A further new species of *Platygaster* LATREILLE, 1809 from Denmark
(Hymenoptera: Platygastridae)

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Abstract
A new species, *Platygaster krarupi* sp. nov. (female), from Denmark is described. The work is illustrated by 3 text-figures.

**Zusammenfassung**
Eine neue Art, *Platygaster krarupi* sp. nov. (Weibchen), aus Dänemark wird beschrieben. Die Arbeit ist mit 3 Abbildungen versehen.

*Platygaster krarupi* sp. nov. (figs 1 - 3)

*Female*: Head from above (fig. 1) twice as wide as long, narrowed behind eyes, as wide as or slightly wider (6 : 5) than thorax; occiput shiny, somewhat angled just behind ocelli, in anterior half weakly transversely striated, striation reaching anterior ocellus, rest of occiput and vertex almost smooth; frons smooth in upper half, faintly reticulated in lower half. Head from front wider than high (14 : 11). Genae hardly as long as an eye; malar space about one-third the height of an eye; OOL : POL : LOL = 2 : 5 : 2. Frons laterally with some hairs; mouthparts surrounded by a few long hairs; rest of head almost bare. Antenna (fig. 3) with very short pubescence, scape with a few inconspicuous longer hairs. Scape slightly shorter than height of head (10 : 11); pedicel twice as long as wide, as long as A3 - A4 combined; A4 distinctly wider than A3, slightly longer than wide, widened towards apex; A5 - A6 about equal, each slightly
longer than wide; A7 longer and thicker than A6, slightly longer than wide; A8 about as long as wide; A9 slightly transverse; apical segment about 1.5 times longer than A9.

Thorax (figs. 1 - 2) higher than wide (15:13) and 1.5 times longer than wide. Sides of pronotum hairy and finely punctured except posterior third which is smooth and bare. Mesoscutum almost smooth, shiny; hairy laterally, posteriorly and along notauli, rest bare; notauli almost complete, anteriorly obliterated just before reaching margin of disc, posteriorly well separated by a rather broad mid lobe which is slightly upturned and covers base of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves narrow, covered with long hairs. Mesopleuron smooth and shiny. Scutellum weakly convex, slightly above level of mesoscutum, shiny and almost smooth, rather densely hairy. Metapleuron and sides of propodeum hairy; propodeal keels short, widely separated, slightly diverging, areas in between shiny and almost smooth.

Fore wing reaching about middle of fifth tergite, almost clear, 2.67 - 3.0 times as long as wide. Marginal cilia one-sixth the width of wing. Hind wing about 6.4 times as long as wide, with two frenal hooks. Marginal cilia about two-fifths the width of wing.

Gaster (figs. 1 - 2) slightly narrower than thorax (about 9:10 - 12:13), 1.3 times as wide as high and slightly more than twice as long as head and thorax combined. T1 hairy laterally, about 1.5 times as wide as long, almost smooth except for two strong longitudinal keels. T2 striated between basal foveae to about one-fourth, rest smooth. T3 strongly tapering, smooth except for a transverse strip of faint microsculpture which is interrupted medially. T4 - T5 almost longitudinally keeled medially; T4 tapering, about 1.67 times longer than basal width, rather strongly longitudinally coriaceous, smoother medially; T5 longer than T4, widened towards apex, about three times longer than apical width, sculptured as T4. T6 about 1.5 times longer than wide, almost smooth. T3 - T5 almost bare, T6 with some hairs. Sternite 1 and base of sternite 2 with whitish pubescence; second sternite without a hump between hind coxae. Joints between the three apical segments of gaster thickened.

Colour black; antennae, mandibles, coxae, femora, medial part of tibiae and last segment of tarsi more or less dark brown; both ends of tibiae and segments 1 - 4 of tarsi light brown.

Length: 1.7 - 2.1 mm (holotype 2.0 mm).

Male: Unknown.


Named in honour of Mr. Søren KRARUP, vicar in Seem, Jutland. He recalled his childhood holidays on the holotype locality of the new species, the small island of Anholt (56°40'N, 11°35'E), so beautifully in his memoirs.

P. krarupi is a most distinct species on account of the shape of the gaster. Especially the apically widened fifth tergite is characteristic. Apart from krarupi only Platygaster (Prosactogaster) erdösi (SZÉLÉNYI, 1958) has T5 slightly widened towards apex, but this species has more slender antennae, and the gaster of erdösi has much more extensive striation than in krarupi, and its second sternite is somewhat protruding anteriorly, cf. SZÉLÉNYI (1958).
Figs. 1-3: *Platygaster kranupei* sp. nov. female:
1) body in dorsal view; 2) body in lateral view; 3) antenna.
References


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