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Three new species of *Platygaster* Latreille, 1809 from Europe (Hymenoptera, Platygasteridae)

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Abstract

Three new species of the genus *Platygaster* (Hymenoptera, Platygasteridae), *P. clavatus* sp. nov. (♀) and *P. lineaticeps* sp. nov. (♀) from Denmark, and *P. rugosiceps* sp. nov. (♂) from Austria are described. The work is illustrated by 11 text-figures.

Zusammenfassung

Drei neue Arten der Gattung *Platygaster* (Hymenoptera, Platygasteridae), *P. clavatus* sp. nov. (Weibchen) und *P. lineaticeps* sp. nov. (Weibchen) aus Dänemark und *P. rugosiceps* sp. nov. (Männchen) aus Österreich, werden beschrieben. Die Arbeit ist mit 11 Abbildungen versehen.

Platygaster clavatus sp. nov. (figs 1 - 3)

♀: Head from above (fig.1) 1,6 times as wide as long, 1,2 times wider than thorax; occiput evenly but rather finely transversely striated; vertex almost smooth. Head from front 1,2 times as wide as high; frons smooth, with a longitudinal line from anterior ocellus towards clypeus. Genae somewhat shorter than an eye; malar space about half the height of an eye; OOL : POL : LOL = 12 : 28 : 11. Head with a few very short hairs, around mouth-parts with longer hairs. Antenna (fig.2) with a well defined 5-segmented club; scape only

slightly more than four times as long as wide, 0,67 times as long as width of head; pedicel thick, longer than A3-A4 combined; A3 short; A4-A5 about equal, each slightly longer than wide; A6 triangularly widened towards apex; A7 as long as wide; A8-A9 each slightly transverse; A10 about 1,5 times as long as A9. Flagellar pubescence very short.

Thorax 1,2 times higher than wide and 1,5 times as long as wide. Pronotum hairy and laterally with faint punctures. Mid lobe of mesoscutum anteriorly with some rugosity and traces of admedian lines, in posterior half smooth and shiny, reaching base of scutellum; notauli almost complete; lateral lobes dull, with some sculpture; scuto-scutellar grooves almost absent, covered by some long hairs directed backwards from hind margin of lateral lobes, rest of mesoscutum bare. Mesopleuron smooth and shiny. Scutellum hardly convex, at level of mesoscutum, almost smooth, rather hairy. Metapleuron and sides of propodeum with dense, whitish pubescence; propodeal keels widely separated, slightly diverging, area in between smooth.

Fore wing almost clear, shorter than body (21:26), 2,6 times as long as wide. Marginal cilia short. Hind wing 5,0 times as long as wide, with two frenal hooks. Marginal cilia hardly one third the width of wing.

Gaster (fig.3) as wide as thorax and as long as head and thorax combined. T1 transverse, evenly crenulated, bare; T2 bare, with a few faint striae in basal foveae hardly reaching two fifths the length of tergite, rest smooth; T3-T6 combined shorter than T2 (5:8), T6 longest, all strongly transverse, smooth, with a few superficially implanted hairs. Sternite 1 with dense pubescence.

Colour brownish black; antennal segments 1-5 and legs including coxae but excluding last segment of tarsi yellow.

Length 1,0 - 1,4 mm.

♂ unknown.

Material examined: Holotype ♀, Denmark, North East Zealand, Charlottenlund, 12.IX.1877, R.W. SCHLICK leg. - Paratypes: 1 ♀, NE-Zealand, Jægersborg Dyrehave, Fortunens Indlukke, 27.VIII.1899; 1 ♀, Jægersborg Dyrehave, 28.VII.1882; 2 ♀♀, same locality, 28.VI.1896; 1 ♀, same locality, 30.X.1898; all R.W. SCHLICK leg. (all types deposited in the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen).

Very characteristic on account of the thick antennal club and the colour of antennae and legs. Perhaps most similar to *P. nissus* WALKER, 1835, but this species has preapical antennal segments slightly longer than wide, head less thick, and notauli very short (cf. VLUG 1985).

