

Description of *Anaphoidea chrysomelae* n. sp. (Hym., Mymaridae).

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From Dr. Cl. Besuchet, centre of identification, CILB, Geneva, I have received the following species, which could not be identified with any species known to me, because the rather large material showed such a variation that it overlapped the description of 4 species described by Soyka 1949, pp. 368, 370, 374 and 381. As I have not had any material of these species for direct comparison I am not able to clear up the synonymy with security and I, therefore, prefer to describe the species as new.

Anaphoidea chrysomelae n. sp.

Length of female 0,7 mm, length of male 0,65 mm. Colour of body in ♂♀ brownish, eyes red, antennae light brownish with the pedicel light, dorsally bordered with brownish, scape light, bordered with brownish both dorsally and ventrally, legs light with coxae, fore femora basally, middle and hind femora, borders of middle and hind tibiae, and last joint of all the tarsi brownish; fore wing hyaline with the border at apex brownish.

Female: The specimens prepared in Canada-balsam from spirit are somewhat shrunk, but have the normal habitude of *Anaphoidea*. The measures of the parts, which may be shrunk, are marked in table 1 by a sign of interrogation.

The antennae consist of a rounded radicula, scape, pedicel, 6 funicle joints and a 2-jointed club, the first funicle joint is somewhat small, double as long as broad, the following joints decreasing in length an slightly increasing in breadth towards the club, of which the first joint is somewhat shorter than the end joint, 26:35, the

Table 1. Measures in ratio of *Anaphoidea chrysomelae* n. sp. Last measures of antennae at a higher scale.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	No.	1	2	3	4	5	No.	1	2	3	4	5
Sex	♀	♀	♀	♂	♂	Sex	♀	♀	♀	♂	♂	Sex	♀	♀	♀	♂	♂
Thorax	25	23	16	26	22	1. coxa	8	7	?	8	8	Scape, l. a. br.	50-10	45-8	35-9	46-11	41-10
Head	10?	10?	7?	10?	9?	- femur+troch.	16	13	12	18	17	Pedicel	20-10	20-8	14-7½	19-11	16-10
Abdomen	22?	20?	15?	21?	19?	- tibia	16	13	10	17	14	1. funicle	13-6	12-5½	9-4	31-8	26-8
Body length	57?	53?	38?	57?	50?	- tarsus	19	17	12	19	17	2. -	34-7	30-7	20-5	33-7	28-7
Antenna	63	58	45	83	74	2. coxa	5	4½	4	5	4	3. -	32-7	28-7	20-5	33-7	30-7
Ovipositor	18	14	13	÷	÷	- femur+troch.	19	16	12	19	17	4. -	32-7	28-8	20-5	34-7	30-7½
Phallus	÷	÷	÷	10	9	- tibia	20	20	15	21	19	5. -	30-7½	26-8	19-5	33-7	28-7
Fore wing	72	64	48	72	65	- tarsus	19	19	14	19	17	6. -	27-8	24-8	18-6	32-7	28-7
- - breadth	10	9	5½	10	8	3. coxa	10	9	6½	9	8	7. -	÷	÷	÷	31-7	27-7
- - lg. fringe	13	12	10	13	13	- femur+troch.	21	19	15	22	19	8. -	÷	÷	÷	31-7½	28-8
Hind wing	68	63	43	66	60	- tibia	25	23	16	25	22	9. -	÷	÷	÷	30-8	27-7
- - breadth	2½	2½	2	3	2½	- tarsus	20	18	11	20	18	Club (♀ 2-jt.)	54-13	51-13	41-11	30-8	28-7
- - lg. fringe	10	10	9	10	10							In all	292.	264.	196.	383.	337.

sutur oblique, the funicle joints 2—6 each with 2 (or 1) rhinaria, first club joint with 2, last joint with 3 rhinaria.

The abdomen is roundish, seen from the side somewhat triangular and a little longer ventrally than dorsally, 22:25, the ovipositor slightly protruding: 2, and its base distant from thorax: 9, owing to the larger ventral length of abdomen.

Fore wing with a fringe consisting of 78 cilia from the venation around to the retinaculous fold, the longest cilia slightly longer than the wing breadth both on anterior and posterior wing border, the wing disc rather roughly and irregularly haired with about 9 rows across, a submarginal row of hairs along posterior border, and from the venation a row of 6—7 hairs directed distad, further from the base of venation a row of 8 hairs directed obliquely distad to the hind border of wing, the base of wing naked.

Hind wing with a fringe of 40 short cilia along anterior border and 40 long cilia along hind border of wing, the wing disc with a submarginal row of hairs, especially within the hind border.

Male: The antennae consist of radícula, scape, pedicel and 10 funicle joints, which are nearly alike and seem each to bear 4 rhinaria, first funicle joint a little shorter than the following joint, fourth joint the longest and therefrom the joints shortening a little towards apex. Aedeagus but slightly flattened, rod-like, equally bent downwards.

Variation. No. 1, the female holotype, one of the largest specimens, measured 0,7 mm in length, no. 2, a female of average size, 0,65 mm and no. 3, a small female specimen, 0,4 mm; no. 4, the male allotype, a large specimen, measured 0,65 mm and no. 5, a male of average size 0,6 mm. The female no. 1 had 78 cilia in the fringe of fore wing, 40+40 in the hind wing as said above, in no. 2: 73, 38+38, in no. 3: 56, 32+28 and in the males

no. 4: 72, 38+38, no. 5: 68, 32+32. In no. 3 the fore wing with no more than 6 rows across the wing disc and with antennae, legs and apex of fore wing light; in no. 5 with about 8 rows across the wing disc. Variation in length of the antennal joints etc. may be seen in the table.

Material. In all 17 females and 4 males bred 22. 3. 59 ex ova *Chrysomela americana* L., Bocca di Magra (Italia) coll. no. 5.60 no. 5, leg. Venturi, Pisa. The material consists of 5 slides with 3 females and 2 males, no. 1 the holotype ♀, no. 4 the allotype ♂, in spirit 9 females and 2 males, on carton 5 females. Holotype and allotype deposited in the Museum of Natural History in Geneva. Paratypes ♀♂ in my collection.

Synonymy. The following characters of the present species are compared with those in the key of Soyka's 1949, p. 353. ♀: Fore wing ratio, 7 to 9, ovipositor not basally protruding, abdomen roundish, 2nd funicle joint 4—5 times as long as broad, 3rd and 4th funicle joints equal in length, 2nd funicle joint considerably longer than pedicel. These characters leads to 4 species viz. *longipennis*, *lineipennis*, *semimedia* and *obscura* all of Soyka, of which the first has page priority. The characters which hold good are marked by spacing. The other characters in the key of Soyka are overlapping or combined in such a way that they can not be used for the determination of the present species.

Reference.

Soyka, W. 1949. Monographie der Mymar-Gruppe, mit den Gattungen *Mymar* Curtis, *Synanaphes* Soyka, *Ferrierella* Soyka, *Anaphoidea* Girault, *Hofenederia* Soyka, *Fulmekiella* Soyka and *Yungaburra* Girault. Rev. de Entomologia, vol. 20, p. 301—422.
