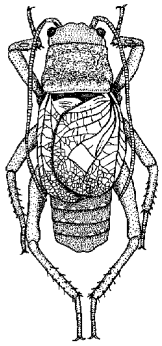

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TAXONOMIC NOTES ON THE MYMAROMMATIDAE (HYMENOPTERA) WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW PALAEARCTIC SPECIES

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Mymaromella ella **sp. n.** is described and figured from Hungary. New data on four species from the genera *Mymaromma*, *Mymaromella*, and *Zealaromma* are given.

KEY WORDS: Mymarommatidae, taxonomy, distribution, *Mymaromella*, new species.

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Из Венгрии описан *Mymaromella ella* **sp. n.** Приведены новые сведения о четырех видах из родов *Mymaromma*, *Mymaromella* и *Zealaromma*.

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INTRODUCTION

A species of the genus *Mymaromella* Girault, 1931 (type species *Mymaromella mira* Girault, 1931, by monotypy, Auistralia) was first recorded from the Palaearctic region (Republic of Korea) by Triapitsyn & Berezovskiy (2006) [as *Palaeomymar*

chaoi Lin, 1994]. Triapitsyn (2007) then listed and illustrated it as *Mymaromella chaoi* (Lin) following its generic transfer proposed in the comprehensive revision of the superfamily Mymarommatoidea by Gibson et al. (2007). *Mymaromella chaoi* was originally described from Fujian (Lin, 1994) and more recently keyed, re-described, and illustrated by Huber et al. (2008). They also recorded it from other provinces of China including a non-type female from Jiaozuo, Henan, a locality which is within the Palaearctic region as is Yangjiaping, Hebei, from where the three non-type specimens with unusually long ovipositors were tentatively identified by Huber et al. (2008) as *M.* ?*chaoi* but nevertheless considered to be unlikely belonging to that species. Gibson et al. (2007) also listed two unidentified females of a *Mymaromella* sp. from Sweden.

In June 2007, I found in the collection of Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria (NHMW), seven slide-mounted females of a *Mymaromella* sp. from Hungary, collected by Lajos Biró back in 1927, and misidentified by Walter Soyka as a *Bruchomymar* sp. (Mymaridae). It is quite likely that these specimens had been borrowed either by W. Soyka or, more likely, by Svatoslav Novicky from the Hungarian National History Museum, Budapest, Hungary (HNHM) and never returned. I have compared them with the female specimen from the Republic of Korea that I identified as *M. chaoi* and more recently also with the holotype of that species (Figs 1, 2) due to the circumstance of passing (returning) the latter from John T. Huber to Lin Nai-quan (via Hu Hongying) in June 2012. Although the Hungarian female specimens of *Mymaromella* sp. are superficially quite similar to both examined specimens which are considered to be *M. chaoi* s. str., as narrowly defined by Huber et al. (2008), I found enough good morphological differences to justify description of the former as a new taxon, as follows.

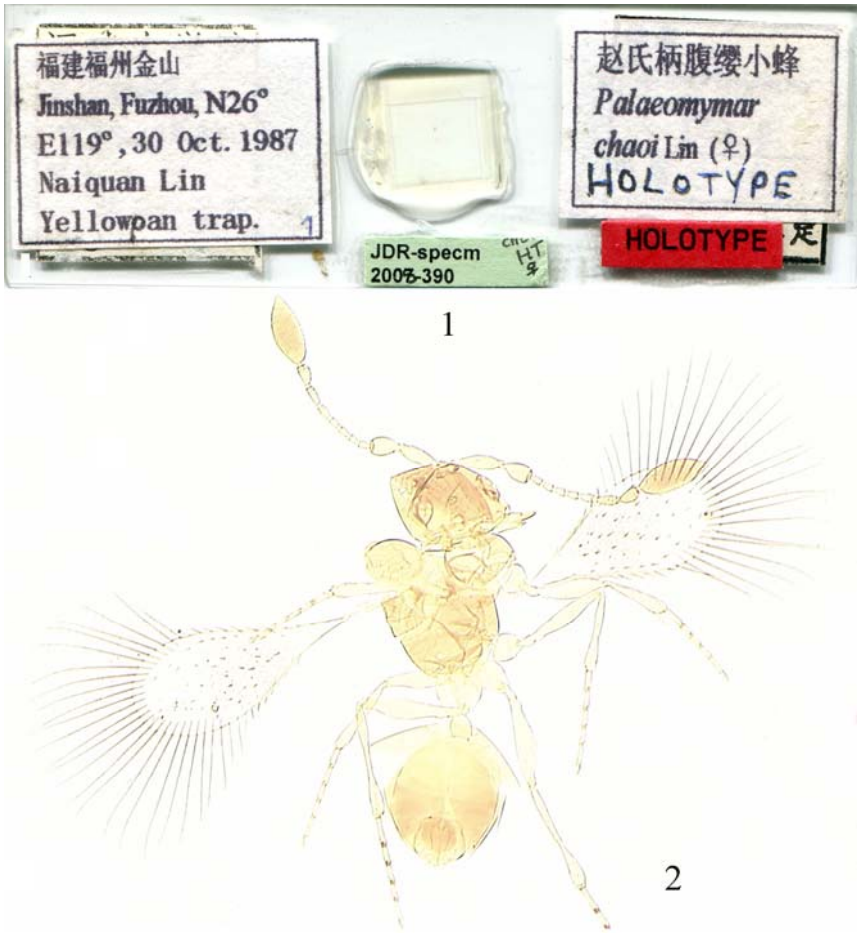
DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

