The gender and derivation of genus-group names in Mymaridae and Mymarommatidae (Hymenoptera)

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Abstract. The gender and derivation of 181 genus-group names of Mymaridae and 6 of Mymarommatidae are given, excluding homonyms, unnecessary replacement names, and unjustified emendations, which are listed separately. Three genera are removed here from the Mymaridae: Metanthemus Girault, 1928 is transferred to Aphelinidae, Allomymar Kieffer, 1913 probably belongs to the Aphelinidae but its type needs to be located to verify this placement, and Shillingsworthia Girault, 1920 is a hypothetical concept, excluded from zoological nomenclature. Enneagmus Yoshimoto, 1975, an extinct genus with 3-segmented tarsi, is transferred from Trichogrammatidae to Mymaridae. A summary of 19 family-group names is provided.

Nomenclature, generic names, gender, derivation, Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea, Mymaridae, Mymarommatidae, worldwide

INTRODUCTION

I am pleased to dedicate this paper to Zdeněk Bouček. I first met Zdeněk in 1978 while visiting The Natural History Museum, London, to have some specimens of Chalcidoidea identified for a biological control of weeds project. At the time I was also considering further studies in systematics. I was interested in Chalcidoidea, particularly Mymaridae and Chalcididae, but was unsure of which group to choose for study. When I asked Zdeněk about it he suggested that Mymaridae was the better group to study because “there were many new discoveries to be made there compared to Chalcididae”. I followed his advice and, despite my frustration with their small size and taxonomic complexity, I am still working on them and continue to make many new discoveries, as he predicted. Over the years I got to know Zdeněk much better and I greatly respect his knowledge of languages.

Most of the genus-group names listed below are derived from ancient Greek and latinized in accordance with the ICZN (1999). Authors of old often had a good working knowledge of Latin and Greek but this is less frequently so today, at least in North America. Other languages are now also used to name taxa. The meaning of the names often reflect some morphological feature of the taxon or the location or habitat in which the taxon was collected. About 30 of the taxa are named after individual persons of note or of importance to the describer. Because the meaning of a name may help one to remember a taxon better, often by highlighting some supposedly distinctive feature, I attempted to determine the derivation for all the genus-group names of Mymaridae. Unfortunately, relatively few authors gave the derivation of the names they coined so my explanations are sometimes assumptions based on my knowledge of the genera themselves. In a few cases, the author’s reason for proposing the name remains a mystery. Where the author gave the original Greek word with a different spelling from that given here, I also give his spelling and the citation. Dalla Torre (1898) is a good source of information for the Greek spelling of 20 nominal genera of Mymaridae.
(then classified as Mymarinae in the Proctotrupidae). Brown (1956) is an indispensable reference for determining the meaning of Latin and Greek words. Hopper (1959) was also a useful source for checking some Greek spellings. Article 30 of the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999) is followed, where applicable, for genus groups names. Only the original Greek word(s) from which the scientific names were derived are given, not the entire Greek spelling of the name. Names in bold italics are currently recognized as valid genera; the remainder are currently treated as synonyms.

I compiled and checked my list of names and references independently from Noyes (2002) but then checked them against his database for omissions and discrepancies. A total of 181 genus-group names are listed for the Mymaridae, excluding homonyms, unjustified emendations, unnecessary replacement names, and any misspellings I found, which are listed separately. About 40% of the genus-group names are subjective synonyms, partly reflecting the difficult taxonomy and changing concepts in the family but also the very incomplete world knowledge that most workers had when describing “new” genera. The Mymarommatidae includes six generic names; all but one are currently treated as synonyms. Family group names applied to the Mymaridae and Mymarommatidae are listed separately.

SYSTEMATICS

Genus group names of Mymaridae


Acmotemnus Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 20. Masculine, acme (άκμη) = apex, peak, point, edge + temno (τέμνω) = cut, divide. Referring to the clear, oblique hairless line on the forewing that arises at the apex of the venation and appears to divide the wing in two.

Agalmopolynema Ogloblin, 1960a: 2. Neuter, agalma (αγαλμα) = glory, delight, honor + Polynema. Perhaps referring to the ochreous yellow body colour or perhaps to Ogloblin’s delight at discovering a species that seemed to represent a new group. Subgenus of Barypolyzema. Raised to generic status by Fidalgo (1988).


