Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem. **69**: 167–183, 2005
ISSN 1211-376X

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

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Received May 3, 2004; accepted December 15, 2004
Published December 30, 2005

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 it's 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

Acanthomymar 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- (ἄ) = 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. Refering 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 *Parallelaptera* 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).

***Apoxypteron* 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.

***Australomymar* 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 Osvald Bakkendorf (1893–1972), who worked at the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.

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

***Borneomymar* 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 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.

***Caenomymar* 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, pertainig 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, Massachussetts.

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

***Chaetomymar* 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 *Dicopu*s. Syn. with *Dicopomorpha* by Yoshimoto (1990).

***Chrysoctonus* Mathot, 1966: 224.** Masculine, chrysos (χρῡσός) = 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.

Clinomymar 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 *Clinomymar* 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 *Callodicopus* 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 (κώπη) = oar. The forewing is oar-shaped, hence 'two-oared'.

Doriclytus Förster, 1847: 226. Masculine, dory (δόρυ) = spear + klytos (κλῦτός) = renowned, glorious. Referring to the very long ovipositor. Syn. with *Polynema* by Schauff (1984).

***Dorya* Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 33.** Neuter, dory (δόρυ) = spear. Referring to the long, spear-shaped clava of the female.

***Dorypolynema* Hayat et Anis, 1999b: 318.** Neuter, dory (δόρυ) = spear + *Polynema*. Referring to the long, exserted 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).

Enaesius 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 (ἐννέᾰ) = nine + agmos (ἄγμός) = 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 Erdös (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 (εὐ) = true + bronchos (βρόγχος) = 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 (εὐ) = 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 *Stephanode*s 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 (εύ) = 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 (εύ) = true + thrix (θρίζ) [genitive: trichos (τρῑχός)] = 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.

Fulmekiella 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 Musuem 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 (γαστρός) = stomach, venter + *Gonatocerus*. Referring to the gaster extending forward under the mesosoma. Syn. (implied) with *Lymaenon* by Viggiani (1969).

Gonatoceroides 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 (γονῦ, 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 (άδρός) = stout, bulky + *Mymar*. Referring to the thickset, compact appearance. Syn. with *Stephanocampta* by Huber & Lin (1999).

***Haplochaeta* Noyes et Valentine, 1989: 39.** Feminine, haplo (άπλός) = simple, plain + chaeto (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 (εἷμα) = 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 (ίσχίον) = 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 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.

***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) [λειμαχίς 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 (λιτός) = plain, simple, unadorned, pure. Perhaps referring to the smooth, shiny metasoma.

Lymaenon Walker, 1846: 50. Masculine, lymeon (λῡμεών) = 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).

Metalaptus 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 (μῖμος) = 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 Reseach 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 (νῆσος) = island + *Erythmelu*s. Described from the island of New Zealand, and similar to *Erythmelus*.

***Nesetaerus* Doutt, 1955: 12.** Masculine, nesos (νῆσος) = 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 (νῆσος) = island + *Mymar*. Described from Campbell I. (South of New Zealand).

***Nesopatasson* Valentine, 1971: 327.** Masculine, nesos (νῆσος) = island + *Patasson*. Described from Auckland Is. (South of New Zealand), and similar to *Patasson*.

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

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

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

Notopolynema Ogloblin, 1960b: 77. Neuter, notos (νῶτος) = 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 Światoslaw (Svatoslav) Nowicky (= Novicky, Novitzky) (1902–1980), who worked lastly at the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien. Syn. with *Polynema* by Debauche (1949).

***Omyomymar* Schauff, 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) [ογχος in Ogloblin] = hook, barb, tubercle + *Mymar*. Presumably referring to the small setiferous tubercles laterally on the propodeum.

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

Oophilus Enock, 1909: 458. Masculine, oon (ᾠόν) = 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 + *Acmotemnus*. Similar to *Acmotemnus* in having a long forewing venation.

***Parallelaptera* Enock, 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 (παρά) = beside + *Anagroidea*. Similar to *Anagroidea* based on the strong body reticulation and double-geniculate antenna. Syn. of *Camptopteroides* by Huber & Lin (1999).

