A new species of *Platygaster* from Denmark
(Hymenoptera, Platygastridae)

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Abstract

A new species, *Platygaster occipitalis* sp. nov., from Denmark (North East Zealand) is described. The paper is illustrated by 5 text-figures.

*Platygaster occipitalis* sp. nov. (figs 1 - 5)

♀: Head from above (fig.1) twice as wide as long; occiput medially with a few longitudinal striae, laterally with curved strong striation reaching anterior ocellus; vertex laterally transversely striated. Head from front (fig.2) 1.4 times as wide as high; frons strongly transversely striated above antennal sockets and along eyes, medially smooth, with a faint impressed line from anterior ocellus towards antennal insertions. Malar space one third the height of an eye; genae slightly longer than an eye; OOL : POL : LOL = 2 : 7 : 3. Head with short and sparse hairs and a few long hairs around mouthparts. Scape (fig.3) shorter than height of head (5:6), five times as long as wide; pedicel as long as A3-A4 combined, more than twice as long as wide; A3-A4 about equal, thinner than pedicel and each slightly lon-
ger than wide; A5-A6 about equal, thicker than A4 and hardly longer than wide; A7-A10 thicker than A6; A7 about as long as wide; A9 slightly transverse; A10 rounded at apex, about 1.5 times as long as A9. Whole antenna with very short pubescence only.

Thorax (figs 1, 4) slightly narrower than head, about 1.1 times as high as wide and 1.3 times as long as wide. Pronotum laterally rather strongly longitudinally striated rugose, hairy along dorsal margins. Mesoscutum evenly coriaceous except for some longitudinal rugosity posteriorly and medially; notaular complete but thin; mesoscutum not reaching scutellum, with very sparse hairs. Mesopleuron smooth and shiny, bare. Scutellum margined, convex, above level of mesoscutum, finely coriaceous and with sparse hairs; scuto-scutellar groove deep. Metapleuron and sides of propodeum reticulate, with sparse long hairs; propodeal keels diverging, area in between smooth and shiny.

Legs with no peculiarities. Fore wing (fig.1) with brownish tint and a distinct dark spot at end of imarginary subcostal vein, shorter than body (11:14) and 2.2 times as long as wide; marginal cilia very short. Hind wing (fig.1) clearer than fore wing, 4.0 times as long as wide and with two frenal hooks; marginal cilia about one sixth the width of wing at its widest part.

Gaster (figs 1, 4) as long as head and thorax combined, about 0.9 times as wide as thorax and 1.4 times as wide as high. T1 strongly transverse, with two strong longitudinal keels and some faint longitudinal carinae lateral of keels, sparsely hairy laterally; T2 striated in and between basal foveae to about middle of tergite, striae between foveae strongest, rest of tergite smooth and bare. T3-T6 combined three fifths the length of T2, almost smooth; T3-T5 each with a row of rather superficial implanted hairs, rows interrupted medially; T6 hairy, pointed at apex, hardly as long as wide at base. First sternite with whitish pubescence; second sternite basally with a tuft of pubescence.

Colour black; both ends of fore tibia yellowish brown; mandibles, all femora apically and middle and hind tibiae at both ends dark reddish.

Length 1.6 mm.

♀: Very similar to ♂, but antenna (fig.5) with A4 thickened and A5-A9 all slightly longer than wide; A10 much pointed at apex, twice as long as A9. Flagellar pubescence about one third the width of segments. Gaster as long as thorax, more rounded at apex than in ♂; T3-T7 combined hardly half the length of T2; T7 short, vertical, smooth and bare.

Length 1.6 mm.

Material examined: Holotype ♂, Denmark, North East Zealand, Ejby Ádal, 8.V.1993, P.N. BUHL leg. - Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♂, same data as holotype; 1 ♂, NE-Zealand, Selsö, Klinten, 16.V.1988, P.N. BUHL leg. - Both, holotype and paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen.

The holotype and two of the paratypes were swept along a brook near a fjord, in a small valley which is one of the most well-known botanical localities in Denmark.

The name "occipitalis" directs the attention to the occiput, the sculpture of which is characteristic. In VLUG'S (1985) key this species runs to P. philinna WALKER, 1835 and eriphyle WALKER, 1835, but the first has head only 1.4 times as broad as long, and the last has frons nearly smooth. In FOUTS' (1924) key it runs to P. striaticollis (ASHMEAD, 1893) or to picipes (ASHMEAD, 1893), but the first (only ♂ known) differs from occipitalis in a number of characters, e.g. in having wings clear, A5-A9 transverse and antenna brown, and picipes differs from occipitalis e.g. in having mid lobe of mesoscutum polished posteriorly,
wings not reaching tip of gaster and T6 twice as long as basally wide in the ♀. In *striaticollis, picipes* as well as in *occipitalis* the pronotum is strongly striated at sides, but because of its thick and short thorax *occipitalis* is perhaps closest related to *picipes*, the thorax of which is 1.5 times as long as wide, according to FOUTS (1924).

Figs 1-5: *Platygaster occipitalis* sp. nov. - 1) ♀ in dorsal view; 2) ♀ head from front; 3) ♀ antenna; 4) ♀ in lateral view; 5) ♂ antenna.
Literature


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