

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 group 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

- Acanthomyar* Subba Rao, 1970: 667. Neuter, acantha (ἄκανθα) = thorn + *Mymar*. Referring to the thick, blunt spines on the forewing venation, antennae, head, thorax and legs. Syn. with *Polynema* by Huber (2003).
- Acmopolynema Ogloblin, 1946: 286.*** Neuter, acme (ἀκμή) = apex, peak, point, edge + *Polynema*. Probably referring to the V-shaped medial carinae on the propodeum.
- Acmotemnus Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 20.*** Masculine, acme (ἀκμή) = 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 (ἄγαλμα) = 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 *Barypolynema*. Raised to generic status by Fidalgo (1988).
- Agonatocerus* Girault, 1913b: 276. Masculine, a- (ἀ-) = not + *Gonatocerus*. Close to *Gonatocerus* but not the same. Syn. with *Gonatocerus* by Girault (1915).
- Alalinda Huber [in Huber et Lin], 1999: 33.*** Feminine, ala (Spanish) = wing + linda (Spanish) = pretty. Referring to the patterned forewing. Subgenus of *Camptopteroides*.
- Alaptus Westwood, 1839: 79.*** Masculine, aaptos (ἄαπτος) = 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 (ἄλλος) = other, different + *Anagrus*. Similar to *Anagrus* but different.
- Allarescon Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 23.*** Neuter, allos (ἄλλος) = other, different + *Arescon*. Similar to *Arescon* but different.
- Anagrella Bakkendorf, 1962: 372.*** Feminine, *Anagrus* + -ella (diminutive suffix) = little. A small *Anagrus*. Syn. with *Anagrus* by Viggiani (1970). Currently treated as a subgenus by Chiappini et al. (1996).
- Anagroidea Girault, 1915: 164.*** Feminine, *Anagrus* + eidos (εἶδος) = shape, form, resembling, like. In the form of *Anagrus*.
- Anagrus Haliday, 1833: 346.*** Masculine, ana (ἀνά) = along, over, above + agros (ἀγρός) = 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* (ἀναφής) = impalpable. Referring to the small body size.
- Anaphoidea*** Girault, 1909: 167. Feminine, *Anaphes* + eidos (εἶδος) = shape, form, resembling, like. In the form of *Anaphes*. Syn. with *Anaphes* by Debauche (1948).

Anneckia Subba Rao, 1970: 659. Feminine, proper name + -ia = pertaining to. Named after the South African entomologist David Annecke (1928–1981), who worked at the Agricultural and Technical Services, Pretoria.

Anthemiella Girault, 1911b: 185 [90]. Feminine, *Anthemus* [anthemus = flower, in ancient Greek] + -ella = little. Similar to *Anthemus* (Encyrtidae) because of the forewing shape but smaller in overall size. Syn. with *Paralleleptera* by Girault (1912); this, in turn, syn. with *Erythmelus* by Schauff (1984).

Antoniella Soyka, 1950: 121. Feminine, proper name + -ella = little. Named after Soyka's cousin, Miss Antonie Peitryga. Syn. with *Anaphes* by Graham (1982).

Apoxyteron Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 26. Neuter, apoxys (ἀποξύω) = to taper off + pteron (πτερόν) = wing. Referring to the narrow, tapered and pointed wings.

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

Australomyar Girault, 1929b: 343. Neuter, australis = southern + *Mymar*. Named after the southern hemisphere country (Australia) in which the species was collected.

Austranaphes Ogloblin, 1962: 49. Masculine, australis = southern + *Anaphes*. Referring to the southern distribution of the species. Subgenus of *Anaphes*. Lowered to species group of *Anaphes* by Huber (1992).

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

Bakkendorfia Mathot, 1966: 227. Feminine, proper name + -ia = pertaining to. Named after the Danish entomologist Osvold Bakkendorf (1893–1972), who worked at the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.

Barypolynema Ogloblin, 1946: 282. Neuter, barys (βᾶρῦς) = heavy + *Polynema*. Referring to the thickset appearance of the body. Syn. with *Polynema* by Schauff (1984).

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

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

Bruchomyar 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Carpenteriana Yoshimoto, 1975: 510. Feminine, proper name + -ana = belonging to, pertaining to (Latin adjectival suffix -anus, -a, -um). Named after the American palaeoentomologist Frank Carpenter (1902–1994), who worked at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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

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

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

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

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

Clinomyar Kieffer, 1913a: 100. Neuter, klino (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 *Clinomyar* might be a subgenus of *Anaphes*.

Cnecomymar Ogloblin, 1963: 65. Neuter, knekos (κνηκός)[χνηχος in Ogloblin (1963)] = pale yellow + *Mymar*. Referring to the yellow body colour.

