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## **New Neotropical species of Platygastriinae (Hymenoptera, Platygasteridae)**

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### **Abstract**

The following thirteen species new to science are described: *Euxestonotus stephania* sp. nov. (from Brasil), *Isostasius subfilicornis* sp. nov., *Leptacis ferruginea* sp. nov., *Metaclisis rionegroensis* sp. nov., *M. rufithorax* sp. nov., *Metanopedias antennalis* sp. nov., *Platygaster nigrita* sp. nov., *P. topali* sp. nov., *P. topaliana* sp. nov., *P. truncata* sp. nov., *Synopeas argentinensis* sp. nov., *S. rionegroensis* sp. nov. (all from Argentina), and *S. saopaulensis* sp. nov. (from Brasil). The work is illustrated by 50 figures.

### **Zusammenfassung**

Dreizehn für die Wissenschaft neue Arten werden beschrieben: *Euxestonotus stephania* sp. nov. (aus Brasilien), *Isostasius subfilicornis* sp. nov., *Leptacis ferruginea* sp. nov., *Metaclisis rionegroensis* sp. nov., *M. rufithorax* sp. nov., *Metanopedias antennalis* sp. nov., *Platygaster nigrita* sp. nov., *P. topali* sp. nov., *P. topaliana* sp. nov., *P. truncata* sp. nov., *Synopeas argentinensis* sp. nov., *S. rionegroensis* sp. nov. (alle aus Argentinien) und *S. saopaulensis* sp. nov. (aus Brasilien). Die Arbeit ist mit 50 Abbildungen versehen.

### **Introduction**

The species described below were in a loan from the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (Hungary) (courtesy Sandor CSOSZ), where all specimens are preserved.

*Euxestonotus stephania* sp. nov. (figs 1-3)

Female: Length 0.9 mm. Blackish; antennae and legs dark brown; most of fore tibia, base of mid and hind tibiae, and segments 1-4 of all tarsi light brown.

Head from above (fig. 1) 1.8 x as wide as long, fully 1.2 x as wide as mesosoma; occiput and vertex distinctly and slightly transversely reticulate; frons almost smooth. Antenna (fig. 2).

Mesoscutum distinctly reticulate in anterior 0.6, rest of disc and scutellum smooth.

Fore wing clear, with few microtrichia, 2.5 x as long as wide, with very short marginal cilia.

Metasoma (fig. 3) hardly 0.9 x as long as head and mesosoma combined, about as wide as mesosoma. T1 evenly crenulated; T2 with striation at base to almost 0.25 of length, a few striae to 0.4, rest of tergite as well as the following tergites smooth; apical tergites with superficially implanted hairs.

Material examined: Holotype female, Brasil, Manaus, 16.VII.1930. MOLNÁR leg.

In shape of head similar to N. American *E. rufidens* FOUTS, 1925, but this species (only male known) is larger and has T2 striated with numerous striae to middle of segment, cf. FOUTS (1925). Hard to place in BUHL's (1998) key, but has shorter metasoma than *E. berolina* BUHL, 1998 and *E. miranda* BUHL, 1998, preapical antennal segment longer than in *E. thetys* BUHL, 1998, darker body appendages than *E. achilles* BUHL, 1998, head more rounded behind eyes than *E. japetus* BUHL, 1998, and is less sculptured on mesoscutum and apical tergites than *E. dione* BUHL, 1998.

*Isostasius subfilicornis* sp. nov. (figs 4-6)

Female: Length 1.5-1.7 mm. Black; antennae and legs hardly lighter; both ends of all tibiae and base of fore tarsus slightly lighter.

Head from above (fig. 4) 1.8 x as wide as long, very slightly wider than mesosoma, finely and evenly reticulate-coriaceous; OOL = LOL. Head in frontal view 1.4 x as wide as high. Antenna (fig. 5) with A1 two-thirds as long as height of head.

Mesosoma one and a third times as long as wide, about as high as wide. Mesoscutum uniformly sculptured as head, with few inconspicuous hairs; notauli deep and complete, posteriorly somewhat widened; mid lobe bluntly pointed and slightly prolonged. Scutellum sculptured and hairy as mesoscutum, slightly above level of this, 2.5 x as wide as long. Propodeal carinae almost parallel, transverse area between them hardly sculptured.

