On the occurrence of *Polynema* Haliday (*Dorypolynema* Hayat and Anis) and *Palaeoneura* Waterhouse (Hymenoptera: Mymaridae) in the New World, with description of two new species

Triapitsyn, Serguei V.¹; Aquino, Daniel A.²

¹ Entomology Research Museum, Department of Entomology, University of California, Riverside, California 92521, EE.UU.
² Museo de La Plata, División Entomología, Paseo del Bosque s/n, 1900, La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Corresponding author. Email: aquinodaniel81@hotmail.com

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INTRODUCTION

Hayat and Anis (1999) described the subgenus *Dorypolynema* Hayat and Anis of the fairyfly genus *Polynema* Haliday (Hymenoptera: Mymaridae), from the single species, *Polynema* (*Dorypolynema*) mendeli Girault, with Australasian and Oriental distribution. More recently, Triapitsyn and Fidalgo (2006) indicated that *P. (Dorypolynema)* is actually more speciose and common in the Afrotropical region where it remains to be revised, and also occurs, although it is rare, in the New World. Here we confirm New World records of *P. (Dorypolynema)* only from the Neotropical region, describe a new species based on material from Argentina (Formosa Province), Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Peru, and compare it to *P. (Dorypolynema)* mendeli.

The genus *Palaeoneura* Waterhouse was redescribed and discussed recently by Triapitsyn and Berezovskiy (2007) who indicated its presence in the Neotropical region, mentioning occurrence of several undescribed species there. Since we found it to occur also in the Nearctic region, with a single named representative, *Palaeoneura mymaripennis* (Dozier), comb. n. from *Polynema*, and also one undetermined (and appar-
ently unintentionally introduced) species in California, USA. *Palaeoneura mymaripennis* was previously known only from Delaware, USA, but it is also recorded from the Neotropical region (Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama). We redescribe its female and newly describe the male (based on a single specimen from Panama). In addition, we describe a new species from Guatemala and USA (Florida). Several other species of *Palaeoneura* from the Neotropical region (Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Panama, Venezuela) await description.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Most of the newly collected specimens were captured in Malaise traps, dried from ethanol using a critical point drier, and point-mounted. Selected specimens were dissected and slide-mounted in Canada balsam.

Terms for morphological features follow Gibson (1997). We also use the abbreviation F for a funicular segment of the female antenna or a flagellar segment of the male antenna. Unless indicated otherwise, measurements are given in micrometers (µm) as length or, where appropriate (e.g., for the wings), as length:width ratios.

Abbreviations for depositories of specimens are as follows: BMNH, The Natural History Museum, London, England, UK; CNCI, Canadian National Collection of Insects, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; MLPA, Museo de La Plata, La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina; OSUC, C.A. Triplehorn Insect Collection, Museum of Biological Diversity, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA; TAMU, Insect Collection, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, USA; UCDC, The R.M. Bohart Museum of Entomology, University of California, Davis, California, USA; UCRC, Entomology Research Museum, University of California, Riverside, California, USA; USNM, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, District of Columbia, USA.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

*Polynema* (subgenus *Dorypolynema* Hayat and Anis, 1999)

*Dorypolynema* Hayat and Anis, 1999: 318 (as subgenus of *Polynema*). Type species: *Polynema mendeli* Girault, by original designation.

*Polynema* (*Dorypolynema*): Triapitsyn and Fidalgo 2006: 57 (key to subgenera of *Polynema*), 60–60 (distribution, comments); Triapitsyn and Berezovskiy 2007: 63 (key to Australian *Polynema*-group genera).

**Diagnosis.**— Forewing with marginal + stigmal veins elongate, disc bare or almost bare behind and just beyond venation (at most with a short row of setae behind apex of submarginal vein and just behind marginal+stigmal veins). Male: head and mandible larger than in female; eye somewhat reduced and smaller than in female; scape more or less flattened and expanded, with modified setae on inner surface.