- 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, *Cosmocoma* + eidos (εἶδος) = shape, form, resembling, like. In the form of *Cosmocoma* (see derivation below). Syn. with *Gonatocerus* by Bouček & Graham (1972).
- Cremnomymar* Ogloblin, 1952: 120.** Neuter, kremnos (κρημνός) [κρεμνός = suspended, in Ogloblin (1952)] = precipice, overhanging wall + *Mymar*. Referring to the prominent, overhanging lateral carinae on the propodeum.
- Cybomymar* Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 31.** Neuter, kybo (κύβος) = cube + *Mymar*. Referring to the box-like mesosoma.
- Dahmsia* Doutt, 1975: 254. Feminine, proper name + -ia. Named after the Australian taxonomist Edward Dahms (1938–), a curator of insects at the Queensland Museum, Brisbane. Syn. with *Anagroidea* by Noyes & Valentine (1989).
- Decamymar* Annecke, 1961: 68. Neuter, deka (δέκα) = ten + *Mymar*. Referring to the 10-segmented antenna of the female. Syn. with *Calloodicopus* by Huber & Lin (1999).
- Decarthrius* Debauche, 1949: 21. Masculine, deka (δέκα) = ten + arthros (ἄρθρον) = joint. Referring to the 10-segmented antenna of the female. Syn. with *Gahanopsis* by Annecke & Doutt (1961).
- Dicopomorpha* Ogloblin, 1955b: 387.** Feminine, *Dicopus* + morphe (μορφή) = shape, form. Referring to the similarity with *Dicopus*.
- Dicopulus* Ogloblin, 1955b: 394. Masculine, *Dicopus* + -ulus = little (diminutive suffix). Resembling a small *Dicopus*. Syn. with *Dicopomorpha* by Yoshimoto (1990).
- Dicopus* Enock, 1909: 455.** Masculine, di- (δι) = two, double + kope (κῶπη) = oar. The forewing is oar-shaped, hence 'two-oared'.
- Doriclytus* Förster, 1847: 226. Masculine, dory (δῶρυ) = spear + klytos (κλυτός) = renowned, glorious. Referring to the very long ovipositor. Syn. with *Polynema* by Schauff (1984).
- Dorya* Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 33.** Neuter, dory (δῶρυ) = spear. Referring to the long, spear-shaped clava of the female.
- Dorypolynema* Hayat et Anis, 1999b: 318.** Neuter, dory (δῶρυ) = spear + *Polynema*. Referring to the long, exerted ovipositor. Subgenus of *Polynema*.
- Douttiella* Annecke, 1961: 71. Feminine, proper name + -ella = little. Named after the American entomologist Richard Doutt (1916–), who worked at the University of California, Berkeley. Syn. with *Cleruchus* by Noyes & Valentine (1989).
- Enaesus* Enock, 1909: 456. Masculine, enaisios (ἐναίσιος) = 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 (ἄγμος) = 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].
- Entrichopteris* Yoshimoto, 1990: 62.** Masculine, entrichos (ἐντριχος) = hairy + pteron (πτερόν) = wing. Referring to the long forewing hairs.
- Eofoersteria* Mathot, 1966: 231.** Feminine, eo (ἔως) = early, east + proper name + -ia = pertaining to. Named after the German entomologist Arnold Förster (1810–1884), who worked in a high school in Aachen.
- Eomymar* Perkins, 1912: 26. Neuter, eo (ἔως) = 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).
- Erdosiella* Soyka, 1956: 16.** Feminine, proper name + -ella = little. Named after the Hungarian priest József Erdős (1900–1971), who worked on Chalcidoidea in Tompa.
- Erythmelellus* Viggiani et Jesu, 1985: 487. Masculine, erythros (ἐρυθρός) = red + melos (μέλος) = limb + -ellus = little. A small *Erythmelus*. Syn. with *Erythmelus* by Triapitsyn (2003).
- Erythmelus* Enock, 1909: 454.** Masculine, erythros (ἐρυθρός) = 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 (βρόγχος) = windpipe. Referring to the long, thin, downward-projecting mandibles, in lateral view resembling a tube projecting from the mouth.
- Ecleruchus* Ogloblin, 1940: 600.** Masculine, eu (εὖ) = true + *Cleruchus*. Referring to the close similarity to *Cleruchus*.

