Amazon region of Brazil where research on ants is rare. For the state, the studies carried out by Kempf, (1959; 1960a; Oliveira *et al*., 1995) and Nascimento *et al*., (2019) certainly deserve mention, due to the number of species recorded. This is because most species records for Amapá are sporadic and scattered across different publications, which makes it difficult to gather information and understand diversity. Thus, the objective of this study is to present a list of ant species found in the state of Amapá.

METHODOLOGY

To compile the list of species occurring in the state, scientific literature containing information on the myrmecofauna of Amapá was investigated. For this purpose, the databases Google Scholar, Science Direct, Scielo, Web of Science, and Scopus were used, as well as specialized ant websites such as AntWeb. The searches were conducted using a series of keywords: ants, formigas, Neotropical, Brazil, Brasil, Amapá, entomology, entomologia, diversity, diversidade and myrmecofauna.

To create the table of species, present in the state, studies found in databases published since the 1950s that mentioned ant species collected in Amapá were evaluated. However, priority was given to studies that presented identification at the species level, the incorporation of organisms at the genus level occurred in cases where there are still no identified species for the state. The validation of the specimens was carried out using data available in recent taxonomic revisions of genera and species of ants present in Brazil.

RESULTS

In total, 205 ant species were identified for Amapá, belonging to 69 genera and eight subfamilies (Table 1). Among the Formicidae subfamilies occurring in the state, Myrmicinae (n=27), Ponerinae (n=16), and Dolichoderinae (n=8) are those with the largest number of genera. The most representative subfamilies in this study were Myrmicinae (n=88) with almost 43% of the identified species, Ponerinae (n=35) with 17%, and Formicinae (n=21) with close to 10% of the species. At the other extreme, Paraponerinae is represented by a single species in the state.

Among the genera identified, *Pseudomyrmex* Lund, 1831 (n=17), *Camponotus* Mayr, 1861 (n=16), *Crematogaster* Lund, 1831 (n=13) and *Neoponera* Emery, 1901 (n=13) were those that presented the greatest number of species. Of the total number of genera occurring in the state, nine

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have no recognized species. Ponerinae (n=3) is the subfamily with the largest number of identifications at the generic level only.

DISCUSSION

The state of Amapá is located in the northern region of the country, within the Brazilian Amazon. According to Newbold *et al.,* (2019), this biome comprises about two-thirds of terrestrial biodiversity. This high biodiversity allows for numerous studies, including those on myrmecofauna, to have high numbers of species. For example, for Amazonas the diversity of species/morphotypes reported by Vasconcelos *et al.* (2010) was 166, while Da Silva *et al.,* (2025) identified 205, and in Acre, Dias Feitosa (2024) indicate in their work the existence of 171 species. In Pará, studies by Vicente *et al.,* (2016) and Bochenski *et al.,* (2025) recorded 203 and 237 species, respectively.

Although Amapá is located within the Amazon biome, the ant fauna recognized for the state is still limited; the total of 205 species occurring in Amapá territory represents just over 23% of the Brazilian fauna, which comprises approximately 1,700 species according to Feitosa and Dias (2024). When we compare the number of species recorded for Amapá with that of other states such as Pará (n=753) (De Albuquerque *et al*., 2021) and Acre (n=394) (Schmidt *et al*., 2025), for example, it becomes clear that knowledge of the fauna is still very fragile for the state.

In the state, the occurrence of 69 genera was confirmed, a number that is equivalent to approximately 60% of the 117 genera existing in Brazil (Feitosa; Dias, 2024). This number of genera recorded for the state is close to the diversity found in the state of Pará (n=90) (De Albuquerque *et al*., 2021) and in French Guiana (n=84) (Franco *et al*., 2019), which are located south and north of the state, respectively.

Among the genera occurring in Amapá, the records of *Iridomyrmex* Mayr, 1862 and *Technomyrmex* Mayr, 1872, both initially made by Oliveira *et al*., (1995), are considered important for the Brazilian myrmecofauna; these exotic ants have low numbers of records for the country. According to Shattuck (1992), *Iridomyrmex* Mayr, 1862 is a group of ants found in Australia and Asia, while *Technomyrmex* Mayr, 1872 has most of its species recorded in Africa, parts of Asia, and Australia.