***Paranagrus* Perkins, 1905: 199.** Masculine, para (παρά) = 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 (παρά) = 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 (πατάσσω) = to beat, strike. Probably referring to the parasitic habit. Syn. with *Anaphes* by Huber (1992).

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

Platypatasson Ogloblin, 1946: 293. Masculine, platys (πλατύς) = 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 (πλατύς) = flat + *Polynema*. Referring to the very flattened body, and the similarity with *Polynema*.

***Platystethynium* Ogloblin, 1946: 290.** Neuter, platys (πλατύς) = 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 (νῆμα) = 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 *Polynem*a.

***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, 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.

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 (πτίλον) = feather + *Mymar*. Referring to the branched, feather-like propodeal seta.

Rachistus Förster, 1847: 203. Masculine, rhachis (ῥᾰ́χις) [ῥᾰ́χιστός = dissectus (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 *Macrocamptoptera* 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.

***Scolopsopteron* 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).

Sphecomicrus 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 (στεγᾰνός) = 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 (στέφᾰνος) = 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 (στεφᾰνώδης) = 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 (στῆθος) = breast + -ion (-έον) (diminutive suffix) = little. Perhaps referring to the two halves of the posterior scutellum that resemble a small pair of breasts.

Stichothrix Förster, 1856: 117. Feminine, stichos (στίχος) = line, row + thrix (θρίζ) = hair. Presumably referring to the single medial hair line on the forewing. Syn. with *Camptoptera* by Annecke & Doutt (1961).

Stomarotrum 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).

Tanaomymar Annecke et Doutt, 1961: 25. Neuter, tanaos (ταναός) = long, outstretched + *Mymar*. Referring to the very long mesosoma. Syn. with *Erdosiella* by Fidalgo (1992).

***Tanyostethium* Yoshimoto, 1990: 74.** Neuter, tany- (τᾰνῠ-) = long + stethos (στῆθος) = 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 (τετρᾰ) = four + *Polynema*. Probably referring to the four setae on the propodeum.

***Triadomerus* Yoshimoto, 1975: 508.** Masculine, trias (τρῐάς) = 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 pecular 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***, *Tanaomymar*; Ashmead (1904): *Packardiella*; Bakkendorf (1962): ***Anagrella***; Crawford (1913): ***Neomymar***, *Xenomymar*; Curtis (1829): ***Mymar***; Debauche (1948): *Sphegilla*; Debauche (1949): *Decarthrius*; De Santis (1972): ***Ganomymar***; Donev (l989): *Rhila*; Donev & Huber (2002): ***Pseudocleruchus***; Doutt (1955): ***Nesetaerus***; Doutt (1975): *Dahmsia*; Doutt & Yoshimoto (1970): ***Notomymar***. Enock (1909): ***Cleruchus***, ***Dicopus***, *Enaesius*, ***Erythmelus***, *Oophilus*, ***Parallelaptera***, ***Stephanodes***, ***Stethynium***; Enock (1914): *Neurotes*; Ferrière (1952): *Stenopteromymar*; Fidalgo (1982): ***Parapolynema***; Förster (1847): *Doriclytus*, *Leimacis*, *Rachistus*; Förster (1856): ***Camptoptera***, *Stichothrix*; Gahan (1927): ***Idiocentrus***; Ghesquière (1942): *Congolia*; Girault (1909): *Anaphoidea*; Girault (1910): ***Macrocamptoptera***; Girault (1911b): *Anthemiella*; Girault (1913b): *Agonatocerus*; Girault (1913c): *Gonatoceroides* (subgenus); Girault (1913d): ***Paranaphoidea***, ***Polynemoidea***; Girault (1915): ***Anagroidea***, ***Eustochomorpha***; Girault (1920b): ***Richteria***; Girault (1929b): ***Australomymar***; Girault (1933): *Yungaburra*; Girault (1937): ***Boudiennyia***; 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): *Metalaptus*; 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***, ***Scleromymar***, ***Steganogaster***, ***Zelanaphes***; Ogloblin (1935a): ***Neolitus***; Ogloblin (1935b): *Gastrogonatocerus* (subgenus); Ogloblin (1939): *Bruchomymar*; Ogloblin (1940): ***Eucleruchus***; Ogloblin (1946): ***Acmopolynema***, *Barypolynema*, ***Chaetomymar***, ***Gahanopsis*** (subgenus), *Platypatasson*, ***Platystethynium***, ***Tetrapolynema***; Ogloblin (1949): ***Schizophragma***; Ogloblin (1952): ***Cremnomymar***, ***Nesopolynema***, ***Scolopsopteron***; Ogloblin (1955): ***Callodicopus***, ***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*, ***Polynemula***, *Stenomymar*; Ogloblin & Annecke (1961): *Zemicamptoptera* (subgenus); Packard (1864): *Pteratomus*; Perkins (1905): *Paranagrus*; Perkins (1912): *Eomymar*; Schauff (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): *Acanthomymar*, ***Anneckia***; Subba Rao (1976): ***Narayanella*** (replacement name); Subba Rao (1984): ***Kubja***; Taguchi (1977): ***Himopolynema***; Triapitsyn & Beresovskiy (2002): ***Floripolynema*** (subgenus); Valentine (1971): ***Nesomymar***, ***Nesopatasson***; Viggiani (1974b): ***Camptopteroides***; Viggiani & Jesu (1985): *Erythmellelus* (subgenus); Walker (1846): ***Arescon***, ***Caraphractus***, *Lymaenon*, *Panthus*, *Patasson*; Waterhouse (1915): ***Palaeoneura***, *Selenaeus*; Westwood (1839): ***Alaptus***; Westwood (1879): ***Mymarilla***, *Valkerella*; Witsack (1986): ***Palaeopatasson***; Yoshimoto (1971): *Paracleruchus*; Yoshimoto (1975) ***Carpenteriana***, ***Enneagmus***, ***Macalpinia***, ***Protooctonus***, ***Triadomerus***; Yoshimoto (1990): ***Caenomymar***, ***Entrichopteris***, ***Formicomymar***, *Hadromymar*, *Masonana*, ***Myrmecomymar***, ***Platyfrons***, ***Restisoma***, ***Tanyostethium***; Yoshimoto et al. (1972): ***Eubroncus***, *Stomarotrum*.