- Eustephanodes* Ogloblin, 1967: 194. Masculine, eu (εὐ) = true + *Stephanodes*. Referring to the close similarity to *Stephanodes*. Syn. with *Stephanodes* by Yoshimoto (1990).
- 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).
- Eutriche* Nees, 1834: 196. Masculine, eu (εὐ) = true + thrix (θρίξ) [genitive: trichos (τρίχος)] = hair. Referring to the strongly and beautifully fringed wings [ob alas valde et pulchre ciliatas (Nees, 1834)]. Syn. (implied) with *Polynema* by Förster (1847).
- Ferrierella* Soyka, 1946: 182. Feminine, proper name + -ella = little. Named after the Swiss entomologist Charles Ferrière (1888–1979), who worked at the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva. Syn. with *Anaphes* by Annecke & Doutt (1961).
- 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).
- Floripolynema* Triapitsyn et Berezovskiy, 2002: 616.** Neuter, proper name (abbreviation) + *Polynema*. Subgenus of *Kalopolynema*.
- Formicomymar* Yoshimoto, 1990: 80.** Neuter, formica = ant + *Mymar*. Referring to the ant-like appearance.
- Fomerkiella* Soyka, 1946: 184. Feminine, proper name + -ella = little. Named after the Austrian entomologist Leopold Fulmek (1883–1969) who worked at the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna. Syn. (implied) with *Anaphes* by Graham (1982).
- Gahanopsis* Ogloblin, 1946: 286.** Feminine, proper name + -opsis (ὄψις) = appearance, likeness, sight. Named after the American entomologist Arthur Gahan (1880–1960), who worked at the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC. Subgenus of *Lymaenon*. Given generic status by Annecke & Doutt (1961).
- Ganomymar* De Santis, 1972.** Neuter, ganos (γάνος) = 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.
- Gastrogonatocerus* Ogloblin, 1935b: 65. Masculine, gastros (γαστήρ) = stomach, venter + *Gonatocerus*. Referring to the gaster extending forward under the mesosoma. Syn. (implied) with *Lymaenon* by Viggiani (1969).
- Gonatocerooides* Girault, 1913c: 255. Masculine, *Gonatocerus* + eidos (εἶδος) = shape, form, resembling, like. In the form of *Gonatocerus*. Syn. with *Gonatocerus* by Girault (1915).
- Gonatocerus* Nees, 1834: 192.** Masculine, genu, gonatos (γόνυ, γόνατος) = knee + keras (κέρας) = horn. Referring to the elbowed (knee-like) antenna, which is double geniculate in the female [ob antennas in medio refractas (Nees 1834)].
- Grangeriella* Soyka, 1956: 17. Feminine, proper name + -ella = little. Named after the French lawyer Charles Granger (deceased 1972), an amateur hymenopterist at the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris. Syn. with *Acmopolynema* by Hayat & Anis (1999a).
- Hadromymar* Yoshimoto, 1990: 30. Neuter, hadros (ἄδρως) = stout, bulky + *Mymar*. Referring to the thickset, compact appearance. Syn. with *Stephanocampta* by Huber & Lin (1999).
- Haplochaeta* Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 39.** Feminine, haplo (ἅπλως) = simple, plain + chaeta (χαίτη) = long 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 (εἶμα) = dress, garment + *Polynema*. Perhaps referring to the scutellum covering the metanotum, and its similarity to *Polynema*.
- Hofenederia* Soyka, 1946: 183. Feminine, proper name + -ia = pertaining to. Named after the Austrian priest Karl Hofeneder (1878–1951), who worked at a teachers training college, Innsbruck. Syn. (implied) with *Anaphes* by Yoshimoto (1990).
- Idiocentrus* Gahan, 1927: 35.** Masculine, idios (ἴδιος) = peculiar + kentron (κέντρον) = spike, point. Referring to the elongate ovipositor that extends under the body and past the head.
- Ischiodasys* Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 37.** Masculine, ischion (ἰσχίον) = hip + dasys (δασύς) = hairy. Referring to the dense tuft of setae dorsally on the hind coxa.
- Kalopolynema* Ogloblin, 1960a: 3.** Neuter, kalos (κάλος) = beauty + *Polynema*. Presumably referring to the pretty body colour (ochreous yellow), unusual for a *Polynema*.
- Kikiki* Huber et Beardley, 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.

- Kubja 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 Förster, 1847: 208.** Feminine, leimax (λεῖμαξ) [λεῖμαξίς in Dalla Torre (1898)] = meadow. Presumably referring to the collection location, i.e., in fields or pastures. Syn. with *Arescon* by Förster (1856).
- Litus Haliday, 1833: 345.** Masculine, litos (λίτος) = plain, simple, unadorned, pure. Perhaps referring to the smooth, shiny metasoma.
- Lymaenon Walker, 1846: 50.** Masculine, lymeon (λύμεων) = destroyer. Presumably referring to the parasitoid way of life that kills its host. Syn. with *Gonatocerus* by Förster (1856).
- Macalpinia 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.
- Macrocamptoptera Girault, 1910: 239.** Feminine, makros (μακρός) = long + *Camptoptera*. Referring to the large size compared to *Camptoptera*.
- Maidliella Soyka, 1946: 178.** Feminine, proper name + -ella = little. Named after the Austrian entomologist Franz Maidl (1887–1951), who worked at the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna. Syn. with *Polynema* by Annecke & Doutt (1961).
- Malfattia Meunier, 1901: 287.** Feminine, proper name + -ia = pertaining to. Named after the Italian entomologist Giovanni Malfatti, who worked for a few years at the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milan. Questionable synonymy under *Litus* by Ashmead (1904) and Schmiedeknecht (1909), but see Annecke & Doutt (1961) and Doutt (1973) for contrary opinion.
- Mariella Soyka, 1950: 123.** Feminine, proper name + -ella = little. Named after Miss Mariella Ferrière, daughter of the Swiss hymenopterist Charles Ferrière.
- Masonana Yoshimoto, 1990: 63.** Feminine, proper name + -ana = belonging to, pertaining to (Latin suffix -anus, -a, -um). Named after the Canadian taxonomist William Mason (1921–1989), who worked at the Canadian National Collection of Insects, Ottawa. Syn. with *Stephanodes* by Huber & Lin (1999).
- Metaltaptus Malenotti, 1917: 339.** Masculine, meta (μετά) = near, between, among + *Alaptus*. Close to *Alaptus*. Syn. with *Alaptus* by Debauche (1949).
- Mimalaptus Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 38.** Masculine, mimos (μίμος) = imitator + *Alaptus*. Similar to *Alaptus*.
- Mymar Curtis, 1829: 112.** Neuter, mymar (μῦμαρ) [Aeolian dialect for momar (μῶμος)]. Poetic for momos (μῶμος) = blame, reproach, disgrace. Probably named for the peculiar elongate appendages, especially the oar-like forewing and thread-like hindwing, that makes *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 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 *Mymar*.
- Myrmecomymar Yoshimoto, 1990: 28.** Neuter, myrmex (μύρμηξ) = ant + *Mymar*. The wingless female resembles an ant.
- Narayanella Subba Rao, 1976: 352.** Feminine, proper name + -ella = little. Named after the Indian taxonomist, E. S. Narayan (1904–1990), who worked at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Dehli. Replacement name for *Narayana* Subba Rao, 1976, non *Narayana* Distant, 1906 – Heteroptera).
- Neolitus Ogloblin, 1935a: 60.** Masculine, neos (νέος) = new + *Litus*. Similar to *Litus* and described from the New World. Syn. with *Litus* by Triapitsyn & Berezovskiy (2004).
- Neomymar Crawford, 1913: 351.** Neuter, neos (νέος) = new + *Mymar*. Similar to *Mymar* and described from the New World.
- Neonarayanella Husain and Farooqi, 1996: 83.** Feminine, neos (νέος) = new + *Narayanella*. Similar to *Narayanella* and described later than *Narayanella*. Syn. with *Acmopolynema* by Hayat & Anis (1999a).
- Neostethynium Ogloblin, 1964: 106.** Neuter, neos (νέος) = new + *Stethynium*. Similar to *Stethynium* because of the 3-segmented clava, and described from the New World. Raised to genus by Yoshimoto (1990).
- Neserythmelus Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 40.** Masculine, nesos (νήσος) = island + *Erythmelus*. Described from the island of New Zealand, and similar to *Erythmelus*.
- Nesetaerus Doutt, 1955: 12.** Masculine, nesos (νήσος) = island + etaerus (ἑταῖρος) = companion, comrade. Described from Truk Island (Micronesia), as an 'island companion' when Doutt was collecting there.
- Nesomymar Valentine, 1971: 329.** Neuter, nesos (νήσος) = island + *Mymar*. Described from Campbell I. (South of New Zealand).
- Nesopatasson Valentine, 1971: 327.** Masculine, nesos (νήσος) = island + *Patasson*. Described from Auckland Is. (South of New Zealand), and similar to *Patasson*.

