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**Description of a
New Subterranean Genus of Mymaridae
(Hymen.)**

by

O. BAKKENDORF

From Dr. C. BESUCHET, Museum of natural history, Geneva, the writer has received material of a new genus of Mymaridae taken by means of seaving moss and detritus etc. from the ground or from tree trunks. In recent years it has been realised that some Mymarids live a subterranean life and are, therefore, seldom procured with a sweeping net, ex. gr. *Stenopteromymar* FERRIÈRE (1952). Many of the species taken by the sieving method are specimens of *Eustochus* HALIDAY and *Stephanodes* ENOCK together with such specimens of genera living in grass or near the ground as *Polynema* HALIDAY and *Litus* HALIDAY. To Dr. BESUCHET, the writer wishes to express sincere thanks and appreciation.

Anagrella n. gen.

Habitus of body as *Anagrus* HALIDAY, but the divided postscutellum is small and indistinct, the scape of female antennae without cross lines and the second funicle joint greatly elongated as in *Mymar* HALIDAY. The second funicle joint of the male antennae is also conspicuously elongated, and further, the female wings are diminutive and almost parallel-sided, reminiscent of *Cleruchus* ENOCK. Generotype described below.

(Fig. 1-5. Table I)

Anagrella mymaricorne n. sp.

Female, length of body, 0.6 mm, ovipositor protruding 0.24 mm. Head black-brown, body dark brown with the middle part from the base of scutellum to the base of abdomen light yellow, eyes dark reddish, ocelli light yellowish; one black cross rod in front and a light

yellow line behind the ocelli continuing forward to the eyes. Antennae light brown, scape, pedicel and first funicle joint light yellowish, scape and mouth bordered with blackish-brown colour. Body with darker parts and light sutures, scutellum bordered with dark brown lines and also apex of mesophragma lined with brown; legs and wings brownish, hind femora and last joint of tarsi slightly darker. Colours of *male* similar.