The first record of the species *Technomyrmex vitiensis* Mann, 1921 for Brazil was made from specimens collected in the northern region of Amapá, in the municipality of Oiapoque (Barros *et al*., 2022). *T. vitiensis* Mann, 1921 is a species native to Asia (Väänänen *et al*., 2018), and its occurrence in Amapá is probably a consequence of the flow of people between French Guiana and the municipality of Oiapoque in Brazil, because during this transit, the transport of various products, including fauna, is common (Almeida; Rauber, 2017; Barros *et al*., 2022).

Research on ant fauna in Amapá has not been carried out by study groups specializing in Formicidae. This fact can be observed in recent publications for the state, which worked with the

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cytogenetics of the group (Aguiar *et al*., 2020; Barros *et al*., 2021a; 2021b; 2022; Damasceno *et al*., 2024; Lod *et al*., 2026) and the transport of bacteria in hospital environments by ants (Nascimento, 2019).

The studies that contributed the most information about the ant fauna of Amapá were carried out by Kempf in the 1960s and 1970s and Oliveira *et al*., (1995). The last consistent species survey in Amapá was conducted just over 30 years ago. The study by Oliveira *et al.,* (1995) was carried out in the southwestern region of the state and evaluated the ant fauna in eucalyptus plantations. In total, the study presented the occurrence of 121 morphospecies of ants, belonging to six subfamilies and 50 genera.

Although they represent the most significant works for the state, the studies carried out by Kempf in the 1960s and 1970s and Oliveira *et al.,* (1995) present species lists that show a number of inconsistencies with the current taxonomic classification, due to the time lapse since their execution.

CONSIDERATIONS

Although the results of this study demonstrated significant diversity for the state, the geographical characteristics and preserved environmental conditions of Amapá likely guarantee the existence of a much larger number of species. And Amapá will likely solidify its position among the Brazilian states with the greatest ant biodiversity. This confirmation depends on conducting further studies and expanding the collection areas.

Table 1. List of subfamilies, genera and species of ants with recorded occurrences in Amapá

Subfamily / Genus	Species	Reference
Myrmicinae		
Acromyrmex Mayr, 1865		
	A. balzani (Emery, 1890)	Rando and Forti, 2005; Jordão and Silva, 2006; Vinha, 2007
	A. coronatus (Fabricius, 1804)	Kempf, 1972
	A. landolti (Forel, 1885)	Vinha, 2007
	A. laticeps (Emery, 1905)	Delabie et al., 2011
	A. octospinosus (Reich, 1793)	Céline et al., 2012
	A. subterraneus subterraneus (Forel, 1893)	Rando and Forti, 2005
Allomerus Mayr, 1878		
	A. decemarticulatus Mayr, 1878	AntWeb
Atta Fabricius, 1804		
	A. cephalotes (Linnaeus, 1758)	Delabie et al., 2011; Teixeira et al., 2022

