

Tribus	Pheidolini	Protomognathus Wheeler, 1905 (3)
	<i>Aphaenogaster</i> Mayr, 1853	<i>P. americanus</i> (Emery, 1895)
	<i>Nothidris</i> Ettershank, 1966	
	<i>Pheidole</i> Westwood, 1841	
Tribus	Crematogastrini	Tetramoriini
	<i>Crematogaster</i> Lund, 1831	<i>Anergates</i> Forel, 1874
Tribus	Solenopsidini	<i>A. atratus</i> (Schenck, 1852)
	<i>Monomorium</i> Mayr, 1855	<i>Rhopotromyrmex</i> Mayr, 1901
	<i>M. noualhieri</i> (Emery, 1895)	<i>R. mayri</i> Forel, 1912
	<i>M. salomonis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>R. schmitzi</i> (Forel, 1910)
	<i>M. subnitidum</i> Emery, 1895	Strongylognathus Mayr, 1853
	<i>Megalomyrmex</i> Forel, 1884	<i>S. testaceus</i> (Schenck, 1852)
	<i>Solenopsis</i> Westwood, 1841	Teleutomyrmex Kutter, 1950
Tribus	Leptothoracini	<i>T. schneideri</i> Kutter, 1950
	<i>Leptothorax</i> Mayr, 1855	Tetramorium Mayr, 1855
	Subgenus <i>Leptothorax</i> Mayr, 1855	<i>T. microgyna</i> Santschi, 1918
	(BINGHAM 1903; SMITH 1950)	<i>T. parasiticum</i> Bolton, 1980
	<i>L. acervorum</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	
	<i>L. faberi</i> Buschinger, 1982	Dacetini
	<i>L. gredleri</i> Mayr, 1855	<i>Serrastruma</i> Brown, 1948
	<i>L. muscorum</i> (Nylander, 1846)	<i>Strumigenys</i> Smith, 1860
	<i>L. muscorum</i> auct. (1)	
	Subgenus <i>Myrafant</i> Smith, 1950	Tribus Attini
	<i>L. duloticus</i> Wesson, 1937	<i>Acromyrmex</i> Mayr, 1865
	<i>L. longispinosus</i> Roger, 1863	<i>Cyphomyrmex</i> Mayr, 1862
	<i>L. minutissimus</i> Smith, 1942	<i>Sericomyrmex</i> Mayr, 1865
	<i>Doronomyrmex</i> Kutter, 1945	Dolichoderinae
	<i>D. goesswaldi</i> (Kutter, 1967)	<i>Bothriomyrmex</i> Emery, 1869
	<i>D. kutteri</i> (Buschinger, 1965)	<i>Conomyrma</i> Forel, 1913
	<i>D. pacis</i> Kutter, 1945	<i>C. bureni</i> Trager, 1988
	<i>D. pocahontas</i> Buschinger, 1979 (2)	<i>C. medeis</i> Trager, 1988
	<i>Formicoxenus</i> Mayr, 1855	<i>Tapinoma</i> Foerster, 1850
	<i>Harpagoxenus</i> Forel, 1893	Formicinae
	<i>H. canadensis</i> Smith, 1939	<i>Anoplolepis</i> Santschi, 1917
	<i>H. sublaevis</i> (Nylander, 1848)	<i>Camponotus</i> Mayr, 1861
	<i>H. zaisanicus</i> Pisarski, 1963	<i>Formica</i> Linnaeus, 1758
	<i>Chalepoxenus</i> Menozzi, 1922	Subgenus <i>Formica</i> Linnaeus, 1758
	<i>C. brunneus</i> Cagniant, 1985	(Forel, 1913)
	<i>C. insubricus</i> Kutter, 1950	<i>F. aquilonia</i> Yarrow, 1955
	<i>C. kutteri</i> Cagniant, 1973	<i>F. dirksi</i> Wing, 1949
	<i>C. muellerianus</i> (Finzi, 1921)	<i>F. lugubris</i> Zetterstedt, 1840
	<i>C. siciliensis</i> Kutter, 1973	<i>F. rufa</i> Linnaeus, 1758
	<i>Epimyrma</i> Emery, 1915	<i>F. talbotae</i> Wilson, 1977
	<i>E. adlerzi</i> Douwes et al., 1988	Subgenus <i>Serviformica</i> Forel, 1913
	<i>E. algiriana</i> Cagniant, 1968	Subgenus <i>Raptiformica</i> Forel, 1913
	<i>E. bernardi</i> Espadaler, 1982	Subgenus <i>Coptoformica</i> Müller, 1923
	<i>E. corsica</i> (Emery, 1895)	<i>Lasius</i> Fabricius, 1804
	<i>E. kraussei</i> Emery, 1915	<i>L. fuliginosus</i> (Latreille, 1798)
	<i>E. ravouxi</i> (André, 1896)	<i>L. niger</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
	<i>E. stumperi</i> Kutter, 1950	<i>L. umbratus</i> (Nylander, 1846)
	<i>Myrmoxenus</i> Ruzsky, 1902	Myrmecocystus Wesmael, 1838
	<i>M. gordiagini</i> Ruzsky, 1902	Plagiolepis Mayr, 1861

The taxonomy of many ant groups is presently under revision. In particular the position of the parasitic genera and species with respect to their more or less closely related host groups is seriously debated. In the tribe Leptothoracini to which I refer much in this paper, clearly a number of paraphyletic taxa exist. There is substantial evidence that the subgenera *Leptothorax* s. str. (with its parasitic genera *Doronomyrmex*, *Harpagoxenus*, and with *Formicoxenus*) and *Myrafant* (with its parasite genera *Epimyrma*, *Myrmoxenus*, *Chalepoxenus*, *Protomognathus*) constitute two separate evolutionary entities. A formal reorganization of the group, however, is as yet problematical because the position of several other subgenera of *Leptothorax* remains unclear.