Alalinda Huber [in Huber et Lin], 1999: 33. Feminine, ala (Spanish) = wing + linda (Spanish) = pretty. Referring to the patterned forewing. Subgenus of Camiptopteroides.

Alaptus Westwood, 1839: 79. Masculine, aaptos (ααπτος) = untouchable [Dalla Torre (1898) gives two other derivations, both likely incorrect, given their meaning, namely, “not to lap” and “to pillage”, respectively]. Referring to the minute body size. Westwood placed an “l” after the second letter, probably for ease of pronunciation.

Allanagrus Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 22. Masculine, allos (αλλος) = other, different + Anagrus. Similar to Anagrus but different.


Anagroidea Girault, 1915: 164. Feminine, Anagrus + eidos (ειδος) = shape, form, resembling, like. In the form of Anagrus.

Anagrus Haliday, 1833: 346. Masculine, ana (ανα) = along, over, above + agros (αγρος) = field, land. Species of Anagrus are commonly collected in open land such as fields.

Anaphes Haliday, 1833: 346. Masculine (not neuter as stated in China, 1965), Anaphes (αναφης) = impalpable. Referring to the small body size.


**Apoxypteron Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 26.** Neuter, apo taxis (ἀποξοσ) = to taper off + pteron (πτερόν) = wing. Referring to the narrow, tapered and pointed wings.

**Arescon Walker, 1846: 50.** Masculine, areskos (ἀρεσκω) = to please, give satisfaction. Referring to the pleasing appearance of the wasp, or perhaps the author’s pleasure in discovering it.

**Australanaphes Ogloblin, 1962: 49.** Masculine, australis = southern + *Mymar*. Named after the southern hemisphere country (Australia) in which the species was collected.


**Babaria Hedqvist, 2004.** Feminine, Babur + -ia = pertaining to. Named after Z.M. Babur (1483–1530), founder of the Mughal dynasty in India.


**Borneomymar Huber, 2002: 45.** Neuter, proper name + *Mymar*. Named after the island (Borneo) where the type species was collected.

**Boudiennyla Girault, 1937: 2.** Feminine, proper name + -ia = pertaining to. Named after Sergey M. Budyonnyi (1883–1973), a commader of bolshevik calvary troops in the Russian civil war (1917–1924).

**Bruchomymar Ogloblin, 1939: 218.** Feminine, proper name + *Mymar*. Named after the Argentinian (originally German) entomologist Carlos Bruch (1869–1943), who worked at the Natural History Museum and University of La Plata.

**Caenonymyr Yoshimoto, 1990: 49.** Neuter, kainos (καινός) = recent, new + *Mymar*. Referring to its status as a new genus from the New World.

**Calloedicopus Ogloblin, 1955b: 377.** Masculine, kalos (κάλλος) = beauty + *Dicopus*. Presumably referring to the more beautiful appearance compared to *Dicopus*.

**Campoptera Förster, 1856: 116.** Feminine, kamptos (καμπτός) [καμπτός in Förster (1856)] = bent, curved + pteron (πτερόν) = wing. Referring to the curved forewing.

**Campopteroides Viggiani, 1974a: 3.** Feminine, *Campoptera* + eidos (εἶδος) = shape, form, resembling, like. In the form of *Campoptera*.

**Caraphractus Walker, 1846: 50.** Masculine, kara (κάρα) = head, top + phraktos (φρακτός) = fenced in. Perhaps referring to the distinct trabeulae that border the vertex, thus enclosing it.


**Ceratanaphes Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 29.** Masculine, keras (κέρας) = horn + *Anaphes*. Referring to the forward prolongation of the face.

**Chaetonymyr Ogloblin, 1946: 277.** Neuter, chaete (χαίτη) = long hair, mane + *Mymar*. Referring to the very long mesosomal setae.

**Chromedicopus Ogloblin, 1955b: 390.** Masculine, chroma (χρώμα) = colour + *Dicopus*. Referring to the coloured funicle segments and the similarity to *Dicopus*. Syn. with *Dicopomorpha* by Yoshimoto (1990).

**Chrysoctonus Mathot, 1966: 224.** Masculine, chryso (χρυσός) = gold + *Ooctonus*. Referring to the yellow body colour and resemblance with *Ooctonus*.

**Clerichus Enoch, 1909: 453.** Masculine, klerikos (κληρικός) = priest, cleric. Presumably referring to the uniform grey colour.

