7. The process of claim 1, further comprising the step of contacting said polyalkylated benzene with additional benzene in the presence of a transalkylation catalyst to produce additional monoalkylated benzene.

8. The process of claim 7, wherein said transalkylation catalyst comprises at least one crystalline molecular sieve selected from the group consisting of zeolite Beta, zeolite Y, mordenite, an MCM-22 family material, and mixtures thereof.

9. The process of claim 8, wherein said MCM-22 family material has an X-ray diffraction pattern including d-spacing maxima at 12.4±0.25, 6.9±0.15, 3.57±0.07 and 3.42±0.07 Angstroms.

10. The process of claim 8, wherein said zeolite Y includes Ultrastable Y (USY) and Rare earth exchanged Y (REY).

11. The process of claim 8, wherein said mordenite includes TEA-mordenite.

12. The process of claim 1, wherein said binder is a synthetic or naturally occurring inorganic material selected from the group consisting of alumina, clay, silica ~~and/or~~ and metal oxides.

13. A process for producing a monoalkylated benzene comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting benzene with an alkylating agent in the presence of a catalyst composition under effective alkylation conditions to form said monoalkylated benzene and polyalkylated benzene, said catalyst composition comprising seeded MCM-56 and a binder selected from the group consisting of alumina, clay, silica and/or metal oxides, wherein the crystal/binder weight ratio in said catalyst composition is from about 20/80 to about 80/20, wherein said polyalkylated benzene comprises dialkylated benzene and trialkylated benzene, and the weight ratio of trialkylated benzene to dialkylated benzene is in the range from about 0.08 to about 0.12; and

(b) contacting said polyalkylated benzene with additional benzene in the presence of a transalkylation catalyst to produce additional monoalkylated benzene, wherein