Homonyms, unecessary replacement names, unjustified emendations, and misspellings

Anaphoides 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 + thrix (θρίζ) [genitive: trichos (τριχός)] = hair. Unjustified emendation of *Eutriche* Nees [and junior homonym of *Callitriche* Poli (1791) – Mollusca).

Cosmocoma 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*.

Erithmelus 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 *Neolitiscus*.

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).

Neolitiscus Ghesquière, 1946: 371. Masculine, *Neolitus* + iskos (ισκος) = 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.

Ogloblinella 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 & Doutt (1961).

Pteroclisis 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*.

Scolopsomymar 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.

***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 (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).

***Palaeomymar* 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. Referrring to the similarity with *Mymar*. Syn. with *Palaeomymar* 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 *Palaeomymar* by Doutt (1973).

Mymaromella Girault, 1931: 4. Feminine, *Mymaromma* + -ella = little. A small *Mymaromma*. 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)]; **Alaptini** [Girault (1929a)]; **Alaptoidea** [Soyka (1949)].
Anagrinae Perkins (1912); **Anagrini** [Girault (1929a)].
Anaphini Ashmead (1904); **Anaphina** [Schmiedeknecht (1909)].
Aresconini Viggiani (1988).
Bruchomymarini 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)]; **Lymaeoninae** [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)].
Mymarommidae 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).

Acknowledgements

I thank J. Noyes (The Natural History Museum, London, UK) for answering my questions about names and synonymies. C. Burwell (Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia) kindly examined the holotype of *Metanthemus aureus* Girault, 1928, and confirmed its placement in Aphelinidae. My retired colleagues, C.Yoshimoto (Calgary, Alberta, Canada) and R. Doutt (Santa Barbara, California, USA) helpfully explained to me why they named their genera the way they did, in cases where it was not obvious. E. Chiappini helped with the name *Flabrinus*. A.-M. Farmakis (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Canada) checked the Greek spellings. Finally, I thank G. Gibson (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Canada) and S. Triapitsyn (University of California, Riverside, California, USA) for reviewing the ms and suggesting improvements.

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