**Systematic considerations.**— Triapitsyn and Fidalgo (2006) indicated that *P.* (*Dorypolynema*) could be just a species group within *P.* (*Polynema*) because the differences between the two subgenera may be not significant, but that remains to be demonstrated. For instance, the basal expansion of the petiole in the species of *P.* (*Dorypolynema*) is definitely not a subgeneric (and not even a species-group) character because all three presently recognized subgenera of *Polynema* [the third is *P.* (*Doriclytus*) Foerster] (Triapitsyn and Fidalgo 2006) include species with a basally expanded petiole and a long ovipositor, indicating an apparent association between these two features. The diverse Afrotropical fauna of *Polynema* s.l. (i.e., in the broad sense) remains to be revised, particularly the ten species described by Debauche (1949) from Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Belgian Congo) and one from Rwanda (all originally in the synonymized genus *Maidliella* Soyka) – it is possible that one of them could be a member of *P.* (*Dorypolynema*). At least two of these (both species from Democratic Republic of the
Congo), however, do not belong in *Polyne-
ma*, based on the original descriptions and
illustrations of Debauche (1949), and are
transferred here to *Palaeoneura as P clotho*
(Debauche), comb. n. and *P oreades* (De-
bauche), comb. n.

**Distribution.**— Afrotropical (including
Madagascar [new record]), Australasian,
Oriental, and Neotropical regions.

**Hosts.**— *Polyneuma (Dorypolynema) mendeli*
Girault was reared in Malaysia from eggs of
a tettigoniid (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae) on
rice (Subba Rao 1970) [as *Polynema oopha-
ga* Subba Rao].

**Comments.**— It is likely that the enlarged
head and mandibles in the males of *P (Dory-
polynema)* species is a sexual dimorphism
associated with their habit as parasitoids of
tettigoniid eggs (assuming that other species
of this subgenus have similar host associa-
tions as *P (Dorypolynema) mendeli*). For in-
stance, species belonging to the *benefica*
group of the trichogrammatid genus *Burks-
ella* De Santis (Hymenoptera: Trichogram-
matidae) in the New World, which also par-
asitize eggs of Tettigoniidae, have highly di-
orphic sexes as well, with megacephalic
males (Dozier 1932 [as *Ufens beneficus* Dozi-
er, reared in Haiti from eggs of an orthopter-
ous insect, presumably a small katydid]; Pin-
to 2006). Numerous specimens of an unde-
scribed species from this group were reared
by S.N. Myartseva on 20-IX-1998, in Ejido
La Purisima, Llera de Canales, Tamaulipas,
Mexico, from eggs of the greater angle-wing
katydid, *Microcentrum rhombifolium* (Saus-
sure) (Tettigoniidae), on lemon leaf (materi-
al in UCRC). Its males, like the species of *P*
(*Dorypolygema*), have enlarged mandibles,
with which they (those who emerge first)
chew holes in the hard chorion of the host
katydid eggs (usually one, occasionally two
holes per egg). Then the much more numer-
ous females (who have normal-size mandi-
bles, possibly unsuitable for chewing
through such a hard chorion of the host egg,
although that is a mere speculation without
having any experimental data) use the exit
hole(s) made by their brother(s) to emerge
from the same egg (S.N. Myartseva, S.V. Tri-
apitsyn, unpublished data). From this, it
would be logical to conclude that *P (Dory-
polynema) mendeli* and likely other mem-
bers of *P (Dorypolygema)* could be gregari-
ous parasitoids as well. It is also interesting
to note that the males of this undescribed
trichogrammatid species from Mexico have
the antennal scape somewhat expanded and
with modified setae on the inner surface,
like in the males of *P (Dorypolygema)* spe-
cies. Probably these play some kind of a sen-
sory role when a male chews an exit hole
from inside of the host egg.

**Polynema (Dorypolygema) gaucho**
Triapitsyn and Aquino, sp. n. (Figs 1–7)

**Etymology.**— The species name is a noun in
apposition referring to cowboys (gauchos) in
Argentina, and also more generally to resi-
dents of the pampas and chaco in some parts
of southern South America.

**Type material.**— Holotype female [MLPA] on
slide labeled: “ARGENTINA: Formosa Estancia
Guaycolec 25 km N of Formosa, 185 m 25°
59’ S, 58° 12’ W, 26-II-10-III-1999, (MT) S. L.
Heydon, J. Ledford. UCDC Mounted at UCR/
ERM by V. V. Berezovskiy 2008 in Canada bal-
sam”. Paratypes: ARGENTINA, Formosa, Es-
tancia Guaycolec (25 km N of Formosa), 25°
59’ S 58° 12’ W, 185 m: 14-II-1999, E. Fernán-
dez-Duque [1 male on slide, UCRC]; 26-II-10-
III-1999, S. L. Heydon, J. Ledford [1 female
on point, UCRC; 1 male on slide and 1 male
on point, UCDC]. BRAZIL, Goiás, Campi-
naçu, 13° 51.5’ S 48° 23.5’ W, Serra da Mesa
Survey , 20-21-II-1996 (cerrado) [1 female on
point, UCRC]. COSTA RICA: Heredia: Braulio
Carrillo National Park, Carrillo Headquar-
ters, 250–500 m, 10-IV-1985, E. Fernán-
dez-Duque [1 male on slide, UCRC]; 26-II-10-
III-1999, S. L. Heydon, J. Ledford [1 female
on point, UCRC; 1 male on slide and 1 male
on point, UCDC]. ECUADOR, Sucumbíos, Sacha Lodge

