

A NEW MYMARID FROM BROCKENHURST.\*

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PLATE II.

Whilst hunting for *Mymarinae* and *Trichogrammatinae* last year in the New Forest, we captured many interesting insects, some of which we have never seen described, and among these was one male Mymarid which at once attracted our attention. The following is a description of this insect.

PETIOLARIA, gen. nov.

Tarsi 5-jointed; abdomen petiolate; antennae of male 13-jointed, joints 3-13 fusiform, with a few strong hairs around the thickest part of each. Head quadrangular, excavated behind, broader than the thorax. Eyes small, no visible ocelli. Thorax ovate, a little more than twice as long as the head, the prothorax wider, and semicircular in outline. Front wings battledore-shaped, the "stem" about a quarter of the total length of the wing. The surface of the wing with a few rows of strong hairs; the outer half of the wing with very long and powerful marginal cilia. Hind wings short and almost rudimentary, about half as long as the stem of the anterior wings. Petiole nearly as long as the thorax, consisting of two distinct joints. Abdomen a little longer than the thorax.

The genus is easily recognised by the 5-jointed tarsi, the battledore-shaped front wings, the rudimentary hind wings, and the double-jointed petiole.

*Petiolaria anomala*, sp. n.

♂. Head brown, the eyes black; antennae brown; thorax brown, with dark brown tegulae; abdomen brown; petiole and legs light yellow, at each tarsal articulation is a narrow darker ring, and the last tarsal joint is lighter in colour than the other four.

The head, thorax, and surface of the wings reticulated; in the wings the reticulations are large, like crocodile-skin, and do not follow any lines of neuration. Antennae: scape long and slender; pedicel turbinate, one-third as long as the scape; third joint very small, shorter than the pedicel or any other joint; last joint of antenna pointed.

Wings: anterior border, from the end of the stem to the first long cilium, with very short cilia; posterior border, from the end of the stem to the first long cilium, with shorter cilia than those of the anterior border. On the posterior border, about half-way between the thorax and the first long cilium, springs a solitary long spine. The rest of the wing-border with cilia which are nearly all longer than the greatest width of the wing. The surface of the wing has four rows of discal hairs above and two rows underneath.

Legs: fore legs shorter, middle and hind legs longer and slender.

Fore and middle tarsi longer than their tibiae; hind tarsi shorter than their tibiae; the tarsi taper towards the apex.

Length ·63 mm.

Length of head ·1 mm., of thorax ·19 mm., of petiole ·16 mm., of abdomen ·18 mm.; length of anterior wing ·6 mm, its width ·2 mm., the longest cilia about ·25 mm.

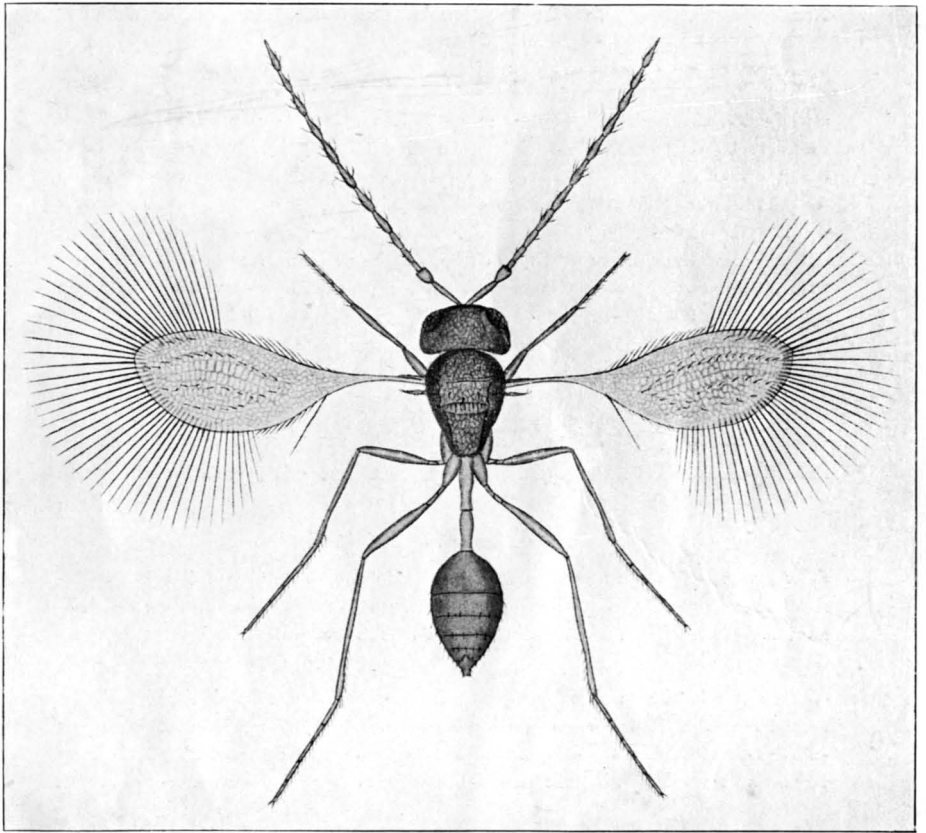
The antennal joints are in the following ratio in millimetres (from the scape outward):—·067-·033-·017-·03-·04-·04-·05-·06-·05-·04-·04-·033-·05.

*Hab.* ENGLAND, New Forest, Brockenhurst (*J. P. Kryger*).

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Type (one male) in the British Museum.

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PETIOLARIA ANOMALA, n. gen. et sp., ♂.