Fore wing about 2.3 x as long as wide, almost clear; marginal cilia very short. Hind wing with marginal cilia about one-seventh the width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 6) as long as head and mesosoma combined, 0.9 x as wide as mesosoma, 1.3 x as wide as high. T1 crenulated. T2 with very faint striation in basal foveae to 0.25, with some shorter carinae medially. Apical tergite with weak traces of reticulation and a few hairs.

Material examined: Holotype female, Argentina, Rio Negro, El Bolsón, 15.XI.1961. Paratype: 1 female, Argentina, Chubut, El Puelo, 10.XI.1961. Both G. TOPÁL leg.

This species has distinctly more slender antennal club than the other described Neotropical species of the genus, *I. crassus* BRUES, 1922, cf. BRUES (1922). (And the types of

*I. subfilicornis* are indeed female: The holotype has ovipositor much extruded!).

***Leptacis ferruginea* sp. nov. (figs 7-10)**

Female: Length 1.5 mm. Colour generally light reddish-brown, base of scutellum slightly darker; A1-A7 and legs pale yellowish.

Head from above (fig. 7) 1.7 x as wide as long, as wide as mesosoma, faintly reticulate-coriaceous with weak occipital carina; ocelli dark, lateral ocelli separated from eye by half their diameter; OOL:LOL = 1:3. Antenna (fig. 8) with A1 slightly longer than height of head (18:17).

Mesosoma almost 1.9 x as long as wide, almost 1.2 x as high as wide. Sides of pronotum with at most very faint sculpture. Mesoscutum moderately hairy, with weak, irregular microsculpture, without notauli, hind margin straight; scuto-scutellar grooves inconspicuous. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 9) slightly more distinctly sculptured and hairy than mesoscutum, evenly narrowed to a pale, but pointed spine with dense, long hairs below; spine reaching base of T1. Metapleuron smooth and bare, only with pilosity at posterior margin. Propodeal carinae rather high and rounded.

Fore wing as long as body, 3.1 x as long as wide, slightly brownish and with fine and dense microtrichia; marginal cilia 0.2 width of wing. Hind wing 8.0 x as long as wide; marginal cilia two-thirds the width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 10) as long and as wide as mesosoma. T1 swollen anteriorly, rest smooth and with two fine, longitudinal carinae. T2-T6 virtually bare, apical tergites with some weak microsculpture.

Material examined: Holotype female, Argentina, Tucuman, I.1906, VEZÉNYI leg.

Differs from all similar brightly coloured Neotropical species, e.g. *L. bicolorata* BUHL, 2001, *L. maculata* BUHL, 2002, *L. peruviana* BUHL, 2002 (all with head without occipital carina), *L. dorsalis* BUHL, 2002, and *L. muralla* BUHL, 2001 (both with fore wings without marginal cilia), in shape of scutellar spine, cf. BUHL (2001a, 2002a). *L. xanthochroa* (ASHMEAD, 1895) differs from *L. ferruginea* in being somewhat darker and smaller, and in having A8 and A9 longer than wide, cf. KIEFFER (1926).

***Metaclisis rionegroensis* sp. nov. (figs 11-13)**

Female: Length 1.6-1.8 mm. Black; metasoma with brownish tint; A1 dark brown, basally lighter; A2 light brown; A3-A10 almost black; legs dark brown; trochanters, apex of femora, both ends of tibiae, and segments 1-4 of tarsi light brown.

Head from above (fig. 11) 2.0 x as wide as long, as wide as mesosoma, finely reticulate-coriaceous. OOL:LOL = 3:8. Antenna (fig. 12).

Mesosoma 1.25 x as long as wide, fully 1.1 x as wide as high. Mesoscutum rather densely hairy, uniformly reticulate-coriaceous; notauli complete, widened behind, smooth, separated behind by a distance equal to the width of one of them. Scutellum with slightly finer reticulation than mesoscutum.

Fore wing 2.7 x as long as wide, slightly yellowish, veins light brown.