Nesopolynema Ogloblin, 1952: 132. Neuter, nesos (νήσος) = island + *Polynema*. Described from Robinson Crusoe I. (Juan Fernández Is.), and similar to *Polynema*.

Neurotes Enoch, 1914: 134. Neuter, nevron (νεῦρον) = nerve. Referring to the long forewing venation. Syn. with *Arescon* by De Santis (1967).

Notomyrmar Doult et Yoshimoto, 1970: 293. Neuter, notos (νότος) = south + *Mymar*. Referring to the very southern collecting locality (South Georgia I.).

Notopolynema Ogloblin, 1960b: 77. Neuter, notos (νότος) = south + *Polynema*. Referring presumably to the southern collecting locality (Argentina). Subgenus of *Barypolynema* (see under *Barypolynema*).

Novickyella Soyka, 1946: 179. Feminine, proper name + -ella = little. Named after the Czech/Polish forest engineer and entomologist Światosław (Svatoslav) Nowicky (= Novicky, Novitzky) (1902–1980), who worked lastly at the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien. Syn. with *Polynema* by Debauche (1949).

Omyomyrmar Schauf, 1983: 544. Neuter, omyo = arbitrary combination of letters + *Mymar*. Reflecting the author's surprise (oh my!) at discovering a new mymarid genus in North America.

Oncomymar Ogloblin, 1957: 414. Neuter, onkos (ὄγκος) [ὄγχος in Ogloblin] = hook, barb, tubercle + *Mymar*. Presumably referring to the small setiferous tubercles laterally on the propodeum.

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

Oophilus Enoch, 1909: 458. Masculine, oon (ὄον) = egg + philos (φίλος) = friend. Refers to the egg-parasitic way of life. Syn. with *Gonatocerus* by Girault (1911a).

Palaeoneura Waterhouse, 1915: 537. Feminine, palaeos (παλαιός) = ancient + nevron (νεῦρον) = nerve. Referring to the apparently primitive venation.

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

Panthus Walker, 1846: 50. Masculine, proper name (mythological – Roman priest of Apollo). Syn. with *Anaphes* by Graham (1982).

Paracleruchus Yoshimoto, 1971: 1079. Masculine, para (παρά) = beside + *Cleruchus*. Close to *Cleruchus*. Syn. with *Cleruchus* by Viggiani (1974b).

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

Paralleptera Enoch, 1909: 454. Feminine, parallelos (παράλληλος) = parallel + pteron (πτερόν) = wing. Referring to the parallel margins of the forewing. Currently treated as a subgenus of *Erythmelus* (Triapitsyn 2003).

Paranagroidea Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 44. Neuter, para (πάρὰ) = beside + *Anagroidea*. Similar to *Anagroidea* based on the strong body reticulation and double-geniculate antenna. Syn. of *Campiopteroides* by Huber & Lin (1999).

Paranagrus Perkins, 1905: 199. Masculine, para (πάρὰ) = beside + *Anagrus*. Close to *Anagrus*. Syn. with *Anagrus* by Bakkendorf (1926). Currently treated as a subgenus of *Anagrus* (Chiappini et al. 1996).