***Mymaromella ella* S. Triapitsyn, sp. n.**
Figs 3–8

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♀ [NHMW] on slide (Fig. 3) labelled: 1. [partially printed] “Budapest, Biró. 1927.IX.21.”; 2. [apparently in S. Novicky handwriting, the last two words are in Latin and so illegibly written that I am not sure that is correct spelling] “Hüvös-völgy retei ope”; 3. [a pink-orange label bearing apparently S. Novicky's manuscript names, illegible handwriting] “*Retemymar treticornis* ♀”; 4. [in W. Soyka handwriting, in pencil] “*Bruchomymar* ♀”; 5. [red] “*Mymaromella ella* S. Triapitsyn HOLOTYPE ♀”. The holotype (Fig. 4) is in fair condition, complete, mounted dorsoventrally. Paratypes: Hungary, Budapest, Hüvösvölgy, L. Biró: 13.IX 1927 [4 ♀, NHMW]; 21.IX 1927 [2 ♀, NHMW].

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE (holotype and paratypes). Body length 0.495-0.590 mm. Head, mesosoma, and base of gaster brown; petiole and appendages yellowish to light brown, either entire apex of gaster or only middle gastral terga dark brown.

Face and vertex with fine but conspicuous sculpture (Fig. 6). Antenna (Figs 4, 5) 10-segmented; scape 3.8-4.0 × as long as wide, longer than pedicel or any funicle segment; funicle 7-segmented, F1 the shortest and F6 the longest of funicle segments; clava at most just slightly longer than combined length of three preceding segments, 3.3-4.4 × as long as wide. Mesosoma (Figs 4, 7) with reticulate sculpture. Fore wing (Figs 4, 8) 2.7-2.9 × as long as wide; disc coriaceous, with scattered strong, short setae on each surface; posterior margin without a single, long, thin seta basally but with 10-12 short, stout setae; anterior margin with 13-17 such setae, longest marginal (thin) seta slightly exceeding greatest width of wing. Hind wing strongly reduced, without membrane. Metasoma (Figs 4, 7) much longer than mesosoma.

