

Two New Species of the *strigatus* Species Complex of the Ant Genus *Cyphomyrmex* (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) from Costa Rica and Panamá

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Abstract.—The *strigatus* species complex is defined as those workers and females of *Cyphomyrmex* in which the preocular carina extends back to the vertex, delimiting the lateral margin of a depressed concave scrobe. The mandibles have 6 or more teeth and there is a single medial pronotal tubercle. The complex was previously reported only in South America, especially southeastern Brasil and northern Argentina. Two **new species** were found in Central America: *C. andersoni* from Costa Rica, and *C. snellingi* from Panamá. *Cyphomyrmex andersoni* resembles *C. quebradae*, but can be separated as the hind femur is longer than the head capsule (shorter in *C. quebradae*). It can be differentiated from the similar *C. bruchi* as the mesosomal tubercles are distinct (indistinct in *C. bruchi*). *Cyphomyrmex snellingi* has the frontovertexal corners lobate and somewhat projecting posteriorly. It is most similar to *C. faunulus*, but can be easily distinguished as the anterior mesonotal tubercle is not more developed than the other tubercles (much larger than the others in *C. faunulus*).

Resumen.—El complejo *strigatus* del género *Cyphomyrmex* se caracteriza porque las hembras y obreras presentan una carina preocular que se extiende posteriormente hasta el vertex y delimita la margen lateral de un escrobo antenal deprimido y cóncavo. Estas hormigas poseen mandíbulas con 6 o más dientes, y un sólo tubérculo pronotal mesial. El complejo *strigatus* se conocía solo de Suramérica, especialmente el sureste de Brasil y norte de Argentina. Dos **nuevas especies** fueron halladas en América Central: *C. andersoni* de Costa Rica, y *C. snellingi* de Panamá. *Cyphomyrmex andersoni* es similar a *C. quebradae*, pero se diferencia porque el fémur posterior es más largo que la cápsula cefálica (más corto en *C. quebradae*). A su vez, *C. andersoni* puede ser diferenciada de *C. bruchi* porque los tubérculos mesosomales son distinguibles (no distinguibles en *C. bruchi*). *Cyphomyrmex snellingi* tiene las esquinas frontovertexales lobosas y algo proyectadas posteriormente. Esta especie es más similar a *C. faunulus*, de la cual puede ser distinguida fácilmente por el tubérculo mesonotal anterior no tan desarrollado.

The ant genus *Cyphomyrmex* belongs to the New World fungus growing ants of the tribe Attini, and presently contains 40 species (Bolton et al. 2007). The genus is divided into two species complexes, the *strigatus* complex (Kempf 1964) and the *rimosus* complex (Kempf 1965; Snelling and Longino 1992). *Cyphomyrmex* workers and females are easily recognized, as the frontal carinae form a shield on the dorsum of the

head, which covers most of the head. The mesosoma has a series of pairs of blunt tubercles in nearly all species. The first opisthogastral tergum* (see glossary in Serna and Mackay 2010) lacks tubercles. Most surfaces are dull and without sculpture; the hairs are mostly limited to appressed, often scale-like setae that are nearly always restricted to the gaster and the head.