Paranaphoidea Girault, 1913d: 115. Neuter, para (παρά) = beside + *Anaphoidea*. Resembling *Anaphoidea* based on the 2-segmented clava of the female.

Parapolynema Fidalgo, 1982: 97. Neuter, para (πάρὰ) = beside + *Polynema*. Close to *Polynema*.

Parvulinus Mercet, 1912: 332. Masculine, parvulus = very small. Referring to the minute size. Syn. with *Alaptus* by Girault (1913a).

Patasson Walker, 1846: viii [errata and addenda]. Masculine, patasso (πάτᾰσσω) = to beat, strike. Probably referring to the parasitic habit. Syn. with *Anaphes* by Huber (1992).

Platyfrons 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).

Platypolynema Ogloblin, 1960a: 7. Neuter, platys (πλάτυς) = flat + *Polynema*. Referring to the very flattened body, and the similarity with *Polynema*.

Platystethynium Ogloblin, 1946: 290. Neuter, platys (πλάτυς) = flat + *Stethynium*. Referring to the very flattened body and the 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.

Polynemoidea Girault, 1913d: 116. Neuter, *Polynema* + eidos (εἶδος) = shape, form, resembling, like. Similar to *Polynema*.

Polynemula Ogloblin, 1967: 190. Feminine, *Polynema* + -ulus (diminutive suffix) = rather, somewhat. Similar to a small *Polynema*.

- Prionaphes Hincks, 1961: 159.** Masculine, prion (πρων) = saw, serrated + *Anaphes*. Named after its host, *Prionoplus* (Cerambycidae).
- Protooctonus 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, pseudēs (ψευδής) = false + *Anaphes*. Similar to *Anaphes* but not the same.
- Pseudocleruchus Donev et Huber, 2002: 118.** Masculine, pseudēs (ψευδής) = false + *Cleruchus*. Similar to *Cleruchus* but not the same.
- Pteratomus Packard, 1864: 137.** Masculine, pteron (πτερόν) = wing + atomus = atom. Referring to the size — “a winged atom”. Syn. with *Anagrus* by Annecke & Doutt (1961).
- Pterolinononyktera Maláč, 1943: 51.** Feminine, pteron (πτερόν) = wing + linon (λίνον) = flaxen thread + onyx (ὄνυξ) = nail. Referring to the peculiar wings, the hind wing being thread or nail-like. Syn. with *Mymar* by Annecke & Doutt (1961).
- Ptilomymar Annecke et Doutt, 1961: 24.** Neuter, ptilon (πίλον) = feather + *Mymar*. Referring to the branched, feather-like propodeal seta.
- Rachistus Förster, 1847: 203.** Masculine, rhachis (ῥάχις) [ῥάχιστός = dissect (cut up) in Dalla Torre (1898)] = spine, ridge, or keel. Referring to the antenna that is divided into many segments. Syn. of *Gonatocerus* by Förster (1856).
- Restisoma Yoshimoto, 1990: 68.** Neuter, restis = rope + soma (σῶμα) = body. 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 *Macrocampa* 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 (σχιστός) = divided + phragma (θράγμα) = wall. Referring to the mesophragma that is deeply notched at the apex.
- Scleromymar Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 49.** Neuter, skleros (σκληρός) = hard + *Mymar*. Referring to the well-sclerotized body.
- Scolopsopterom Ogloblin, 1952: 127.** Neuter, skolops (σκόλοψ) = pointed + pteron (πτερόν) = wing. Referring to the apically pointed forewing.
- Selenaeus Waterhouse, 1915: 536.** Masculine, selene, selenis (σεληναῖος) = moon. Also, lit by the moon. Perhaps referring to the crescent-shaped infuscation behind the forewing venation. Syn. with *Polynemoidea* by Doutt (1973).
- Sphecomierus Haliday [in Walker], 1846 [errata and addenda].** Masculine, sphex (σφήξ) = wasp + mikros (μικρός) = small. Referring to the small body size. Syn. with *Ooctonus* by Kryger (1934).
- Sphegilla Debauche, 1948: 62.** Feminine, sphex (σφήξ) = wasp + -illa = little. Referring to the small body size. Syn. with *Camptoptera* by Yoshimoto (1990).
- Stammeriella Soyka, 1950: 120.** Feminine, proper name + -ella = little. Named after the German zoologist H.-J. Stammer (1899–1968) who worked at the Zoological Institute, University of Erlangen. Syn. with *Anaphes* by Annecke & Doutt (1961).
- Staneria Mathot, 1966: 214.** Feminine, proper name + -ia = pertaining to. Named after the Belgian botanist P. Staner (1901–1984), who worked at the University of Louvain. Syn. with *Camptoptera* by Huber & Lin (1999).
- Steganogaster Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 51.** Neuter, steganos (στεγανός) = sheathed + gastros (γαστρός) = stomach. Referring to the translucent, reticulate membrane covering most of the gaster.
- Stenomymar Ogloblin, 1967: 184.** Neuter, stenos (στενός) = narrow + *Mymar*. Referring to the long, slender body. Syn. with *Erdosiella* by Yoshimoto (1990).
- Stenopteromymar Ferrière, 1952: 41.** Neuter, stenos (στενός) = narrow + pteron (πτερόν) = wing + *Mymar*. Referring to the extremely slender wings. Syn. with *Cleruchus* by Viggiani (1974b).
- Stephanocampta Mathot, 1966: 219.** Feminine, stephanos (στέφανος) = wreath + kamptos (κάμπτω) = to bend. Referring to the translucent, membranous collar surrounding the gastral petiole, and the curved forewing.
- Stephanodes Enock, 1909: 457.** Masculine, stephanodes (στεφάνωδης) = 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 (-έον) (diminutive suffix) = little. Perhaps referring to the two halves of the posterior scutellum that resemble a small pair of breasts.
- Stichothesis Förster, 1856: 117.** Feminine, stichos (στίχος) = line, row + thrix (θρίξ) = hair. Presumably referring to the single medial hair line on the forewing. Syn. with *Camptoptera* by Annecke & Doutt (1961).