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	A. laevigata (Smith 1858)	Vinha, 2007
	A. sexdens Linnaeus, 1758	Jordão and Silva, 2006; Aguiar et al., 2020
	A. sexdens rubropilosa Forel, 1908	Jordão and Silva, 2006
Apterostigma Mayr, 1865		
	A. andense Lattke, 1997	Lod, 2026
	A. jubatum Wheeler, 1925	Lod, 2026
	A. tropicoxa Lattke, 1997	Lod, 2026
Basiceros Schulz, 1906		
	B. tumucumaquensis Probst & Brandão, 2022	AntWeb
	B. scambognathus (Brown, 1949)	AntWeb
Cardiocondyla Emery, 1869		
	C. minutior Forel, 1899	AntWeb
Carebara Westwood, 1840		
	C. urichi (Wheeler, 1922)	Fernández, 2004
Cephalotes Latreille, 1802		
	C. atratus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Oliveira et al., 2021
	C. clypeatus (Fabricius, 1804)	Oliveira et al., 2021
	C. conspersus (Smith, 1867)	Oliveira et al., 2021
	C. cordatus (Smith, 1853)	Oliveira et al., 2021; Damasceno et al., 2024
	C. depressus (Klug, 1824)	Oliveira et al., 2021
	C. maculatus (Smith, 1876)	Oliveira et al., 2021
	C. minutus (Fabricius, 1804)	Oliveira et al., 2021
	C. oculatus (Spinola, 1851)	Oliveira et al., 2021
	C. opacus Santschi, 1920	Oliveira et al., 2021
	C. pavonii (Latreille, 1809)	Oliveira et al., 2021
	C. placidus (Smith, 1860)	Oliveira et al., 2021
	C. pusillus (Klug, 1824)	Oliveira et al., 2021
	C. serraticeps (Smith, 1858)	Oliveira et al., 2021
Crematogaster Lund, 1831		
	C. abstinens Forel, 1899	AntWeb
	C. amapaensis Kempf, 1960	Kempf, 1960a
	C. brasiliensis Mayr, 1878	Felizardo, 2010
	C. boliviana (Wheeler, 1922)	Kempf, 1960b
	C. crinosa Mayr, 1862	Kempf, 1972
	C. erecta (Mayr, 1866)	Silveira, 2022
	C. levior Longino, 2003	Felizardo, 2010
	C. limata (Smith, 1858)	Silveira, 2022
	C. longispina Emery, 1890	Felizardo, 2010
	C. obscurata Emery, 1895	Kempf, 1972
	C. stollii Forel, 1885	AntWeb
	C. sotobosque Longino, 2003	AntWeb
	C. tenuicula (Forel, 1904)	Silveira, 2022
Cyphomyrmex Mayr, 1862		
	C. laevigatus Weber, 1938	Damasceno et al., 2024
	C. rimosus (Spinola, 1851)	Kempf, 1972
	C. transversus Emery, 1894	Lod, 2026
Daceton Perty, 1833		

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	D. armigerum (Latreille, 1802)	Kempf, 1972
Lachnomyrmex Wheeler, 1910		
	L. pilosus Weber, 1950	Feitosa and Brandao, 2008
Megalomyrmex Forel, 1885		
	M. bituberculatus (Fabricius, 1798)	Kempf, 1972
	M. incisus Smith, 1947	Ferreira et al., 2023; Damasceno et al., 2024
	M. leoninus Forel, 1885	AntWeb
Monomorium Mayr, 1855		
	M. floricola (Forel, 1893)	Sá, 2013; Nascimento, 2019
	M. pharaonis (Mayr, 1855)	Sá, 2013; Nascimento, 2019
Mycetophylax Emery, 1913		
	M. bigibbosus (Emery, 1894)	Kempf, 1972
Myrmicocrypta Smith, 1860		
	M. bucki Sosa-Calvo & Schultz, 2010	Sosa-Calvo and Schultz, 2010
Nesomyrmex Wheeler, 1910		
	N. pleuriticus (Kempf, 1959)	Kempf, 1960a; 1972
	N. spininodis (Mayr, 1887)	AntWeb
Ochetomyrmex Mayr, 1878		
	O. semipolitus Mayr, 1878	Kempf, 1972
Octostruma Forel, 1912		
	Octostruma sp.	Oliveira et al., 1995
Pheidole Westwood, 1839		
	P. biconstricta Mayr, 1870	Kempf, 1972
	P. fallax Maio, 1870	Kempf, 1972
	P. jelskii Mayr, 1884	Damasceno et al., 2024
	P. mamore Mann, 1916	AntWeb
	P. radoszkowskii Mayr, 1884	Kempf, 1972
	P. vorax (Fabricius, 1804)	Damasceno et al., 2024
Pogonomyrmex Mayr, 1868		
	P. naegelii Emery, 1878	AntWeb
Procryptocerus Emery, 1887		
	P. attenuatus (Smith, 1876)	AntWeb
	P. hylaeus Kempf, 1951	Leitão et al., 2025
	P. paleatus Emery, 1896	Kempf, 1960a
	P. subpilosus (Smith, 1860)	AntWeb
Sericomyrmex Mayr, 1865		
	S. mayri Forel, 1912	AntWeb
Solenopsis Westwood, 1840		
	S. altinodis Forel, 1912	AntWeb
	S. saevissima (Smith, 1855)	Reis and Souto, 2011; Sá, 2013; Nascimento, 2019
	S. geminata (Fabricius, 1804)	Martins and Souto, 2021
	S. globularia (Smith, 1858)	Sá, 2013
Strumigenys Smith, 1860		
	S. ascita Bolton, 2000	Bolton, 2000
	S. cordovensis Mayr, 1887	Kempf, 1972