**Clinonymyr Kieffer, 1913a: 100.** Neuter, klinos (κλίνω) = to slope + *Mymar*. Referring to the gaster sloping upward relative to the mesosoma. This was probably an artifact of death in the type specimen (which may be lost). Syn. with *Anaphes* by Debauche (1949), perhaps following Ogloblin (1935b) who suggested *Clinonymyr* might be a subgenus of *Anaphes*.

Congolia Ghesquière, 1942: 320. Feminine, proper name + -ia = pertaining to. Named after the country (Congo) in which the species was collected. Syn. with Camptoptera by Debauche (1949).

Cosmocomoidea Howard, 1908: 68. Feminine, Cosmoca + eidos (εἶδος) = shape, form, resembling, like. In the form of Cosmocoma (see derivation below). Syn. with Gonatocerus by Bouček & Graham (1972).

Cremonymyar Ogloblin, 1952: 120. Neuter, kremnos (κρημνός) [κρημύς = suspended, in Ogloblin (1952)] = precipice, overhanging wall + Mymar. Referring to the prominent, overhanging lateral carinae on the propodeum.


Dicopus Enock, 1909: 455. Masculine, di- (δι) = two, double + kope (κόπη) = oar. The forewing is oar-shaped, hence "two-oared".


Enaesius Enock, 1909: 456. Masculine, enaios (ἐναίος) = in good sense. [Also, name of a Greek bullfighter who changed his name to Enasius when he arrived in Rome. Other historical or mythical persons were also named Enasius]. Treated as subgenus of Erythmelus by Debauche (1948). Syn. (implied) with Erythmelus by Graham (1982). Relevance unknown.

Enneagmus Yoshimoto, 1975: 512. Masculine, ennea (ἐννέα) = nine + agmos (ἀγμός) = break, fracture [perhaps should correctly have been agmatos = fragment]. Referring to the apparently 9-segmented antennae. I examined the holotype and a digital image of it. I found that despite the 3-segmented tarsi Enneagmus definitely belongs to the Mymaridae because of the widely spaced toruli and antennal structure, the funicle 4-segmented, without anelli, and clava 1-segmented [not 3-segmented as stated in original description].


Efoeaersteria Mathot, 1966: 231. Feminine, eo (ἐώς) = early, east + proper name + -ia = pertaining to. Named after the German entomologist Arnold Förster (1810–1884), who worked in a high school in Aachen.

Enyxymar Perkins, 1912: 26. Neuter, eo (ἐώς) = early, east + Mymar. Perhaps referring to the collection locality (Java) which is in the far east relative to Hawaii, where Perkins was based. Syn. with Camptoptera by Huber & Lin (1999).


Erythmelus Enock, 1909: 454. Masculine, erythros (ερυθρός) = red + melos (μέλος) = limb. The type species does not have red limbs; they are brownish or yellowish, but some killing agents may render the limbs reddish (colour lost upon slide-mounting).

Eubroncus Yoshimoto, Kozlov et Trjapitzin, 1972: 879. Masculine, eu (εὖ) = true + bronchos (βρόνχος) = windpipe. Referring to the long, thin, downward-projecting mandibles, in lateral view resembling a tube projecting from the mouth.

Eucleruchus Ogloblin, 1940: 600. Masculine, eu (εὖ) = true + Cleruchus. Referring to the close similarity to Cleruchus.

**Eustochomorpha** Girault, 1915: 155. Feminine, *Eustochus* + morpha (μορφή) = shape, form. Referring to the 2-segmented clava, as in *Eustochus*.

**Eustochus** Haliday, 1833: 349. Masculine, eu (εὐ) = true + stochos (στόχος) = aim, shot. Probably referring to the long, projecting ovipositor (‘well-aimed’). Dalla Torre (1898) gave the meaning as very capable (bene potens).

**Eutriches** Nees, 1834: 196. Masculine, eu (εὐ) = true + thrix (θριξ) = hair. Referring to the strongly and beautifully fringed wings [ob alas valde et pulchre ciliatas (Nees, 1834)]. Syn. (implied) with *Polynema* by Förster (1847).


**Flabrinus** Rondani, 1877: 180. Masculine, flabra = “puff of air” + -inus = belonging to, pertaining to (Latin suffix -inus). Referring to the ease with which the wasp is carried by wind. Syn. with *Anaphes* by Bouček (1974).


