Zootaxa 2052: 1–31 (2009)
www.mapress.com/zootaxa/

Article

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
ZOOTAXA
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

Revision of the fungus-growing ant genera *Mycetophylax* Emery and *Paramycetophylax* Kusnezov rev. stat., and description of *Kalathomyrmex* n. gen. (Formicidae: Myrmicinae: Attini)

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Abstract

Based on the morphology of workers, gynes and males, we revise the taxonomy of nominal taxa traditionally included by authors in the fungus-growing ant genus *Mycetophylax*. Our results indicate that *Mycetophylax* Emery (*Myrmicocrypta brittoni* Wheeler, 1907, type species, by designation of Emery, 1913; junior synonym of *Cyphomyrmex conformis* Mayr, 1884 by Kempf, 1962) includes *M. conformis*, *M. simplex* (Emery, 1888), and *M. morschi* (Emery, 1888) **new combination** (formerly in *Cyphomyrmex*), with several synonymies. *Mycetophylax bruchi* (Santschi, 1916) does not belong to the same genus and is diagnosed, in addition to other characters, by a psammophore arising at the anterior margin of the clypeus. For this species we are resurrecting from synonymy *Paramycetophylax* Kusnezov, 1956 (*Mycetophylax bruchi* as type species, by original designation, with *M. cristulatus* as its **new synonym**). *Myrmicocrypta emeryi* Forel, 1907 is the only attine in which females lack the median clypeal seta and have the antennal insertion areas very much enlarged and anteriorly produced, with the psammophore setae arising from the middle of the clypeus and not at its anterior margin as in *Paramycetophylax*. Notwithstanding its inclusion in *Mycetophylax* by recent authors, it is here recognized as belonging to a hitherto undescribed, thus far monotypic genus, *Kalathomyrmex* **new genus** (*Myrmicocrypta emeryi* as its type species, here designated). We redescribe workers, gynes and males of all species in the

Accepted by J. Longino: 16 Feb. 2009; published: 25 Mar. 2009