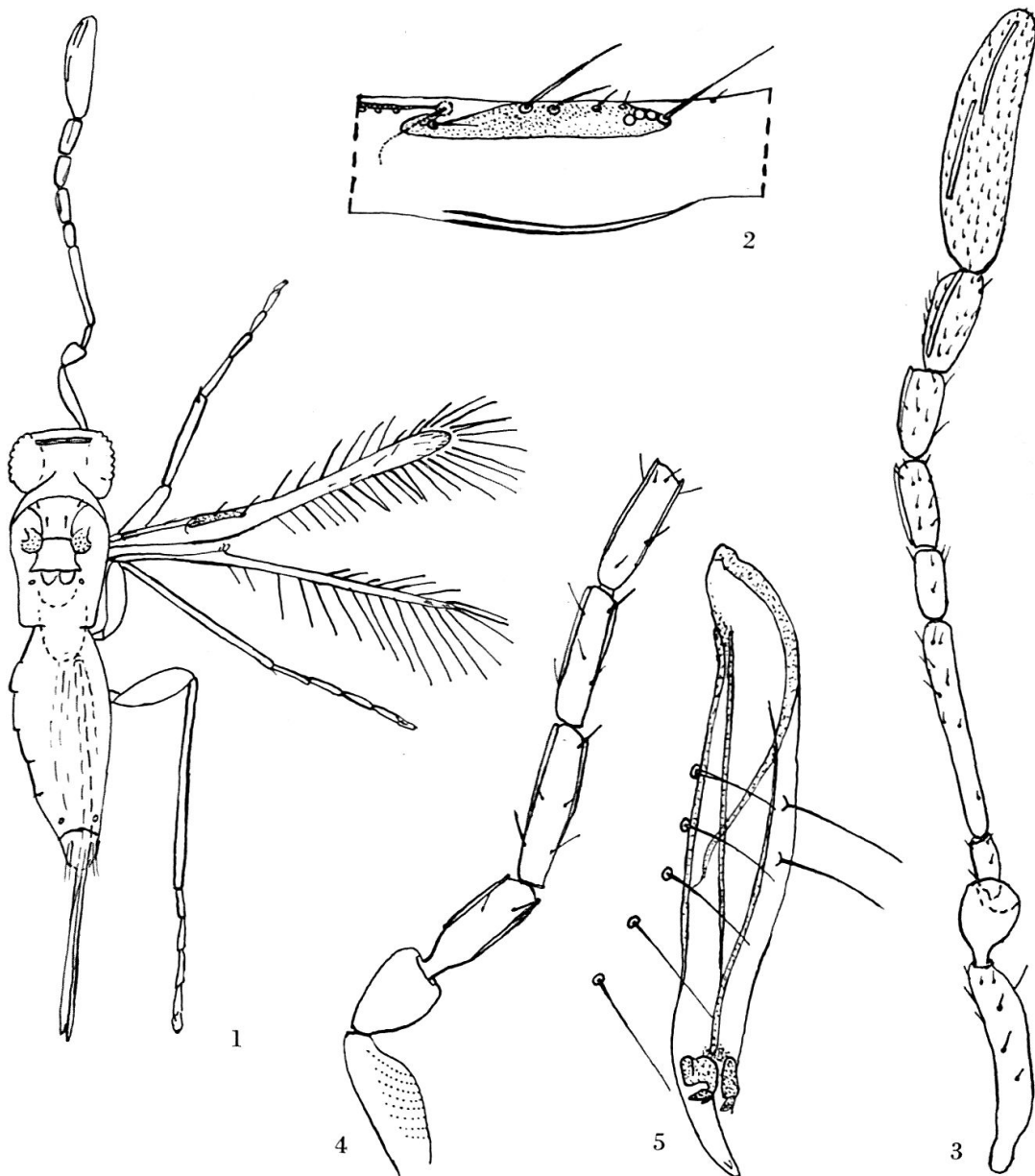


Fig. 1-5. *Anagrella mymaricorne* n. sp. — 1. ♀. — 2. Venation of fore wing. — 3. Antenna. — 4. ♂, six basal joints of antenna. — 5. ♂, phallus, oblique view.

Head of *female* broader than thorax, eyes and ocelli of normal size, antennae 9-jointed, a little longer than the body; scape flat, pedicel thick, pear-shaped, more than twice as broad as first funicle joint, which in turn is three times as long as broad, following joints thickened, sixth funicle joint approximately double as broad as first, second funicle joint very long, thickened distally and nearly three times as long as first joint. Third joint a little shorter than first, fourth to sixth joint lengthened, club nearly double as broad as sixth joint, a little shorter than the three preceding joints together; fourth to sixth joints with a rhinarium, club with 3-4 rhinaria in two series. Mandibles 3-dentated.

Thorax smooth, with the axillae slightly granulate-rugose, mesoscutum with a bristle at each side within the parapsidal furrows and a smaller one anteriorly; none were to be seen on the scutellum although two placoid sensillae were present. Mesophragma reaching above the base of the ovipositor, rounded posteriorly; venation of fore wing with two macrochaetae and one hypochaeta. Fringe consisting of 12 cilia along the anterior margin and 22 along the posterior margin, about 12 submarginal hairs and a row of 5 hairs apically at the disc, hind wings with 8 cilia at anterior margin, 16 at the posterior and some few submarginal hairs. Fore tibiae considerably shorter than middle and hind ones, all the tarsal joints of equal length, except the comb-bearing anterior metatarsus, which is a little longer.

Abdomen longer than head and thorax together, ovipositor from near the base of abdomen, exerted more than half the length of abdomen.

Male, length of body 0.7 mm, antennae 13-jointed, somewhat longer than body, 70 : 55. The scape, which has feeble cross lines, shorter and broader than in female, length and breadth, 30 : 12; pedicel a little larger than in female, length and breadth, 20 : 12. First joint of funicle short, second long, the length of funicle joints, 21 : 30 : 24 : 23 : 23 : 23 : 24 : 23 : 24 : 24 : 27, the breadth of first funicle joint 7, second and following measure 6 and the end joint a little narrower measuring 5; all funicle joints with 2-3 rhinaria.