- Stomatrotrum* Yoshimoto, Kozlov et Trjapitzin, 1972: 881. Neuter, stoma (στόμα) = mouth + rostrum = beak, snout. Referring to the long, downward-projecting mandibles that appear to form a beak in lateral view. Syn. with *Eubroncus* by Triapitsyn & Huber (2000).
- Synanaphes* Soyka, 1946: 181. Masculine, syn- (σύν-) = together with + *Anaphes*. Close to *Anaphes*. Syn. with *Anaphes* by Annecke & Doutt (1961).
- Tanaomyar* Annecke et Doutt, 1961: 25. Neuter, tanaos (τανάος) = long, outstretched + *Mymar*. Referring to the very long mesosoma. Syn. with *Erdosiella* by Fidalgo (1992).
- Tanyostethium* Yoshimoto, 1990: 74.** Neuter, tany- (τάνυ-) = long + stethos (στήθος) = breast + -ion (-έον) = little. Referring to the long mesosoma.
- Tarphypolynema* Ogloblin, 1960b: 79. Neuter, tarphys (ταρφύς) = close, thick + *Polynema*. Subgenus of *Barypolynema* (see under *Barypolynema*).
- Tetrapolynema* Ogloblin, 1946: 279.** Neuter, tetra (τετρα) = four + *Polynema*. Probably referring to the four setae on the propodeum.
- Triadomerus* Yoshimoto, 1975: 508.** Masculine, trias (τριάς) = in threes + meros (μέρος) = part, portion. Referring to the 3-segmented clava of the female.
- Valkerella* Westwood, 1879: 584. Feminine, proper name + -ella. Named after Francis Walker (1809–1874), who worked at the Natural History Museum, London. Syn. (implied) of *Caraphractus* (not *Polynema*) by Schmiedeknecht (1909).
- Wertanekiella* Soyka, 1961: 87. Feminine, proper name + -ella = little. Named after the brothers Hans Wertanek in Vienna and Karl Wertanek in Bad Deutsch-Altenburg. Syn. with *Sphegilla* by Mathot (1969).
- Xenomymar* Crawford, 1913: 349. Neuter, xenos (ξένος) = stranger, guest + *Mymar*. Probably referring to the peculiar (long) forewing venation. Syn. with *Arescon* by Annecke and Doutt (1961).
- Xenopolynema* Ogloblin, 1960a: 9. Neuter, xenos (ξένος) = stranger, guest + *Polynema*. Probably referring to the peculiar thoracic structure. Ogloblin (1960a). Syn. with *Polynema* by Yoshimoto (1990).
- 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* Ogloblin 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.

Annecke (1961): *Decamymar*, *Douttiella*; Annecke & Doutt (1961): ***Ptilomymar***, *Tanaomyar*; Ashmead (1904): *Packardiella*; Bakkendorf (1962): ***Anagrella***; Crawford (1913): ***Neomymar***, *Xenomymar*; Curtis (1829): ***Mymar***; Debauche (1948): *Sphegilla*; Debauche (1949): *Decarthrius*; De Santis (1972): ***Ganomymar***; Donev (1989): *Rhila*; Donev & Huber (2002): ***Pseudocleruchus***; Doutt (1955): ***Nesetaerus***; Doutt (1975): *Dahmsia*; Doutt & Yoshimoto (1970): ***Notomymar***. Enock (1909): ***Cleruchus***, ***Dicopus***, *Enaesus*, ***Erythmelus***, *Oophilus*, ***Parallelaptera***, ***Stephanodes***, ***Stethynium***; Enock (1914): *Neurotes*; Ferrière (1952): *Stenopteromymar*; Fidalgo (1982): ***Parapolynema***; Förster (1847): *Doriclytus*, *Leimacis*, *Rachistus*; Förster (1856): ***Camptoptera***, *Stichoethrix*; Gahan (1927): ***Idiocentrus***; Ghesquière (1942): *Congolia*; Girault (1909): *Anaphoidea*; Girault (1910): ***Macrocamptoptera***; Girault (1911b): *Anthemella*; Girault (1913b): *Agonotocerus*; Girault (1913c): *Gonatoceroidea* (subgenus); Girault (1913d): ***Paranaphoidea***, ***Polynemoidea***; Girault (1915): ***Anagroidea***, ***Eustochomorpha***; Girault (1920b): ***Richteria***; Girault (1929b): ***Australomymar***; Girault (1933): *Yungaburra*; Girault (1937): ***Boudiennya***; Haliday (1833): ***Anagrus***, ***Anaphes***, ***Eustochus***, ***Litus***, ***Ooctonus***, ***Polynema***; Haliday (in Walker) (1846): *Sphecomicrus*; Hayat & Anis (1999b): ***Dorypolynema*** (subgenus); Hedqvist (1962): *Herulia*; Hedqvist (2004): ***Baburia***; Hincks (1961): ***Prionaphes***; Howard (1908): *Cosmocomoidea*; Huber (1993): ***Krokella***; Huber (2002): ***Borneomymar***; Huber (in Huber & Lin) (1999): ***Alalinda*** (subgenus); Huber & Beardsley (2000): ***Kikiki***; Husain & Farooqi (1996): *Neonarayanella*; Kieffer (1913a): *Clinomymar*; Maláč (1943): *Pterolinononyktera*; Malenotti (1917): *Metaluptus*; Mathot (1966): ***Bakkendorfia***, ***Chrysoctonus***, ***Eofoersteria***, *Staneria*, ***Stephanocampta***; Mercet (1912): *Parvulinus*; Meunier (1901): ***Malfattia***; Nees (1834): *Eutriche*, ***Gonatocerus***; Noyes & Valentine (1989): ***Acmotemnus***, ***Allanagrus***, ***Allarescon***, ***Apoxypteron***, ***Ceratanaphes***, ***Cybomymar***, ***Dorya***, ***Haplochaeta***,