Platygaster lineaticeps sp. nov. (figs 4 - 7)

♀: Head from above (fig.4) twice as wide as long, slightly wider than thorax, almost entirely transversely striated and with a transverse carina behind ocelli. Head from front (fig.5) 1,4 times as wide as high; frons rather dull, shiny medially and with a longitudinal line here. Genae about as long as an eye; malar space about one fourth the height of an eye; OOL : POL : LOL = 13 : 28 : 11. Head virtually bare except along mouthparts. Antenna (fig.6) rather slender; flagellar segments 3-8 each almost twice as long as wide, with short pubescence.

Thorax very slightly higher than wide (16:15) and 1,5 times as long as wide. Pronotum

laterally rather coriaceous except along lower margins, hairy in upper half. Mesoscutum coriaceous, weakly shiny and with sparse hairs, anteriorly with two long admedian lines; notauli weak but complete; mid lobe touching base of scutellum, in posterior half with a median furrow just as strong as notauli; scuto-scutellar grooves narrow, each covered with about four long hairs. Mesopleuron smooth and shiny. Scutellum hardly convex, at level of mesoscutum, somewhat shiny and punctured, hairy especially laterally. Metapleuron and sides of propodeum with long and dense, whitish hairs; propodeal kells slightly diverging, area in between smooth and shiny.

Fore wing with a faint brownish tint, shorter than body (5:6) and 2,5 times as long as wide; marginal cilia very short. Hind wing 4,2 times as long as wide, with two frenal hooks. Marginal cilia hardly one fourth the width of wing.

Gaster (fig.7) narrower than thorax (4:5) and longer than head and thorax combined (8:7); T1 about twice as wide as long, with two strong longitudinal carinae, hairy along sides; T2 with smooth basal foveae, without striae, unsculptured and bare; T3-T6 combined shorter than T2 (3:4), smooth, each with a row of rather superficially implanted hairs. Gaster ventrally hairy at base.

Colour black; mandibles brownish; antenna brown, darker towards apex; all legs light brown, coxae dark brown, last segment of tarsi black.

Length 1,67 mm.

♂ unknown.

Material examined: Holotype ♀, Denmark, West Jutland, Høllund Bro (38 km ENE of Esbjerg), 17.VII.1986, T. MUNK leg. (deposited in the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen). - Unique.

Distinct on account of the sculpture of head and the smooth gaster. In VLUG's (1985) key it runs to *P. aegaeus* WALKER, 1835, but this species differs from *lineaticeps* in many characters, apart from differently sculptured head e.g. in having more shiny mesoscutum, more convex scutellum, and in being darker coloured.

Platygaster rugosiceps sp. nov. (figs 8 - 11)

♂: Head from above (fig.8) 1,8 times as wide as long, as wide as thorax; occiput and vertex medially with some transverse rugosity, laterally roughly coriaceous, granular and dull; in front of occipital margin some longitudinal rugosity. Head from front (fig.9) 1,2 times as wide as high; frons except upper lateral parts strongly transversely striated, somewhat shiny. Genae about as long as an eye; malar space about one fourth the height of an eye; OOL : POL : LOL = 13 : 28 : 11. Head with very fine and sparse hairs; hairs on genae somewhat more conspicuous and hairs along mouthparts long. Antenna (fig.10) rather stout; scape shorter than width of head (13:18); pedicel about 1,5 times as long as wide; A4 about 1,5 times as thick as A5; A5-A9 about equal, slightly longer than wide. Scape with very short hairs only; length of flagellar pubescence hardly one third the width of segments; A4 with a single very conspicuous hair about as long as greatest width of segment.

Thorax slightly higher than wide (10:9) and 1,4 times as long as wide. Pronotum laterally hairy in upper half, longitudinally striated-rugose, behind epomia with a smooth area in lower half. Mesoscutum with sparse hairs, evenly coriaceous, somewhat shiny, anteriorly with two long and smooth admedian lines; notauli complete and deep, meeting in an

acute point not reaching base of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves narrow. Mesopleuron with longitudinal striation in upper third, rest smooth. Scutellum hardly convex, at level of mesoscutum, granulose and dull, with sparse hairs. Metapleuron and sides of propodeum with long, greyish hairs; propodeal keels slightly diverging, area in between smooth and shiny.