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	S. denticulata Mayr, 1887	INPA
	S. elongata Roger, 1863	INPA
	S. louisianae Roger, 1863	Barros et al., 2021a
	S. perparva Brown, 1958	Bolton, 2000
	S. schulzi Emery, 1894	Damasceno et al., 2024
	S. subedentata Mayr, 1887	De Albuquerque et al., 2021
	S. stenotes (Bolton, 2000)	Bolton, 2000
	S. villiersi (Perrault, 1986)	Antweb
	S. vilhenai Bolton, 2000	Antweb
Trachymyrmex Forel, 1893		
	Trachymyrmex sp.	Oliveira et al., 1995
Wasmannia Forel, 1893		
	W. auropuctata (Roger, 1863)	Nascimento, 2019
	W. scrobifera Kempf, 1961	INPA
Paraponerinae		
Paraponera Smith, 1858		
	P. clavata (Fabricius, 1775)	Kempf, 1972
Ponerinae		
Anochetus Mayr, 1861		
	A. bispinosus (Smith, 1858)	Kempf, 1972
	A. neglectus Emery, 1894	INPA
Centromyrmex Mayr, 1866		
	C. brachycola (Roger, 1861)	AntWeb
	C. gigas Forel, 1911	AntWeb
Cryptopone Emery, 1893		
	C. guianensis (Weber, 1939)	AntWeb
Discothyrea Roger, 1863		
	Discothyrea sp	Oliveira et al., 1995
Ectatomma Smith, 1858		
	Ectatomma sp.	Oliveira et al., 1995
Gnamptogenys Roger, 1863		
	G. lanei Kempf, 1960	Kempf, 1960a
Heteroponera Mayr, 1887		
	Heteroponera sp.	Oliveira et al., 1995; Reis and Souto, 2011
Hypoponera Santschi, 1938		
	H. opaciceps (Mayr, 1887)	Kempf, 1972
Leptogenys Roger, 1861		
	L. unistimulosa Roger, 1863	Kempf, 1972
Mayaponera Schmidt & Shattuck, 2014		
	M. constricta (Mayr, 1884)	AntWeb
Neoponera Emery, 1901		
	N. apicalis (Latreille, 1802)	Kempf, 1972; MacKay and MacKay, 2010
	N. bactronica (Fernandes, De Oliveira & Delabie, 2014)	Fernandes et al., 2014
	N. commutata (Roger, 1860)	Kempf, 1972; Troya and Lattke, 2022
	N. crenata (Roger, 1861)	Kempf, 1972; MacKay and MacKay, 2010
	N. curvinodis (Forel, 1899)	Fernandes et al., 2014