Ischiodasys, *Mimalaptus*, *Neserythmelus*, *Paracmotemnus*, *Paranagroidea*, *Pseudanaphes*, *Scleromyrmar*, *Steganogaster*, *Zelanaphes*; Ogloblin (1935a): *Neolitus*; Ogloblin (1935b): *Gastrogonatocerus* (subgenus); Ogloblin (1939): *Bruchomyrmar*; Ogloblin (1940): *Eucleruchus*; Ogloblin (1946): *Acmpolynema*, *Barypolynema*, *Chaetomyrmar*, *Gahanopsis* (subgenus), *Platypatasson*, *Platystethynium*, *Tetrapolynema*; Ogloblin (1949): *Schizophragma*; Ogloblin (1952): *Cremonomyrmar*, *Nesopolynema*, *Scolopsopteron*; Ogloblin (1955): *Callopicopus*, *Chromodicopus*, *Dicopomorpha*, *Dicopulus*. Ogloblin (1957): *Oncomymar*. Ogloblin (1960a): *Agalmopolynema* (subgenus), *Kalopolynema*, *Platypolynema*, *Xenopolynema* (subgenus); Ogloblin (1960b): *Notopolynema* (subgenus), *Tarphypolynema* (subgenus); Ogloblin (1962): *Austranaphes* (subgenus); Ogloblin (1963): *Cnecomymar*; Ogloblin (1964): *Neostethynium*; Ogloblin (1967): *Eustephanodes*, *Polyneumula*, *Stenomymar*; Ogloblin & Annecke (1961): *Zemicamptoptera* (subgenus); Packard (1864): *Pteratomus*; Perkins (1905): *Paranagrus*; Perkins (1912): *Eomymar*; Schaufli (1983): *Omyomymar*; Rondani (1877): *Flabrinus*; Soyka (1946): *Ferrierella*, *Fulmekiella*, *Hofenederia*, *Maidliella*, *Novickyella*, *Synanaphes*; Soyka (1950): *Antoniella*, *Mariella*, *Stammeriella*; Soyka (1956): *Erdosiella*, *Grangeriella*; Soyka (1961): *Wertanekiella*; Subba Rao (1970): *Acanthomyrmar*, *Anneckia*; Subba Rao (1976): *Narayanela* (replacement name); Subba Rao (1984): *Kubja*; Taguchi (1977): *Himopolynema*; Triapitsyn & Beresovskiy (2002): *Floripolynema* (subgenus); Valentine (1971): *Nesomyrmar*, *Nesopatasson*; Viggiani (1974b): *Camptopteroides*; Viggiani & Jesu (1985): *Erythmellelus* (subgenus); Walker (1846): *Arescon*, *Caraphractus*, *Lymaenon*, *Panthus*, *Patasson*; Waterhouse (1915): *Palaeoneura*, *Selenaesus*; Westwood (1839): *Alaptus*; Westwood (1879): *Mymarilla*, *Valkerella*; Witsack (1986): *Palaeopatasson*; Yoshimoto (1971): *Paracleruchus*; Yoshimoto (1975) *Carpenteriana*, *Enneagnus*, *Macalpinia*, *Protoctonus*, *Triadomerus*; Yoshimoto (1990): *Caenomymar*, *Entrichopteris*, *Formicomymar*, *Hadromymar*, *Masonana*, *Myrmecomymar*, *Platyfrons*, *Restisoma*, *Tanyostethium*; Yoshimoto et al. (1972): *Eubroncus*, *Stomatortrum*.