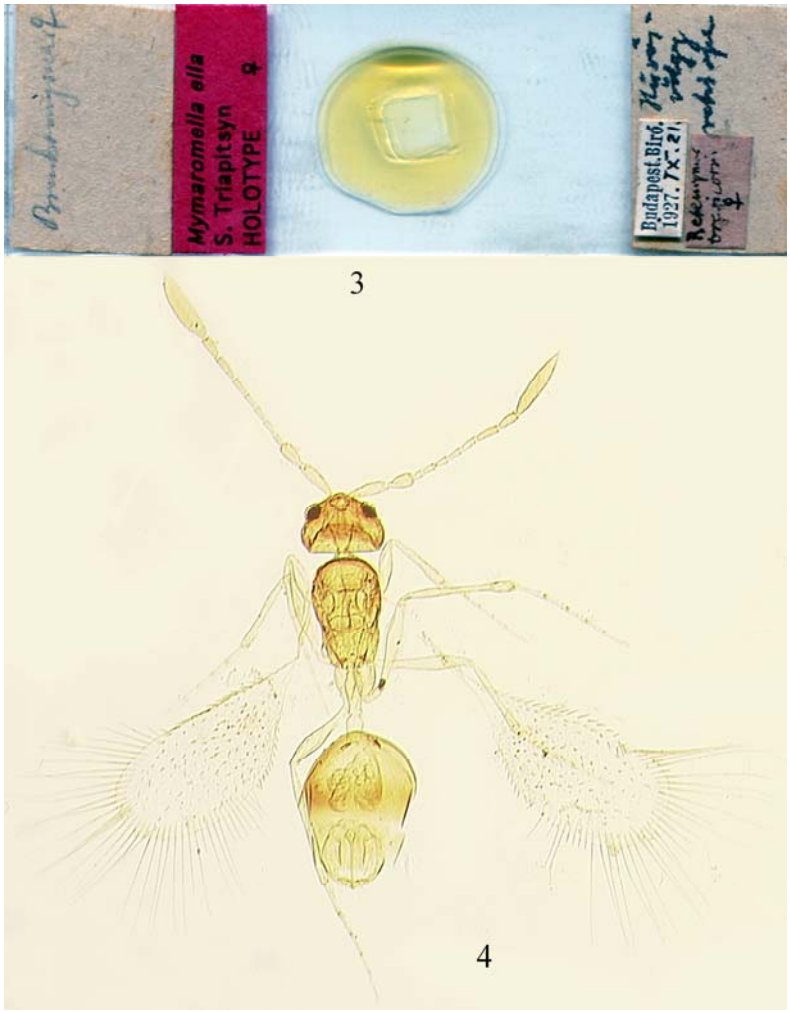


Figs 1, 2. *Mymaromella chaoi*, holotype female: 1) slide, 2) habitus.

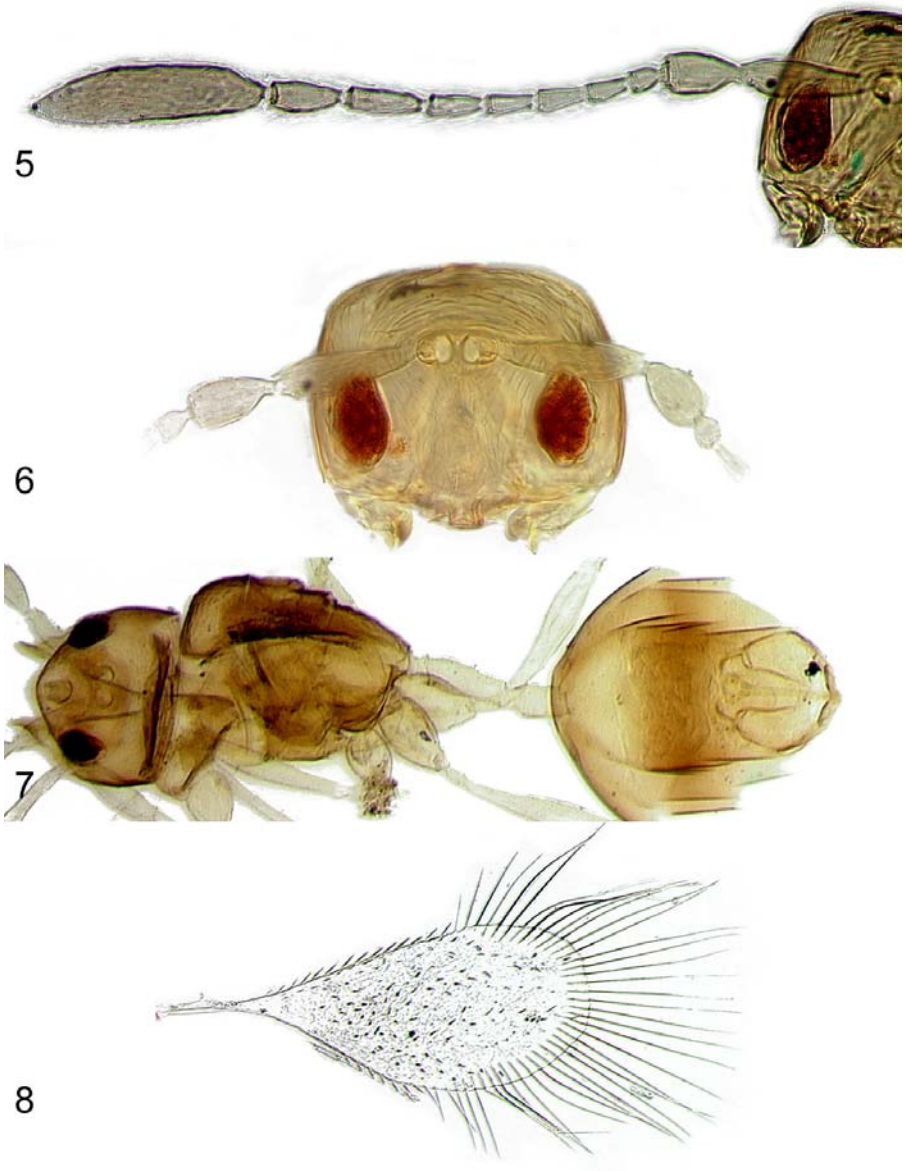
Basal segment of petiole with faint, inconspicuous sculpture, about 2.0x as long as apical segment. Ovipositor occupying 0.4-0.5 length of gaster, not exserted beyond its apex posteriorly. Ovipositor length : metatibia length ratio 0.5-0.6:1.