Diagnosis.— In addition to the characters mentioned in the key, the female of \( P. (Dorypolynema) \) gaucho sp. n. differs from that of the Old World species \( P. (Dorypolynema) \) mendeli Girault in having a shorter pronotum and a relatively much shorter ovipositor (the ovipositor is exserted beyond apex of the gaster by about 0.5 x own length (or a little less) in \( P. (Dorypolynema) \) mendeli); and F1 of the male antenna has 1 or 2 longitudinal sensilla in \( P. (Dorypolynema) \) gaucho whereas it lacks longitudinal sensilla in \( P. (Dorypolynema) \) mendeli.

Description.— FEMALE (holotype and paratypes). Body length 900–1052 (dry-mounted paratype from Argentina and slide-mounted holotype, respectively). Body mostly dark brown except petiole yellowish and basal gastral terga brown; scape, pedicel and F1 light brown, remainder of antennal segments brown to dark brown. Legs yellow-

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Figs 1, 2. Polynema (Dorypolynema) gaucho sp. n., female (holotype). (1) Antenna; (2) head, mesosoma, and petiole.
ish or light brown except distal tarsal segments brown.

Head usually a little wider than mesosoma, smooth. Antenna (Fig. 1) with scape plus radicle about 3.8 x as long as wide and smooth; pedicel longer than F1; F2 the longest funicle segment, notably longer than F3; F3 a little longer than following funicle segments, F4–F6 more or less subequal in length; F1–F5 without longitudinal sensilla, F6 with 1 such sensillum; clava about 3.6 x as long as wide, a little shorter than combined length of three preceding segments, with 7 longitudinal sensilla.

Mesosoma (Fig. 2) with pronotum short, divided mediolongitudinally; mesoscutum

Figs 3, 4. Polynema (Dorypolynema) gaucho sp. n., female (holotype). (3) Wings; (4) gaster.
with conspicuous transverse sculpture in basal half or so and faint sculpture in apical half or so; scutellum smooth. Mesoscutum wider than long; axillar seta short and weak; scutellum about as long as wide, scutellar placoid sensilla about half way between anterior margin of scutellum and row of frenal foveae; propodeum with conspicuous lateral carinae and an almost complete median carina (extending almost to anterior margin of propodeum but not connecting to it).

Wings (Fig. 3). Forewing 4.8–4.9 x as long as wide; marginal vein elongate, with 2 dorsal macrochaetae; disc almost hyaline (at most with a very slight brownish tinge throughout), almost bare behind venation except for a few setae behind marginal vein and apex of submarginal vein, densely setose beyond venation; the longest marginal seta 0.75–0.79 x greatest width of disc. Hind wing very narrow, 35–36 x as long as wide; disc almost hyaline or with a slight brownish tinge (more conspicuous apically), with a complete row of setae along each margin (not counting long and short marginal setae) and several scattered setae in apical half; the longest marginal seta 5.0–5.5 x greatest width of disc.

Legs. Coxae smooth, metacoxa a little shorter than petiole.

Figs 5, 6. Polynema (Dorypolynema) gaucho sp. n., male (paratype, Argentina). (5) Head and bases of antennae; (6) forewing.
Metasoma. Petiole 1.7–2.2 x as long as wide, markedly expanded in basal half or so. Ovipositor occupying almost entire length of gaster (Fig. 4), strongly exerted beyond gastral apex (by 0.27–0.3 x own length); ovipositor length:metatibia length ratio 1.6:1.