**Ganomymar** De Santis, 1972. Neuter, ganos (γάς) = brightness + *Mymar*. Perhaps referring to the pale yellow body and white clava of the type species. De Santis translated ganos as “clarity”, perhaps to suggest that the genus was clearly a *Mymaridae* despite its short wings.


**Gonatocerus** Nees, 1834: 192. Masculine, genu, gonatos (γονάτος) = knee + keras (κέρας) = horn. Referring to the bowed (knee-like) antenna, which is double geniculate in the female [ob antennae in medio refractas (Nees 1834)].


**Haplochaeta** Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 39. Feminine, haplo (ἱπλός) = simple, plain + chaeto (χαίτη) = hair. Referring to the very long distal macrochaeta on the marginal vein.

**Herulia** Hedqvist, 1962: 103. Feminine, proper name + -ia = pertaining to. Named after the Heruler, a tribe of people that settled in the province of Blekinge, Sweden, where the type specimen was collected. Syn. with *Macrocamptoptera* by Huber & Lin (1999).

**Himopolynema** Taguchi, 1977: 137. Neuter, hima (ἡμι) = dress, garment + *Polynema*. Perhaps referring to the scutellum covering the metanotum, and its similarity to *Polynema*.


**Idiocentrus** Gahan, 1927: 35. Masculine, idios (ἰδιός) = peculiar + kentron (κέντρον) = spike, point. Referring to the elongate ovipositor that extends under the body and past the head.

**Ischioidays** Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 37. Masculine, ischion (ἰσχίον) = hip + dasys (δάσις) = hairy. Referring to the dense tuft of setae dorsally on the hind coxa.

**Kalopolynema** Ogloblin, 1960a: 3. Neuter, kalos (καλός) = beauty + *Polynema*. Presumably referring to the pretty body colour (ochreous yellow), unusual for a *Polynema*.

**Kikiki** Huber et Beardsley, 2000: 66. Feminine, kikiki (Hawaiian) = tiny bit. Referring to the very small body size.

**Krokella** Huber, 1993: 349. Feminine, arbitrary combination of letters + -ella = little. Referring to the large, crocodile-like mandibles of the male.
Neostethynium \textit{Doutt, 1955: 12.} 

Neonarayanella 

Nesetaerus \textit{Doutt, 1955: 12.} 

Neserythmelus 

Narayanella \textit{Westwood, 1879: 585.} 

Mymarilla 

Mymar 

Macalpinia \textit{Leimacis, 1955: 12.} 

Malenotti, 1917: 339. Masculine, meta (172 and described later than the island of New Zealand, and similar to the 3-segmented clava, and described from the New World. Raised to genus by Yoshimoto (1990). 

Masonana \textit{Subba Rao, 1984: 251.} Feminine, kubja (Sanskrit) = dwarf, stumpy. No gender was specified so Article 30.2.4 (ICZN 1999) applies. Referring to the extremely short body. 

Leimacis \textit{Forster, 1847: 208.} Feminine, leimax (λείμαξ) [λείμαξ = meadow. Presumably referring to the collection location, i.e., in fields or pastures. Syn. with \textit{Arescon} by Förster (1856). 

Lymaenon \textit{Walker, 1846: 50.} Masculine, lymeon (λύμεον = destroyer. Presumably referring to the parasitoid way of life that kills its host. Syn. with \textit{Gonatocerus} by Förster (1856). 

Macalpinia \textit{Yoshimoto, 1975: 527.} Feminine, proper name + -ia = pertaining to. Named after the Canadian entomologist Frank Macalpine (1922–) who collected many amber fossils and worked at the Canadian National Collection of Insects, Ottawa. 

Macromamiptoptera \textit{Girault, 1910: 239.} Feminine, makros (μακρός = long + \textit{Camiptoptera}. Referring to the large size compared to \textit{Camiptoptera}. 


Metalaphtus \textit{Malenotti, 1917: 339.} Masculine, meta (μετά) = near, between, among + \textit{Alaptus}. Close to \textit{Alaptus}. Syn. with \textit{Alaptus} by Debauche (1949). 

Mimalaptus \textit{Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 38.} Masculine, mimos (μίμος = imitator + \textit{Alaptus}. Similar to \textit{Alaptus}. 