Wings of full size, fore wings broadened at apex, length of fore wing 65, breadth at marginal vein 4, distad of marginal vein 3, and disc at apex 7. Longest fringe 21, hind wing length 58, breadth 2, longest fringe 16; both margins of fore wings with long cilia, 27 at anterior margin, 41 at posterior margin, a row of about 15 hairs in the middle, some spread hairs at the apex anteriorly and a row of submarginal hairs. Hind wings with shorter fringe at anterior margin, 17 cilia about twice as long as wing breadth and 53 long cilia at hind margin; a row of small hairs along posterior margin and a row of submarginal hairs.

Phallus flanked by a row of strong cilia on each side, digitus small, as in *Anagrus* with a strong tooth and a bent bristle closely applied dorsally to the tooth. Otherwise as in the female.

Variation. The wings of female may be even smaller than stated in table 1; in a small specimen the length and breadth of fore wing, 30 : 2, in a female of moderate size, 41 : 2. Furthermore, the measurements of the antennal joints are rather unstable, in one female specimen the fourth funicle joint of left antennae is 18, right 16, and of the sixth funicle joint the left is 19, right, 18; a few specimens had yellow spots on the abdominal tergites.

Measures in ratio of *Anagrella mymaricorne* n. sp.
Measures in last column at a higher scale

Head length and breadth	6-11	1. coxa	7	Scape length and breadth	50-8
Thorax length and breadth	17-10	femur + troch.	16	Pedicel	17-10
Abdomen length and breadth	27-10	tibia	13	1. funicle	15-5
Body	50	tarsus	16	2. funicle proximally	43-3
Antenna	53	2. coxa	6	funicle distally	-6
Ovipositor	44	femur + troch.	16	3. funicle	13-6
Ovipositor exerted	20	tibia	20	4. funicle (left 18-7)	
Fore wing length	41	tarsus	16	right	16-7
Fore wing breadth at marg. v.	3	3. coxa	9	5. funicle	18-8
Fore wing breadth at the middle	2	femur + troch.	16	6. funicle (left 19-9)	
Fore wing breadth at apex	2.75	tibia	23	right	18-9
Fore wing longest fringe	11	tarsus	17	Club	50-15
Fore wing marginal vein	7			In all	240
Hind wing length	39			Marg. vein length	30
Hind wing breadth	1			Marg. vein breadth	4
Hind wing longest fringe	11				

Material.

Suisse, Vaud :

Mollendruz, 1 ♀, 29.VIII.1960, moss (COMELLINI).

St. Sulpice, 3 ♀♀, 11.IX.1960, moss (BESUCHET).

Suisse, Genève :

La London, 24.IX.1960, moss, 6 ♀♀, including 3 slides, one with the generotype ♀, overflow remains, together with 1 ♀ *Lymaenon* sp. (BESUCHET).

France, Haute-Savoie :

Pont du Fier, 1 ♀, 5.X.1960 (BESUCHET).

France, Ain :

Source de la London, 18 ♀♀, 1 ♂, 12.VII.1961, including 2 slides, allotype ♂ and paratype ♀, specimens washed in earth taken from the base of an ash, together with 1 ♀ *Polynema* sp. (BESUCHET, COMELLINI).

Biology. Judging from its hiding places (stated in the material section above), it seems possible that the species could be subterranean, as stated in the introduction. From the material preserved in alcohol it seems that the wings tend to be held in an upright position.

Note. In *Paranagrus optabilis* PERKINS the postscutellum is indistinct, the scape of antennae without cross lines, the second and third funicle joints of equal length, ♂ 25 : 25, ♀ 20 : 20, and the axillae without granulate sculpture. Material, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ from Brickaville, Madagascar, Nov. 1958 ex ova *Perkinsiella saccharicida* KIRK. CARESCHE leg.

Reference. FERRIÈRE, CH., 1952. *Un nouveau genre de Myrmaride.* Bull. Soc. Ent. suisse 25 : 41-43.