MALE (paratypes). Body length 860–1070. Similar to female except for the normal sexually dimorphic features and the following. Antenna with scape minus radicle 1.6–1.7 x as long as wide, with modified setae on inner surface (Fig. 5) as characteristic for P (Dorypolynema) species; F1 a little shorter than pedicel and with 1 or 2 longitudinal sensilla, following flagellomeres longer than pedicel (F2 the longest flagellar segment) and each with several (more than 2) longitudinal sensilla. Pronotum similar to that in female, short, not enlarged, ratio of pronotum width to its median length about 9:1. Forewing (Fig. 6) 4.8–4.9 x as long as wide, the longest marginal seta about 0.8 x greatest forewing width; discs of forewing and hind wing slightly infumate (more so in the paratype specimen from Costa Rica). Genitalia as in Fig. 7.

Distribution.— Argentina (Formosa), Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Peru.

Hosts.— Unknown.

Key to the described species of Polynema (Dorypolynema) in the world, both sexes

1 Antenna clavate, with flagellum 7-segmented
(female) .................................................. 2
2 Antenna filiform, with flagellum 11-segmented
(male) .......................................................... 3
2 (1) Head dark brown, contrasting with light brown mesosoma; forewing disc completely bare behind marginal vein ........................................

................. P (Dorypolynema) mendeli Girault
Head dark brown, concolorous with mesosoma (Fig. 2); forewing disc with a short row of several setae behind apex of submarginal vein and just behind marginal+stigmal veins (Fig. 3) ...

................. P (Dorypolynema) gaucho
Triapitsyn and Aquino, sp. n.

Fig. 7. Polynema (Dorypolynema) gaucho sp. n., male (paratype, Argentina). Genitalia.
3 (1) Pronotum enlarged (ratio of pronotum width to its median length about 2.5:1) .................

............... P (Dorypolynema) mendeli Girault
Pronotum normal, not enlarged (ratio of pronotum width to its median length about 9:1) ........

............................... P (Dorypolynema) gaucho
Triapitsyn and Aquino, sp. n.

Palaeoneura Waterhouse, 1915


Diagnosis.—Superficially, Palaeoneura is most likely to be confused with the nominate subgenus of Polynema. But Palaeoneura has the propleura abutting anteriorly, with the prosternum thus closed anteriorly (the propleura are not abutting anteriorly in P (Polynema)), so the prosternum is thus open anteriorly), a relatively long marginal vein on the forewing (relatively short in P (Polynema)), and the propodeum without a median carina (usually with either incom-plete or complete median carina in P (Polynema)) (Triapitsyn and Berezovskiy 2007).

Distribution.—Afrotropical (including Madagascar [new record]), Australasian (including New Zealand and Oceania), Oriental, eastern and southern (Arabian Peninsula) Palaearctic, Neotropical (Triapitsyn and Berezovskiy 2007), and Nearctic [new record] regions; Hawaiian Islands (Hawaii, USA) (Huber 2003).

Hosts.—Reliable host records of several species of Palaeoneura, formerly placed in the synonymized genus Chaetomyrmex Ogloblin, are from eggs of Cicadellidae (Hemiptera) (Huber 2003).

Comments.—One female (in UCRC) of Palaeoneura sp. from the first (unnamed), informal species group, which includes the taxa formerly placed in the synonymized genus Chaetomyrmex (Triapitsyn and Berezovskiy 2007), was collected on avocado by M. S. Hoddle in USA, California, San Diego Co., San Marcos, Deer Springs Ranch, 33°11.309' N 117°07.887' W, 1390 ft., 15-III-2006. It is almost certainly of exotic origin (apparently accidentally introduced from the Old World), as species from this group do not occur naturally in the New World [Yoshimoto (1990) mistakenly indicated presence of Chaetomyrmex in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, and USA (J. T. Huber, personal

Fig. 8. Palaeoneura mymaripennis. Holotype slide.
It keys to the Oriental and eastern Palaearctic species *Palaeoneura hishimoni* (Taguchi) in Huber (2003), but likely is an undescribed species because it has a longer ovipositor than *P. hishimoni*. Several more undetermined (almost certainly new, undescribed) species of *Palaeoneura* from the Neotropical region are known to the first author (material in CNCI, OSUC, TAMU, and UCRC).

*Palaeoneura mymaripennis* (Dozier, 1933), comb. n. (Figs 8–18)


*Polynema mymaripenne* Dozier: Burks 1979: 1033 (unjustified emendation, catalog); Yoshimoto 1990: 83 (list).