Mymar \textit{Curtis, 1829: 112.} Neuter, mymar (μύρμηξ) [Aeolian dialect for momar (μομαρ)]. Poetic for momos (μομός = blame, reproach, disgrace. Probably named for the peculiar elongate appendages, especially the oar-like forewing and thread-like hindwing, that makes \textit{Mymar} species so unlike most other Mymaridae. Probably unwittingly, Curtis provided a second, very apt, hidden meaning because the Aeolian spelling is from a peripatetic Greek tribe (hence named after Aeolus, the mythical god of winds) and could therefore refer to the fact that mymarids are easily transported by wind. 

Mymarilla \textit{Westwood, 1879: 585.} Feminine [not neuter as stated in China (1965); article 30.1.3 in ICZN (1999)]. Mymar + -illa (diminutive suffix). Rather like a \textit{Mymar}. 

Myrnecomyvar \textit{Yoshimoto, 1990: 28.} Neuter, myrmex (μυρμήξ) = ant + \textit{Mymar}. The wingless female resembles an ant. 


Neomyrmar \textit{Crawford, 1913: 351.} Neuter, neos (νέος) = new + \textit{Mymar}. Similar to \textit{Mymar} and described from the New World. 


Neserythmelus \textit{Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 40.} Masculine, nesos (νέσος) = island + \textit{Erythemelus}. Described from the island of New Zealand, and similar to \textit{Erythemelus}. 

Nesetaerus \textit{Doutt, 1955: 12.} Masculine, nesos (νέσος) = island + etaerus (έταιρος = companion, comrade. Described from Truk Island (Micronesia), as an 'island companion' when Doutt was collecting there. 

Neomyrmar \textit{Valentine, 1971: 329.} Neuter, nesos (νέσος) = island + \textit{Mymar}. Described from Campbell I. (South of New Zealand). 

Nesopatasson \textit{Valentine, 1971: 327.} Masculine, nesos (νέσος) = island + \textit{Patasson}. Described from Auckland Is. (South of New Zealand), and similar to \textit{Patasson}.

Natomymar Doutt et Yoshimoto, 1970: 293. Neuter, notos (νότος) = south + Mymar. Referring to the very southern collecting locality (South Georgia Is.).


Presumably referring to the small setiferous tubercles laterally on the propodeum.

Octonus Haliday, 1833: 343. Masculine, oon (όον) = egg + ktonos (κτόνος) = killer, murderer. The species parasitize, and therefore kill, insect eggs (as do all Mymaridae).

Palaeoneura Waterhouse, 1915: 537. Feminine, palaes (παλαίς) = ancient + nevron (νεῖρον) = nerve. Referring to the apparently primitive venation.

Palaeopatasson Witsack, 1986: 266. Masculine, palaes (παλαίς) = ancient + Patasson. Referring to the age of the (extinct) genus.


Paracmotemnus Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 42. Masculine, para (παρά) = beside + Acmotemnus. Similar to Acmotemnus in having a long forewing venation.


Platyrnss Yoshimoto, 1990: 79. Masculine, platys (πλάτυς) = flat + frons = front, forehead. Referring to the flattened face.

Platypatasson Ogloblin, 1946: 293. Masculine, platys (πλάτυς) = flat + Patasson. Referring to the very flattened body and similarity with Patasson in the 2-segmented clava. Syn. with Platystethynium by Donev and Huber (2002).


Platystethynium Ogloblin, 1946: 290. Neuter, platys (πλάτυς) = flat + Stethynium. Referring to the very flattened body and similarity with Stethynium in the 3-segmented clava.

Polynema Haliday, 1833: 347. Neuter, polys (πολύς) = many + nema (νήμα) = thread. Presumably referring to the many long setae forming the fringe of each wing.


Protooconus Yoshimoto, 1975: 511. Masculine, protos (πρῶτος) = first + Ooctonus. Referring to the fossil’s age, and the 7-segmented funicle (supposedly close to Ooctonus, which has eight segments).

Pseudanaphes Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 47. Masculine, pseudes (ψευδής) = false + Anaphes. Similar to Anaphes but not the same.

Pseudocleruchus Donev et Huber, 2002: 118. Masculine, pseudes (ψευδής) = false + Cleruchus. Similar to Cleruchus but not the same.