Fore wing almost clear, shorter than body (29:39), 2,6 times as long as wide. Marginal cilia very short. Hind wing 4,2 times as long as wide, with three frenal hooks. Marginal cilia hardly one fifth the width of wing.

Gaster (fig.11) wider than thorax (10:9) and longer than head and thorax combined (21:18). T1 more than twice as wide as long, entirely crenulated, with short and dense hairs along sides. T2 bare, strongly and evenly striated in and between the weak basal foveae to about three fifths of length, rest smooth. T3-T7 smooth, combined slightly shorter than T2 (9:10); T3-T4 each with a few hairs; T5-T6 each with a row of rather deeply implanted hairs; T7 bare. Sternite 1 and base of sternite 2 with dense greyish pubescence.

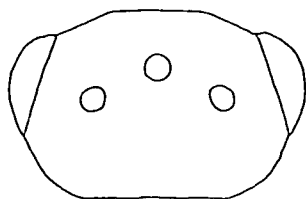
Colour black; mandibles, antennae and all coxae dark brown; fore legs light brownish; middle legs dark reddish brown, distal part of femora, both ends of tibiae and all segments of tarsi brighter reddish; hind legs dark reddish brown, distal part of femora, proximal half of tibiae and all segments of tarsi brighter reddish.

Length 2,17 mm.

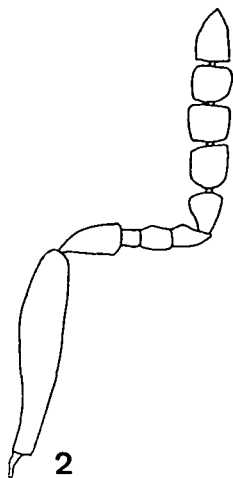
♀ unknown.

Material examined: Holotype ♂, Austria, Höllenthal, Schwarza, 20.VIII.1960, B. PETERSEN leg. (deposited in the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen). - Unique.

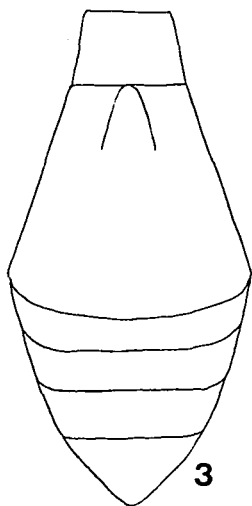
The sculpture of head is very characteristic, and in combination with the strongly striated tergite 2 *rugosiceps* cannot be confused with any other species.