Metasoma (fig. 13) one and a third times as long as head and mesosoma combined, slightly wider than mesosoma. T1 evenly crenulated, in posterior half smooth. T2 striated

medially to one-third, laterally slightly shorter. T3-T6 hardly sculptured; T3-T5 each with a medially interrupted transverse row of superficially implanted hairs, T6 with scattered such hairs.

Material examined: Holotype female, Argentina, Rio Negro, El Bolson, 28.VIII.1961. Paratype: 1 female same locality but 24.VIII.1961. Both G. TOPÁL leg.

The only other described Neotropical species of the genus, *M. quinda* (WALKER, 1842), is much smaller and brighter coloured than *M. rionegroensis*, cf. KIEFFER (1926). Of the Nearctic species treated by MASNER (1981) most similar, at least in shape of antenna, to *M. longula* MASNER, 1981, but this species has A1 shorter in relation to inter-orbital space, mesosoma more flattened, and wings shorter than in *M. rionegroensis*.

#### *Metaclisis rufithorax* sp. nov. (figs 14-16)

Female: Length 1.1 mm. Black, mesoscutum and pleura reddish-brown, metasoma with brownish tint; A1 light brown, the following antennal segments gradually darker; legs yellowish, last segment of tarsi darker.

Head from above (fig. 14) 1.9 x as wide as long, 1.2 x as wide as mesosoma, finely reticulate-coriaceous. Antenna (fig. 15).

Mesosoma only slightly more than 1.1 x as long as wide, as high as wide. Mesoscutum finely reticulate-coriaceous, with very few hairs; notauli complete, rather wide and deep, slightly narrowed anteriorly, not meeting posteriorly. Scutellum 3.0 x as wide as long, with some faint reticulation. Propodeal carinae very short.

Fore wing reaching only middle of T1.

Mesosoma (fig. 16) 1.4 x as long as head and mesosoma combined, 1.5 x as wide as mesosoma. T1 with longitudinal striation and smoother posterior margin; T2 striated medially to one-fifth, with sparse hairs; T3-T6 with numerous hairs and some reticulation.

Material examined: Holotype female, Argentina, Rio Negro, El Bolsón, 28.VIII.1961. G. TOPÁL leg.

Belongs to the group of numerous brightly coloured, shortwinged, undescribed species mentioned by MASNER & HUGGERT (1989: 85).

#### *Metanopeadias antennalis* sp. nov. (figs 17-21)

Female: Length 1.8 mm. Black; legs dark brown.

Head from above (fig. 17) 2.1 x as wide as long, very slightly wider than mesosoma. Occiput without striation, with some transverse wrinkles and finely transversely reticulate-coriaceous as vertex and frons, sculpture weakest on frons; OOL:LOL = 5:7. Head in frontal view hardly 1.2 x as wide as high. Antenna (fig. 18) with A1 shorter than height of head (19:20).

Mesosoma fully 1.5 x as long as wide, 1.1 x as high as wide. Sides of pronotum somewhat coriaceous in anterior corner, rest smooth. Mesoscutum with few hairs, smooth, weakly reticulate antero-medially and at some spots laterally and posteriorly, without notauli; mid lobe broadly prolonged over base of scutellum. Mesopleuron smooth, weakly coriaceous below tegula. Scutellum (fig. 19) with raised rugosity, densely hairy, excavated behind. Metapleuron with whitish pilosity all over. Propodeal carinae close together,

parallel, area between them dull.

Fore wing 2.5 x as long as wide, slightly brownish, with short marginal cilia. Hind wing with marginal cilia 0.25 width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 20) 1.1 x as long as head and mesosoma combined, as wide as mesosoma. T1 with two longitudinal carinae. T2 striated in basal foveae to one-fifth, rest smooth. T3 smooth, with four slightly longitudinal, large punctures on each side. T4 densely and strongly longitudinally striated, smooth in slightly less than posterior half.

Male: Length 1.6-1.7 mm. Antenna (fig. 21). Metasoma 0.8 x as long as head and mesosoma combined; T3-T6 short and smooth, each with a medially interrupted transverse row of distinct hair-implantations.

Material examined: Holotype female, Argentina, Rio Negro, El Bolsón, 25.X.1961. Paratypes: 1 male same locality as holotype but 28.X.1961; 1 male, Argentina, Chubut, El Hoyo, 8.X.1961. All G. TOPÁL leg.