Pterolinononyktera Maláč, 1943: 51. Feminine, pteron (πτερόν) = wing + linon (λίνον) = flaxen thread + onyx (οὖν) = nail. Referring to the peculiar wings, the hind wing being thread or nail-like. Syn. with Mymar by Ancke & Doutt (1961).


Rachistus Förster, 1847: 203. Masculine, rhachis (ῥάχις) = spine, ridge, or keel. Referring to the body sculpture that resembles a coarse rope made of plant fibres.

Rhila Donev, 1989: 79. Feminine, proper name. No gender was specified so Article 30.2.4 (ICZN 1999) applies. Named after the Rhila mountains, Bulgaria, where the species was collected. Syn. with Macracamptoptera by Huber & Lin (1999).

 Richteria Girault, 1920b: 2. Feminine, proper name + -ia = pertaining to. Perhaps named after the German entomologist Paul Richter (1841–1891).

Schizophragma Ogloblin, 1949: 345. Neuter, schistos (σχίστος) = divided + phragma (θράγμα) = wall. Referring to the mesophragma that is deeply notched at the apex.


Stephanodes Enock, 1909: 457. Masculine, stephanos (στέφανος) = wreathed, wreath-like. Perhaps referring to the distinct, shallow depressions outside each ocellus, giving the appearance of a depressed wreath around the ocelli.

Stethynium Enock, 1909: 452. Neuter, stethos (στήθος) = breast + -ion (-ιόν) = diminutive suffix = little. Perhaps referring to the two halves of the posterior scutellum that resemble a small pair of breasts.


Tanyostethium Yoshimoto, 1990: 74. Neuter, tany- (τανυ-) = long + stethos (στήθος) = breast + -ion (-έων) = little. Referring to the long mesosoma.


Triadomerus Yoshimoto, 1975: 508. Masculine, trias (τριάς) = in threes + meros (μέρος) = part, portion. Referring to the 3-segmented clava of the female.


Yungaburra Girault 1933: 5. Feminine, proper name (probably Yidiny). Named after the locality (Yungaburra [probably derived from Janggaburru, Yidiny name for Queensland silver ash tree], Australia) where the species was collected. Subgenus of Anaphes (Huber 1992).

Zelanaphes Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 53. Masculine, proper name (abbreviation) + Anaphes. Named after the country (New Zealand) in which the species was collected, and its similarity in some respects to Anaphes.

Zemicamptoptera Ogoblin et Annecke, 1961: 302. Feminine, zemia (ζημία) = damage, loss + Camptoptera. Referring to the reduced number (loss) of antennal segments in the male compared to Camptoptera sensu stricto. Subgenus of Camptoptera.

Genus-group names of Mymaridae listed by author

Names in bold are genera or subgenera currently considered valid. Names originally proposed as subgenera are indicated as such.


Homonyms, unnecessary replacement names, unjustified emendations, and misspellings

Anaphoidea Enock, 1915: 181. Misspelling of Anaphoidea; not a nomen nudum, as stated in Annecke and Doutt (1961) and Huber (1992).

Callitriche Westwood, 1839: 78. Masculine, kallos (κάλλος) = beauty + thris (θρίς) [genitive: trichos (τρίχος)] = hair. Unjustified emendation of Eutriche Nees [and junior homonym of Callitriche Poli (1791) – Mollusca].

Cosmocoma Förster, 1856: 117, 120. Feminine, kosmos (κόσμος) = ornament, decoration + kome (κόμη) [kome in Förster (1856)] = hair. Perhaps referring to the pattern of setae on the head. Unnecessary replacement name for Polynema Haliday, 1833, not Polynemus Gronov (a fish) (Linné, 1758).

Doricylthus Dalla Torre, 1898: 428. Unjustified emendation of Doricylthus.


Lytops Soyka, 1956: 293. Lapsus for Litus.


Pterocelis Förster, 1856: 144. Feminine, pteron (πτερον) [πτερος in Förster (1856)] = wing + klesis (κλεισις) = klesis in Förster (1856) = bend, curve. Referring to the curved forewing. Unnecessary replacement name for Camptoptera Förster not Camptopteris (a fossil plant).

Rhachistus Dalla Torre, 1898: 429. Unjustified emendation of Rachistus.


Walkerella Dalla Torre, 1898: 425. Unjustified emendation of Valkerella (Walkerella is a genus of Agaonidae).
Names excluded here from Mymaridae

I exclude three genera currently classified in Mymaridae (Noyes 2002), for the reasons provided.