1

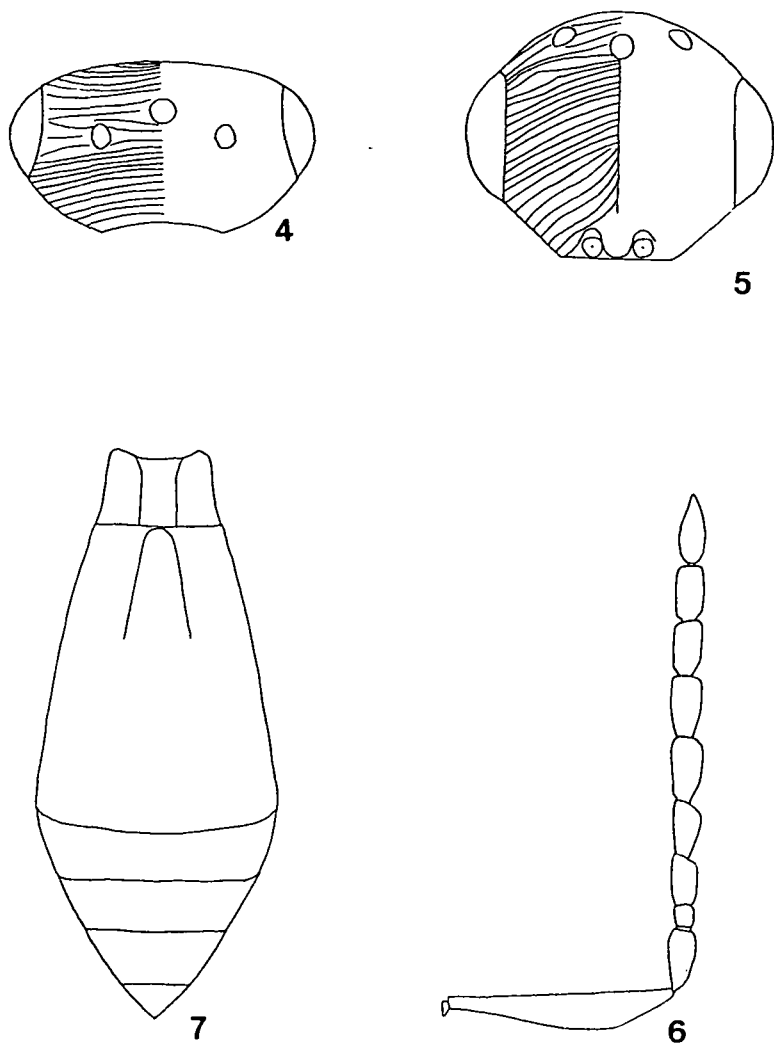


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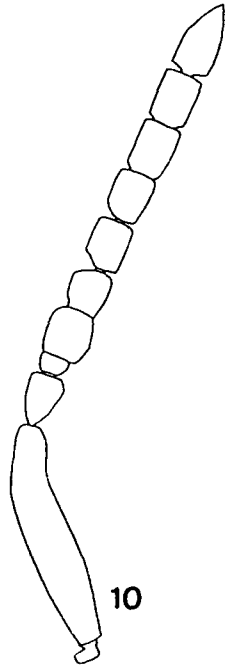
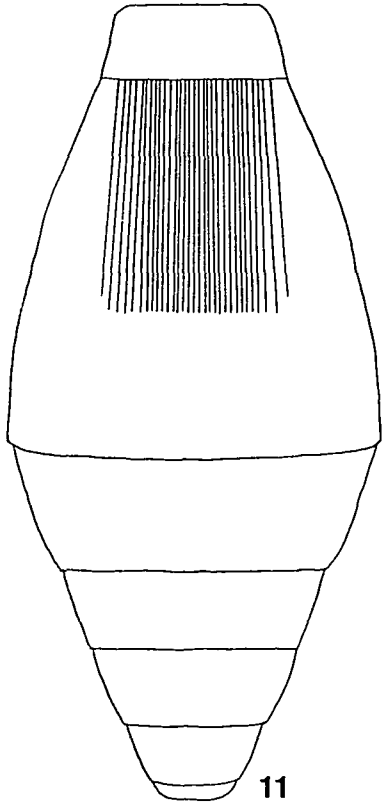
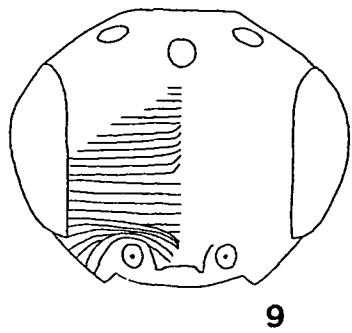
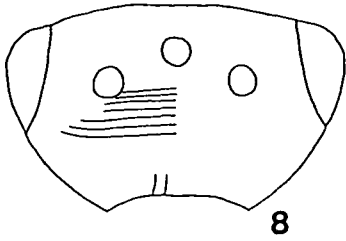


3

Figs 1-3: *Platygaster clavatus* sp. nov. ♀ - 1) head in dorsal view; 2) antenna; 3) gaster in dorsal view.



Figs 4-7: *Platygaster lineaticeps* sp. nov. ♀ - 4) head in dorsal view; 5) head from front; 6) antenna; 7) gaster in dorsal view.



Figs 8-11: *Platygaster rugosiceps* sp. nov. ♂ - 8) head in dorsal view; 9) head from front; 10) antenna; 11) gaster in dorsal view.

Literature

VLUG, H.J. - 1985. The types of Platygastriidae (Hymenoptera, Scelionoidea) described by Haliday and Walker and preserved in the National Museum of Ireland and in the British Museum (Natural History). 2. Keys to species, redescrptions, synonymy. - Tijdschr. v. Ent. 127/1984: 179-224.

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