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	N. foetida (Linnaeus, 1758)	Kempf, 1972
	N. inversa (Smith, 1858)	AntWeb
	N. mashpi Troya & Lattke, 2022	Troya and Lattke, 2022
	N. oberthueri (Emery, 1890)	Kempf, 1972; MacKay and MacKay, 2010
	N. obscuricornis (Emery, 1890)	Kempf, 1972
	N. unidentata Mayr, 1862	Damasceno et al., 2024
	N. striatinodis (Emery, 1890)	AntWeb
	N. villosa (Fabricius, 1804)	AntWeb
Odontomachus Latreille, 1804		
	O. bauri Emery, 1892	AntWeb
	O. affinis Guérin-Méneville, 1844	Kempf, 1959
	O. caelatus Brown, 1976	AntWeb
	O. haematodus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Kempf, 1959; 1972
	O. hastatus (Fabricius, 1804)	Kempf, 1960a; 1972
	O. laticeps Roger, 1861	Kempf, 1972
	O. panamensis Forel, 1899	Brown, 1976
	O. opaciventris Forel, 1899	Kempf, 1959
Pachycondyla Smith, 1858		
	P. crassinoda (Latreille, 1802)	AntWeb
	P. harpax (Fabricius, 1804)	AntWeb
Platythyrea Roger, 1863		
	P. sinuata (Roger, 1860)	Kempf, 1972; Brandao, 1991
Pseudoponera Emery, 1900		
	P. stigma (Fabricius, 1804)	Damasceno et al., 2024
Wadeura Weber, 1939		
	W. guianensis Weber, 1939	MacKay and MacKay, 2010
Formicinae		
Brachymyrmex Mayr, 1868		
	B. coactus Mayr, 1887	AntWeb
	B. heeri Forel, 1874	Damasceno et al., 2024
Camponotus Mayr, 1861		
	C. atriceps (Smith, 1858)	Kempf, 1959; 1972; Hashmi, 1973
	C. blandus (Smith, 1858)	AntWeb
	C. coloratus Forel, 1904	Santos and Sobrinho, 2025
	C. chartifex (Smith, 1860)	Fernández, 2002
	C. coruscus (Smith, 1862)	AntWeb
	C. eurynotus Forel, 1907	Kempf, 1960a; 1972
	C. femoratus (Fabricius, 1804)	Kempf, 1959; 1972
	C. latangulus Roger, 1863	Kempf, 1959; 1972
	C. lenkoi Kempf, 1960	Kempf, 1960a
	C. leydigi Forel, 1886	Kempf, 1960a; 1972
	C. nidulans (Smith, 1860)	Fernández, 2002
	C. rapax (Fabricius, 1804)	AntWeb
	C. senex (Smith, 1858)	AntWeb

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	C. sexguttatus (Fabricius, 1793)	Nascimento, 2019
	C. urichi Forel, 1899	Kempf, 1960a; 1972
	C. vittatus (Forel, 1904)	Sá, 2013
Gigantiops Roger, 1863		
	G. destructor (Fabricius, 1804)	Kempf and Lenko, 1968; Kempf, 1972
Nylanderia Emery, 1906		
	Nylanderia sp	Sá, 2013
Paratrechina Motschoulsky, 1863		
	P. longicornis (Latreille, 1802)	Sá, 2013; Nascimento, 2019
Pseudomyrmecinae		
Pseudomyrmex Lund, 1831		
	P. browni Kempf, 1967	Kempf, 1967; Brandão et al., 2010
	P. concolor (Smith, 1860)	Pacheco Junior, 2016; Pacheco Junior and Del-Claro, 2021
	P. filiformis (Fabricius, 1804)	Kempf, 1960a
	P. godmani (Forel, 1899)	Kempf, 1967; Brandão et al., 2010
	P. gracilis (Fabricius, 1804)	Kempf, 1959; 1972
	P. laevifrons Ward, 1989	Ward, 2017
	P. malignus (Wheeler, 1921)	Ward, 1999
	P. penetrator (Smith, 1877)	Ward, 1999
	P. pupa (Forel, 1911)	Kempf, 1960a; 1972
	P. subater (Wheeler & Mann, 1914)	AntWeb
	P. simplex (Smith, 1877)	AntWeb
	P. tenuis (Fabricius, 1804)	Kempf, 1972
	P. termitarius (Smith, 1855)	Kempf, 1960a
	P. triplaridis (Forel, 1904)	Ward, 1999
	P. unicolor (Smith, 1855)	Kempf, 1960a; 1972
	P. viduus (Smith, 1858)	Ward, 1999
	P. vinneni (Forel, 1906)	AntWeb
Dolichoderinae		
Azteca Forel, 1878		
	Azteca sp.	Oliveira et al., 1995
Dorymyrmex Mayr, 1866		
	D. goeldii Forel, 1904	AntWeb
	D. brunneus Forel, 1908	AntWeb
Dolichoderus Lund, 1831		
	D. attelaboides (Fabricius, 1775)	Kempf, 1959; 1972
	D. bidens (Linnaeus, 1758)	Barros et al., 2021b
	D. bispinosus (Olivier, 1792)	Kempf, 1959; 1972
	D. decollatus Smith, 1858	Kempf, 1959; 1972
	D. fernandezi Mackay, 1993	Mackay, 1993
	D. ferrugineus Forel, 1903	Kempf, 1960a; 1972
	D. gagates Emery, 1890	Kempf, 1960a; 1972; Mackay, 1993
	D. imitator Emery, 1894	AntWeb
	D. lutosus (Smith, 1858)	Kempf, 1972