*Allomymar* Kieffer, 1913b: 30. This taxon was described as having the mandibles absent, replaced by hairy lobes, the antennae 7-segmented, tarsi 5-segmented, and wing venation more than half wing length. The only mymarid I know that has the correct combination of mandibular and antennal features would be a species of *Erythmelus* (*Parallelaptera*). But all members of *Erythmelus* have 4-segmented tarsi and the wing venation is much shorter than half the wing length. Therefore *Allomymar* cannot be the same as *Erythmelus*. When I sent the original description to M. Hayat (Aligarh, India) in 1998 for his opinion he suggested that *Allomymar* might be a male specimen of *Encarsia* Förster, 1878 (*Aphelinidae*). Until the type of *Allomymar taitae* Kieffer, 1913, is found the correct family placement of *Allomymar* cannot be ascertained.

*Metanthemus* Girault, 1928: 4. Girault described the only included species as having 5-segmented antenna with a 2 segmented funicle, and placed it in Mymaridae (*Anagrini*). Based on these features it cannot belong to the Mymaridae but rather to the Aphelinidae.

*Shillingsworthia* Girault, 1920b: 2. This is a hypothetical concept (a species from Jupiter) described by Girault to disparage, tongue-in-cheek, his boss, Dr Illingworth. It is excluded from zoological nomenclature [ICZN (1999), article 1.3.1).

**Names of Mymarommatidae**

*Archaeromma* Yoshimoto, 1975: 503. Neuter, archaios (ἀρχαίος = from the beginning, old + omma (ομμα) = eye. Referring to the age of this extinct genus.

*Galloromma* Schlüter, 1978: 74. Neuter, proper name + omma (ομμα) = eye. Named after Gaul (Latin for France) where the fossil was collected. Probably a syn. of *Archaeromma* (Carpenter 1992).

*Palaeomymar* Meunier, 1901: 289. Neuter, palaeos (παλαιός = ancient + *Mymar*. Referring to the age of the genus. *Mymaromma* Girault, 1920b: 38. Neuter, Mymar + omma (ομμα) = eye. A much more likely ending would be -oma (ομα) = signifying condition or having the nature of, i.e. similar to *Mymar*, which means that Girault spelled the scientific name incorrectly. Referring to the similarity with *Mymar*. Syn. with *Palaeomymar* by Doutt (1973).


**Family-group names of Mymaridae and Mymarommatidae**

The first author to use a name explicitly with a different rank is given in brackets. Article 36.1 of the ICZN (1999) nevertheless applies.

*Alaptidae* Perkins (1912); *Alaptinae* [Perkins (1912)]; *Alapterini* [Girault (1929a)]; *Alaptoidea* [Soyka (1949)].

*Anagrinae* Perkins (1912); *Anagrini* [Girault (1929a)].

*Anaphini* Ashmead (1904); *Anaphina* [Schmiedeknecht (1909)].


*Bruchomymarini* Ogloblin (1952).


*Cremnomymarini* Ogloblin (1952).


*Eubroncinae* Yoshimoto et al. (1972).

*Gonatocerinae* Howard and Ashmead (1896); *Gonatocerini* Ashmead [(1904)]; *Gonatocerina* [Schmiedeknecht (1909)]; *Gonatoceridae* [Mani & Saraswat (1973)].

*Lymaenonidae* Ghesquièrè (1942); *Lymaenonini* [Ghesquièrè (1942)]; *Lymaeonininae* [Viggiani (1988)].

*Mymaridae* [as Mymares] Haliday (1833); *Mymarinae* [Haliday (1839) — first explicit use at family rank]; *Mymaroidae* [Förster (1856)]; *Mymarinae* [Howard & Ashmead (1896)]; *Mymarini* [Ashmead (1904)]; *Mymarina* [Schmiedeknecht (1909)]; *Mymaroidea* [Ghesquièrè (1942)]; *Mymarommatidae* Debauche (1948); *Mymarommatidae* [Brues et al. (1954)].
Ooctonini Ashmead (1904); Ooctonina [Schmiedeknecht (1909)]; Ooctoninae [Perkins (1912)].

Polynematini Ogoblin (1942).


Stephanodini Ogoblin (1942).


Triadomerinae Yoshimoto (1973).

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