Measurements (µm) of the holotype (as length or length : width). Body: 560; head: 95; mesosoma 164; petiole: 103; gaster 222; ovipositor 94. Antenna: scape 64; pedicel 36; F1 15; F2 21; F3 21; F4 20; F5 25; F6 35; F7 30; clava 106. Fore wing 433:151; longest marginal seta 167. Hind wing 45.

MALE. Unknown.



Figs 3, 4. *Mymaromella ella* sp. n., holotype female: 3) slide, 4) habitus.



Figs 5–8. *Mymaromella ella* sp. n., paratype females: 5) antenna, 6) head (frontal view), 7) body, 8) fore wing.

DIAGNOSIS. Female of *M. ella* sp. n., which keys to *M. chaoi* in Huber et al. (2008), differs from that of the latter species in the following: antennal clava at most just slightly longer than combined length of three preceding funicle segments (Figs 4, 5), fore wing with short, stout setae more numerous on disc and anterior margin (Figs 4, 8), and basal segment of petiole about 2.0x as long as apical segment (Figs 4, 7) whereas in the holotype of *M. chaoi* (Fig. 2) and the conspecific non-type specimen from the Republic of Korea, clava about as long as combined length of four preceding funicle segments, fore wing with short, stout setae less numerous on disc and anterior margin, and basal segment of petiole 1.4-1.7x as long as apical segment. Their differences in some other morphological features, such as body length and a relative length of the ovipositor, are also evident between *M. ella* and the holotype of *M. chaoi* but are nevertheless too inconclusive because of the significant variation noted within the paratype series of the latter by Lin (1994) and Huber et al. (2008).

DISTRIBUTION. Hungary.

HOSTS. Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The species epithet is a noun in apposition and a meaningless combination of letters that rhymes with the genus name.

NEW FAUNISTIC DATA

Mymaromma anomalum (Blood et Kryger, 1922)

MATERIAL. **Russia**: Sakhalinskaya oblast', Sakhalin Island, just E of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, 46°56.54'N 142°48.42'E, 19.VIII 2000, T. Anderson [1 ♀, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA (CAS)].

NOTES. This species was previously reported by Triapitsyn & Berezovskiy (2006) from Sakhalin based on another specimen.

Mymaromma buyckxi Mathot, 1966

MATERIAL. **Gabon**: Province Ogooue-Maritime, Aire d'Exploitation Rationnelle de Faune des Monts Doudou, 24.5 km 303° WNW Doussala, 2°13'58"S 10°23'53"E, 630 m, 18.III 2000, B.L. Fisher (sifted litter in rainforest) [1 ♂, CAS].

NOTES. This species was described from Democratic Republic of the Congo (Mathot, 1966) and recently recorded also from Gabon, Madagascar, and Nigeria by Gibson et al. (2007).

Mymaromella pala Huber et Gibson, 2008

MATERIAL. **USA**: California, Siskiyou Co., near junction of S fork Salmon River and Cofee Creek, 41°04'N 122°56'W, XI 2003, D. Eckels [1 ♀, Entomology

Research Museum, University of California, Riverside, California, USA (UCRC)]. Illinois, Marion Co., 2 mi. S of Centralia, 38°29'06"N 89°08'38"W, 148 m, 13-17.IX 1995, S.V. Triapitsyn (yellow pan traps at forest edge, roadside of Hwy. 51) [1 ♂, UCRC].

NOTES. This species was recently described from Canada (Ontario) and USA (Huber et al., 2008).

***Zealaromma valentinei* Gibson, Read et Huber, 2007**

MATERIAL. **New Zealand**: North Island, Waihi, Woodland Road, 37°28'07"S 175°51'14"E, 100 m, B. V. Brown: 4-9.II 2006 [1 ♂, UCRC]; 9–14.II 2006 [2 ♀, UCRC].

NOTES. This species was recently described from New Zealand (Gibson et al., 2007).

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