**Type material examined.—** Holotype female [USNM] on slide (Fig. 8) labeled (original labels): 1. “*Polynema mymaripennis* Dozier Collected on Station window. Newark, Del. Aug. 6 – 1927 H. L. Dozier”; 2. [red] “*Polynema mymaripennis* Dozier • Type No. 65501 U.S.N.M.”. The specimen is in fair condition, although it is insufficiently cleared; the head (with both antennae attached) is detached from the body.


**Diagnosis.—** *Palaeoneura mymaripennis* is the only known species of the genus with only 5 longitudinal sensilla on the clava of the female antenna. It has shorter funicle segments of the female antenna and a notably narrower female forewing (with relatively much longer marginal setae) than *P. durwest* sp. n.

![Fig. 9. *Palaeoneura mymaripennis*, female (holotype). Head and antennae.](image-url)
This species does not fit well in any of the four unnamed, informal species groups mentioned by Triapitsyn and Berezovskiy (2007) and thus probably belongs to a separate, the *mymaripennis*, species group of *Palaeoneura*.

**Redescription (holotype and non-type material).**—FEMALE. Body length 600–630. Head, metanotum, propodeum, and a little more than distal half of gaster brown; flagellum, mesoscutum, scutellum, and a little less than apical half of gaster light brown; scape, pedicel, pronotum, and petiole yellowish; legs yellowish to light brown.

Head (Figs 9, 11) slightly wider than mesosoma, smooth. Antenna (Figs 9, 12) with scape plus radicle 3.0–3.2 x as long as wide and smooth; pedicel much longer than F1 (the shortest funicle segment, about 0.5 x length of pedicel or just slightly longer), F2 the longest funicle segment; F3 longer than F4, F5 and F6 subequal in length and each a little shorter than F4; all funicle segments without longitudinal sensilla; clava 2.3–2.7 x as long as wide, at least a little (usually notably) longer than combined length of three preceding segments, with 5 longitudinal sensilla (4 of them at apex).

Mesosoma (Figs 10, 13) with pronotum very short, divided mediolongitudinally; mesoscutum with faint sculpture; scutellum smooth. Mesoscutum wider than long, occasionally with a very short median groove at posterior margin only (Fig. 13), notauli as wide grooves; axillar seta short; scutellum

**Fig. 10.** *Palaeoneura mymaripennis*, female (holotype). Body without head and antennae.
slightly longer than wide, scutellar placoid sensilla close to each other and a little closer to anterior margin of scutellum than to its posterior margin, frenal line with a few foveae; propodeum smooth, propodeal setae (one pair) short, weak, wide apart (posteralateral).

Forewing of peculiar shape (Figs 10, 15), 4.9–5.3 x as long as wide; marginal vein elongate, with 2 short dorsal macrochaetae and 1 short seta; disc slightly narrowing just beyond venation before expanding apically, with a notable brownish tinge, bare behind venation and also just beyond venation (except for 2 or 3 setae), densely setose elsewhere; the longest marginal seta 1.7–2.0 x greatest width of disc. Hind wing (Figs 10, 16) 28–33 x as long as wide; disc with a notable brownish tinge and 2 rows of setae; the longest marginal seta 7.5–8.5 x greatest width of disc.

Legs. Coxae smooth, metacoxa a little longer than petiole.

Metasoma (Fig. 14) longer than mesosoma. Petiole 2.1–2.3 x as long as wide, expanded basally and medially. Ovipositor occupying almost entire (at least 0.9 x) length of gaster, exserted beyond gastral apex by about 0.1 x own length; ovipositor length:metatibia length ratio 1.2–1.3:1.

Measurements (holotype). Body: [459 including ovipositor according to Dozier (1933) but that is certainly wrong because the actual body length without the head (length of which is impossible to measure) is 480; most likely, the entire body length is


Description (non-type specimen from Panama).—MALE (previously unknown). Body length 630. Similar to female except for the normal sexually dimorphic features and the following. Antenna with scape plus radicle 2.3 x as long as wide; F1 slightly longer than scape. Forewing (Fig. 17) 4.6 x as long as

wide. Gaster shorter than mesosoma. Genitalia as in Fig. 18.