Differs from *M. brunneipes* (ASHMEAD, 1887) in lacking notauli, from *M. lasiopterae* (KIEFFER, 1916) in lacking carina on occiput, and from both in antennal structure, cf. KIEFFER (1926) and HUGGERT (1980).

#### *Platygaster nigrita* sp. nov. (figs 22-25)

Female: Length 1.5 mm. Shiny black, antennae and legs hardly lighter; most of fore tibia, base of fore tarsus, and extreme base of mid and hind tibiae dark reddish brown.

Head from above (fig. 22) 1.8 x as wide as long, very slightly wider than than mesosoma; occiput very finely and densely transversely striated, with a few stronger transverse wrinkles behind ocelli; vertex and frons hardly sculptured. OOL:LOL = 2:3. Antenna (fig. 23) with A9 1.2 x as long as wide.

Mesosoma 1.5 x as long as wide, 1.2 x as high as wide. Sides of pronotum smooth, with weak sculpture in upper anterior corner. Mesoscutum smooth, with few hairs, with spots of reticulation in anterior half; notauli visible as fine lines in posterior half; mid lobe posteriorly moderately wide, with numerous long, grey hairs. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 24) smooth, medially bare, laterally rather densely hairy. Metapleuron with pilosity all over. Propodeal carinae slightly diverging, transverse area between them smooth and shiny.

Fore wing faintly brownish, 0.9 x as long as body, 2.6 x as long as wide. Hind wing with two hamuli; marginal cilia 0.2 width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 25) 1.1 x as long as head and mesosoma combined, as wide as head. T1 evenly crenulated. T2 striated in narrow basal foveae to half of length, rest of tergite smooth. T3-T6 smooth, T3 with a medially interrupted transverse row of superficially implanted hairs, T4-T5 each with a complete such row, T6 with a few hairs.

Material examined: Holotype female, Argentina, Rio Negro, El Bolsón, 27.X.1961. G. TOPÁL leg.

Similar to Chilean *P. luctuosa* KIEFFER, 1911, but this species has notauli parallel behind, and scutellum strongly convex, above level of mesoscutum (and it is only 1 mm long). Could also run to *P. sociabilis* KIEFFER, 1910 in KIEFFER's (1926) key to Neotropical species of *Platygaster*, but this species has antennal structure much different from that of *P. nigrita*.

*Platygaster topali* sp. nov. (figs 26-29)

Female: Length 1.5-1.7 mm. Shiny black, antennae hardly lighter; legs almost uniformly dark brown.

Head from above (fig. 26) 1.9 x as wide as long, 1.1 x as wide as mesosoma. Occiput distinctly transversely striated; vertex weakly reticulate-coriaceous laterally, smooth medially; frons smooth, finely transversely reticulate. OOL:LOL = 4:3. Antenna (fig. 27) with A9 1.8 x as long as wide.

Mesosoma 1.5 x as long as wide, 1.1 x as high as wide. Sides of pronotum smooth, with weak microsculpture in anterior corner. Mesoscutum smooth, moderately and evenly hairy; notauli indicated in posterior 0.25, slightly converging; mid lobe prolonged as a broad tongue over anterior margin of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves densely hairy. Mesopleurón smooth. Scutellum (fig. 28) smooth and moderately hairy, medially almost bare. Propodeal carinae short, area between them about 2 x as wide as long, smooth and shiny.

Fore wing just overreaching tip of metasoma, 2.4 x as long as wide, almost clear; marginal cilia short. Hind wing with marginal cilia 0.25 width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 29) 1.2 x as long as head and mesosoma combined, 0.9 x as wide as mesosoma. T1 crenulated. T2 striated in basal foveae to almost half of length, medially to about 0.1. T3-T6 smooth; T3-T4 each at midlength with a medially interrupted transverse row of rather superficially implanted hairs; T5 and T6 each with a few such hairs in posterior half. Second sternite without hump anteriorly.

Material examined: Holotype female, Argentina, Chubut, El Puelo, 10.XI.1961. Paratype: 1 female same locality but 11.XI.1961. Both G. TOPÁL leg.