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	D. quadridenticulatus (Roger, 1862)	Kempf, 1960a; 1972
	D. septemspinosus Emery, 1894	Kempf, 1960a; 1972
	D. tristis Mann, 1916	Mackay, 1993
Gracilidris Wild & Cuezzo, 2006		
	G. pombero Wild & Cuezzo, 2006	AntWeb
Iridomyrmex Mayr, 1862		
	Iridomyrmex sp.	Oliveira et al., 1995
Linepithema Mayr, 1866		
	L. humile (Mayr, 1868)	Nascimento, 2019
Tapinoma Foerster, 1850		
	T. melanocephalum Fabricius, 1793	Nascimento, 2019; Teixeira et al., 2025
Technomyrmex Mayr, 1872		
	T. vitiensis Mann, 1921	Barros et al., 2022
Dorylinae		
Acanthostichus Mayr, 1887		
	A. femoralis Kusnezov, 1962	AntWeb
	A. fuscipennis Emery, 1895	MacKay, 1996
	A. quadratus Emery, 1895	AntWeb
Cheliomyrmex Mayr, 1870		
	C. morosus (Smith, 1859)	Kempf, 1960a
Eciton Latreille, 1804		
	E. burchellii (Westwood, 1842)	Kempf, 1959
	E. drepanophorum Smith, 1858	Kempf, 1959; 1972
	E. hamatum (Fabricius, 1782)	Kempf, 1959; 1972
	E. setigaster Borgmeier, 1953	Kempf, 1959; 1972
	E. vagans (Olivier, 1792)	Kempf, 1972; Watkins, 1976
Labidus Jurine, 1807		
	L. coecus (Latreille, 1802)	Kempf, 1960a; 1972; Watkins, 1976
	L. praedator (Smith, 1858)	Kempf, 1959; 1972; Watkins, 1976
	L. truncatidens (Santschi, 1920)	Kempf, 1960a; 1972; Watkins, 1976
Neivamyrmex Borgmeier, 1940		
	N. emersoni (Wheeler, 1921)	AntWeb
	N. falcifer (Emery, 1900)	Kempf, 1959; 1972; Watkins, 1976
	N. halidaii (Shuckard, 1840)	Kempf, 1960a; 1972; Watkins, 1976
	N. walkerii (Westwood, 1842)	Kempf, 1960a; 1972; Watkins, 1976
Nomamyrmex Borgmeier, 1936		
	N. hartigii (Westwood, 1842)	Kempf, 1960a; 1972; Watkins, 1976

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Ectatomminae		
Ectatomma Smith, 1858		
	E. brunneum Smith, 1858	Kempf, 1959; 1972
	E. lugens Emery, 1894	Kempf, 1959; 1972
	E. tuberculatum (Olivier, 1792)	Kempf, 1959; 1972
Gnamptogenys Roger, 1863		
	G. annulata (Mayr, 1887)	Kempf, 1960a; 1972; Camacho et al., 2020
	G. concinna (Smith, 1858)	Delabie et al., 2010
Heteroponera Mayr, 1887		
	H. dentinodis (Mayr, 1887)	Kempf, 1972; Feitosa, 2011
Holcoponera Mayr, 1887		
	H. pleurodon (Emery, 1896)	Kempf, 1960a; 1972
Poneracantha Emery, 1897		
	P. lanei (Kempf, 1960)	Kempf, 1972; Camacho et al., 2020
	P. triangularis (Mayr, 1887)	AntWeb

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