**Distribution.**— Guatemala [new record], Honduras [new record], Panama [new record], and USA (Delaware).

**Hosts.**— Unknown.

**Palaeoneura durwest** Triapitsyn, sp. n.  
(Figs 19–21)

**Etymology.**— The specific name is a noun in apposition referring to the Durwest Farm in Guatemala (the type locality of the species), where Mark S. Hoddle collected many interesting insects with the kind permission of the owners, Richard and Eugenia West.


**Diagnosis.**— **Palaeoneura durwest** sp. n. differs from all other described species of the second (unnamed), informal, intuitive species group of **Palaeoneura** mentioned by Triapitsyn and Berezovskiy (2007) (where it seems to fit, more or less) in having 6 longitudinal sensilla on the clava of the female antenna, while other known species of **Palaeoneura** (except *P. mymaripennis*, which has 5) have 7 to 9 such sensilla (Triapitsyn and Berezovskiy 2007).

**Description (holotype and paratype).**— **FEMALE.** Body length 793–840. Body dark...
brown to black except petiole light brown; scape mostly brown except apex light brown, pedicel and F1 light brown, F2–F6 brown (F5 and F6 a little darker than F2–F4), clava dark brown; legs mostly brown or dark brown except metacoxa, metatrochant-
er, all metatibiae basally, and tarsomeres 1–3 of all legs light brown.

Head about as wide as mesosoma, smooth. Antenna (Fig. 19) with scape plus radicle 3.0 x as long as wide and smooth; pedicel about as long as F1, F2 the longest

Figs 17, 18. *Palaeoneura mymaripennis*, male (Panama). (17) Forewing; (18) genitalia.
funicle segment; F3 slightly shorter than F2 and much longer than F4, F5 a little shorter than (or about as long as) F4 and a little longer than F6; all funicle segments without longitudinal sensilla; clava 2.8–3.3 x as long as wide, about as long as combined length of three preceding segments (or a little longer), with 6 longitudinal sensilla.

Mesosoma smooth, with pronotum divided mediolongitudinally; mesoscutum wider than long, its midlobe without setae, notauli as wide grooves; axillary seta long (almost 0.5 x length of scutellum) and blunt; scutellar placoid sensilla close to each other and a little closer to anterior margin of scutellum than to its posterior margin, frenal line without foveae; propodeum with 2 pairs of setae, one at anterior margin of propodeum (submedian, very close to each other), and the other near posterior margin of propodeum (short, weak, wide apart from each other).

Forewing (Fig. 20), about 4.0 x as long as wide; marginal vein elongate, with 2 short dorsal macrochaetae and 2 short setae; disc slightly narrowing just beyond venation before expanding apically, with a notable brownish tinge and a slightly darker, narrow, transverse band beyond venation, bare behind and also just beyond venation (except for a row of setae just behind and beyond marginal vein), densely setose elsewhere; the longest marginal seta 0.9–1.0 x greatest width of disc. Hind wing (Fig. 21) 32–33 x as long as wide; disc with a notable brownish tinge (more so apically) and 2 rows of setae; the longest marginal seta 6.4–6.5 x greatest width of disc.

Figs 19–21. *Palaeoneura durwest* sp. n., female (holotype). (19) Antenna; (20) forewing; (21) hind wing.
Legs. Coxae smooth, metacoxa a little longer than petiole.

Metasoma longer than mesosoma. Petiole about 2.5 x as long as wide, a little expanded basally and medially. Ovipositor occupying almost entire (at least 0.9 x) length of gaster, exerted beyond gastral apex by about 0.1 x own length; ovipositor length:metatibia length ratio 1.1–1.2:1.


MALE. Unknown.

Distribution.—Guatemala, and USA (Florida).

Hosts.—Unknown.

KEY TO THE DESCRIBED SPECIES OF Palaeoneura in the New World, FEMALES

1 F1 about 0.5 x length of pedicel (or just slightly longer) (Figs 9, 12) ..................
   .......... P. mymaripennis (Dozier), comb. n.
   F1 about as long as pedicel (Fig. 19) ..................
   ................. P. durwest Triapitsyn, sp. n.

Palaeoneura tayalam
(Taguchi, 1975), comb. n.

Chaetomymar tayalam Taguchi 1975: 113–114. Holotype female (Fenchihu, Chiai Hsien, Taiwan [China]), not examined: current depository unknown, apparently lost.

Comments.—This Oriental species was accidentally omitted by Triapitsyn and Berezovskiy (2007) from the checklist of Palaeoneura species. Therefore a new combination is formally proposed here.

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LITERATURE CITED