Homonyms, unnecessary replacement names, unjustified emendations, and misspellings

- Anaphoides* Enock, 1915: 181. Misspelling of *Anaphoidea*; not a nomen nudum, as stated in Annecke and Doult (1961) and Huber (1992).
- Callitriche* Westwood, 1839: 78. Masculine, kallos (κάλλος) = beauty + thrix (θρίξ) [genitive: trichos (τριχός)] = hair. Unjustified emendation of *Eutriche* Nees [and junior homonym of *Callitriche* Poli (1791) – Mollusca].
- Cosmocomma* Förster, 1856: 117, 120. Feminine, kosmos (κόσμος) [χόσμος in Förster (1856)] Ornament, decoration + kome (κόμη) [χόμη 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).
- Doryclytus* Dalla Torre, 1898: 428. Unjustified emendation of *Doriclytus*.
- Erythmelus* Enock, 1915: 181. Misspelling of *Erythmelus*.
- Eurythmelus* Ogloblin, 1934: 243. Misspelling of *Erythmelus*.
- Granguriella* Soyka, 1956: 17. Misspelling of *Grangeriella*.
- Ideocentrus* Girault, 1930: 4. Misspelling of *Idiocentrus*.
- Limacis* Förster, 1856: 116, 117. Unjustified emendation of *Leimacis*.
- Lithisca* Ogloblin, 1955a: 498. Lapsus for *Neolithiscus*.
- Lytus* Blanchard, 1840: 293. Lapsus for *Litus*.
- Midliella* Soyka, 1956: 8. Lapsus for *Maidliella*.
- Narayana* Subba Rao, 1976: 87. Junior homonym of *Narayana* Distant (Hemiptera: Issidae).
- Neolithiscus* Ghesquière, 1946: 371. Masculine, *Neolitus* + iskos (ἴσκος) = little (masculine diminutive). Unnecessary replacement name for *Neolitus* Ogloblin, 1935, not *Neolithus* Scott, 1882 (Hemiptera).
- Neurotes* Enock, 1915: 178. Junior objective synonym and homonym of *Neurotes* Enock, 1914.
- Oglobliniella* Soyka, 1946: 180. Feminine, proper name + -ella = little. Named after the Argentinian (originally Russian) taxonomist Alejandro Ogloblin (1891–1967), who studied Hymenoptera in the José C. Paz Laboratory, Buenos Aires. Junior objective synonym, rejected in favour of *Mymar* (China 1965).
- Packardiella* Ashmead, 1904: 364. Feminine, proper name + -ella = little. Named after the American entomologist A.S. Packard (1839–1907) who worked at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Unnecessary replacement name for *Pteratomus* Packard. Syn. with *Anagrus* by Annecke & Doult (1961).
- Pteroclis* Förster, 1856: 144. Feminine, pteron (πτερόν) [πτερος in Förster (1856)] = wing + klisis (κλίσις) [χλίσις 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*.
- Scolopsomyrmar* Ogloblin, 1957: 414. Lapsus for *Scolopsopteron*.
- 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.

Allomyar 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* (*Paralleleptera*). But all members of *Erythmelus* have 4-segmented tarsi and the wing venation is much shorter than half the wing length. Therefore *Allomyar* 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 *Allomyar* might be a male specimen of *Encarsia* Förster, 1878 (Aphelinidae). Until the type of *Allomyar taitae* Kieffer, 1913, is found the correct family placement of *Allomyar* 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 (ἀρχαῖος) = from the beginning, old + omma (ὄμμα) = eye. Referring to the age of this extinct genus.

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

Palaeomyar Meunier, 1901: 289. Neuter, palaeos (παλαιός) = ancient + *Mymar*. Referring to the age of the genus.

Mymaromma Girault, 1920a: 38. Neuter, *Mymar* + omma (ὄμμα) = eye. A much more likely ending would be -oma (ὄμα) = 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 *Palaeomyar* by Doutt (1973).

Petiolaria Blood et Kryger, 1922: 229. Feminine, petiolus = stalk + -ia = pertaining to. Presumably referring to the 2-segmented gastral petiole. Syn. with *Mymaromma* by Girault (1930) and with *Palaeomyar* by Doutt (1973).

Mymaromella Girault, 1931: 4. Feminine, *Mymaromma* + -ella = little. A small *Mymaromma*. Syn. with *Palaeomyar* 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)]; **Alaptini** [Girault (1929a)]; **Alaptoidea** [Soyka (1949)].

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

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

Aresconini Viggiani (1988).

Bruchomyarini Ogloblin (1952).

Camptopterinae Viggiani (1988).

Cremnomymarini Ogloblin (1952).

Erythmelini Viggiani (1988).

Eubroncinae Yoshimoto et al. (1972).

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

Lymaenonidae Ghesquière (1942); **Lymaenonini** [Ghesquière (1942)]; **Lymaenoninae** [Viggiani (1988)].

Mymaridae [as Mymares] Haliday (1833); **Mymaridae** [Haliday (1839) — first explicit use at family rank];

Mymaroidae [Förster (1856)]; **Mymarinae** [Howard & Ashmead (1896)]; **Mymarini** [Ashmead (1904)];

Mymarina [Schmiedeknecht (1909)]; **Mymaroidea** [Ghesquière (1942)].

Mymarommatidae Debauche (1948); **Mymarommatidae** [Brues et al. (1954)].

Ooctonini Ashmead (1904); **Ooctonina** [Schmiedeknecht (1909)]; **Ooctoninae** [Perkins (1912)].
Polynematini Ogloblin (1942).
Ptilomymarini Viggiani (1988).
Stephanodini Ogloblin (1942).
Stethynini Viggiani (1988).
Triadomerinae Yoshimoto (1973).

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