Two new species of Belytinae from Norway
(Hymenoptera, Diapriidae)

PETER NEERUP BUHL

Abstract
Two new species, Aclista larsovei sp. nov. (♀) and Belyta hansenii sp. nov. (♀) from Norway are described. The work is illustrated by 6 text figures.

Zusammenfassung
Zwei neue Arten, Aclista larsovei sp. nov. (♀) und Belyta hansenii sp. nov. (♀) werden aus Norwegen beschrieben. Die Arbeit ist mit 6 Abbildungen versehen.

Introduction
During my examination of about 4,000 Norwegian specimens belonging to Proctotrupoidea s.l., sent to me by Mr. Lars Ove Hansen (Zoological Museum, University of Oslo, Norway), I discovered several species of the large genus Aclista which were impossible to determine to species level. Only the one described below was, however, sufficiently distinct to be described as new to science. A new, even more distinct, species of the genus Belyta also appeared in the same material, described below. Both species are named in honour of Mr. Lars Ove Hansen.

Aclista larsovei sp. nov. (figs. 1-3)
♀. Head from above (fig. 1) 1.5 times as wide as long, as wide as thorax across tegulae, with emargination of frontal prominence deep; OOL:POL:LOL = 10:5:2. Head smooth, covered with rather dense hairs and fine punctures, with long facial furrows reaching rugosity below antennal insertions; malar space hardly two-thirds the height of an eye. Antenna (fig. 2) with scape narrowed towards apex, densely pubescent; scape
Fig. 1-3 Aclista larsovei sp. nov. ♀:
1) head in dorsal view; 2) antenna; 3) propodeum and gaster in dorsal view.

almost twice as long as flagellar segment 1 which is about 3.5 times as long as wide; flagellar segment 6 2.5 times as long as wide; 5 preapical segments hardly longer than wide.

Thorax very slightly higher than wide, epomia strong, shoulders almost rectangular, sides of pronotum rather smooth and bare, sculptured and hairy in lower corner; mesoscutum smooth, with fine punctures and dense hairs; mesopleurae rather smooth and with sparse hairs; scutellar fovea only slightly transverse, not margined in front, hind margin straight; scutellum smooth, finely punctured and bare dorsally, along sides with long hairs; metapleurae and sides of propodeum with dense, upstanding pilosity; dorsal areas of propodeum (fig. 3) longer than wide, markedly narrowed behind, with some sculpture and dense hairs, propodeal spiracles protruding.

Wings brownish, slightly overreaching gaster; marginalis three-fifths as long as its distance from basalis, half as long as radial cell; cubitalis straight.

Gaster (fig. 3) behind petiole about twice as long as wide; petiole twice as long as wide, with long and dense hairs along sides and ventrally, sparsely hairy dorsally, not smooth or highly polished between its slightly curved keels; large tergite with middle furrow traceable for a length equal to the length of petiole and with a regular fan-shaped area of short sulcation around middle furrow, this tergite as well as the following tergites rather densely hairy. Large sternite at base without a transverse keel, all sternites densely hairy.

Colour black; scape, pedicel, base of flagellum 1, mandibles and legs light brown, palpi lighter, rest of flagellum dark brown.

Length 3.5 mm.
♂ unknown.

Actista larsovei is close to A. mycale Nixon, 1957 (also known from Norway), but this species has the dorsal areas of propodeum highly polished and only very sparsely pubescent, it has the surface of petiole between keels smooth and highly polished, and it is larger in body size, ca. 4.5 mm, cf. Nixon (1957).

Belyta hanseni sp. nov. (figs. 4-6)

Head smooth, densely punctured and much hairy, from above (fig. 4) 1.2 times as wide as long; face beneath antennal insertions with large area of rugosity reaching 0.6 the length to clypeus, continuous with facial furrows; malar space 0.8 the height of an eye; OOL:POL:LOL = 10:7:5. Antenna (fig. 5) with scape evenly covered with rather short hairs, same length of hairs on pedicel, slightly shorter on flagellum (about 0.25 width of segments); A3 2.2 times longer than wide, 1.6 times as long as A2 and more than twice as long as A4, this segment as long as wide; A5-A14 about equal, each slightly wider than long (7:5), A15 twice as long as A14.

Mesosoma wider than head (13:11), 1.5 times longer than wide and 1.2 times wider than high. Pronotum short, separated from mesoscutum by a continuous furrow; distance between shoulders 1.5 times the distance between one of them and the pronotal spiracle. Mesoscutum smooth, punctured, densely hairy; notauli not widened posteriorly and separated here by 7 times their posterior width. Scutellum smooth, hardly convex, at level of mesoscutum and more sparsely punctured and hairy than this; scutellar fovea small, very distinctly reniform. Dorsal areas of propodeum as long as wide, rather densely covered with fine hairs; propodeal carina moderately forked in posterior half, lateral keels posteriorly prolonged, forming rather strong teeth.

Fore wing almost clear, slightly overreaching gaster, 2.6 times as long as wide; radial cell 1.8 times as long as marginalis, completely closed, radialis fully sclerotized as far as edge of wing; marginalis hardly half as long as its distance from basalis; cubitalis and postmarginalis absent (fig. 6).
Metasoma as wide as mesosoma, as long as head and mesosoma combined, 1.4 times wider than high and behind petiolus 1.7 times as long as wide. Petiolus as wide as long, strongly unevenly sculptured, with long and dense hairs laterally and ventrally and a few hairs dorsally; T2 almost smooth, especially laterally with many rather superficially implanted hairs, basally with a fan-shaped area of furrows, the longest (medial) of these slightly shorter than length of petiolus. T3-T7 almost smooth, much hairy; T8 rugose, lying in a vertical plane, causing gaster to be bluntly truncate at apex in lateral view.

Colour black; antenna and tegulae red, flagellum darker towards apex; mouthparts and legs pale reddish except basal two-thirds of hind coxae.

Length: 2.6 mm.

♀: Unknown.


Biology unknown.

The only species which comes close to Belyta hansenii is B. seron NIXON, 1957, but this species has thicker (A3 1.5 times as long as wide) and more hairy antennae; marginalis fully two-thirds as long as its distance from basalis; less hairy body, and petiole much longer than wide and differently sculptured. (Norwegian specimens of seron compared with hansenii, cf. also NIXON 1957).

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Literature


Author’s address:

Peter Neerup BUHL
Ålandsgade 24, 1. MF
DK-2300 Copenhagen S.
Denmark