Runs to *P. baccharidis* KIEFFER, 1910 in KIEFFER's (1926) to Neotropical species of *Platygaster*, but differs from this species in having more slender antennae, different structure of mesoscutum in front of scutellum, and in shape of apical tergites. Antennae of *P. topali* also more slender than in *P. lycicola* KIEFFER, 1910. *P. caulicola* KIEFFER, 1910 and *P. tumoricola* KIEFFER, 1910 differ from *P. topali* in having scutellum separated from mesoscutum by a deep groove, in lacking notauli completely, in sculpture of T2, and in length of metasoma, cf. KIEFFER (1926).

*Platygaster topaliána* sp. nov. (figs 30-33)

Female: Length 1.3 mm. Shiny black, antennae and legs dark brown; most of fore tibia, base of mid tibia, and segments 1-4 of fore and mid tarsi lighter.

Head from above (fig. 30) 2.0 x as wide as long, 1.2 x as wide as mesosoma. Occiput distinctly transversely striated; vertex smooth, laterally with weak microsculpture; frons smooth, with extensive transverse microsculpture. OOL:LOL = 7:6. Antenna (fig. 31) with A9 1.4 x as long as wide.

Mesosoma hardly 1.4 x as long as wide, 1.2 x as high as wide. Sides of pronotum antero-medially finely reticulate, rest smooth. Mesoscutum weakly reticulate anteriorly, rest smooth, moderately and rather evenly hairy; notauli converging, distinct in posterior half; mid lobe continued as a rather broad tongue over anterior margin of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves moderately wide and hairy. Scutellum (fig. 32) smooth, laterally

with numerous upstanding hairs. Propodeal carinae short, parallel, area between them much transverse, smooth.

Fore wing about 2.3 x as long as wide, faintly brownish. Hind wing with marginal cilia 0.25 width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 33) hardly as long as head and mesosoma combined, hardly as wide as mesosoma. T1 evenly crenulated. T2 striated in basal foveae to about half of length, medially to slightly more than one-fifth. T3-T6 smooth; T3-T5 each with a medially interrupted transverse row of rather superficially implanted hairs.

Material examined: Holotype female, Argentina, Chubut, El Puelo, 11.XI.1961. G. TOPÁL leg.

Similar to *P. topali* sp. nov. in shape and sculpture of head and mesosoma, but differs from this species e.g. in having less elongate basal flagellar segments and shorter metasoma.

*Platygaster truncata* sp. nov. (figs 34-37)

Male: Length 1.6 mm. Black, A1 and legs bright reddish-brown, coxae and last segment of tarsi somewhat darker, A2-A10 dark brown.

Head from above (fig. 34) 2.0 x as wide as long, very slightly wider than mesosoma; occiput with a few transverse striae on a reticulate-coriaceous background; vertex and frons distinctly and almost evenly reticulate-coriaceous, with a small smooth area above antennal insertions; OOL:LOL = 2:5. Head in frontal view 1.25 x as wide as high, antenna (fig. 35) with A1 hardly 0.9 x as long as height of head; flagellar pubescence standing out from segments to a distance equal to half the width of segments.

Mesosoma 1.3 x as long as wide, very slightly higher than wide. Sides of pronotum finely longitudinally reticulate-coriaceous, smooth along broad hind margin. Mesoscutum virtually bare, smooth, with reticulation along hypothetical notauli which are entirely missing; mid lobe distinctly and somewhat bluntly prolonged, just overreaching base of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves with dense hairs. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 36) almost flat, smooth but densely covered by whitish hairs especially laterally. Meta-pleuron with pilosity all over. Propodeal carinae short and close together, area between them hardly sculptured.

Fore wing with brownish tint, hardly 0.9 x as long as body, 2.3 x as long as wide, with dense microtrichia; marginal cilia short. Hind wing 5.6 x as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia 0.25 width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 37) 0.9 x as long as head and mesosoma combined, slightly narrower than mesosoma. T1 with four weak longitudinal carinae, smooth between them. T2 striated at ends of the sharp and narrow basal foveae to 0.7, rest of tergite as well as T3-T7 smooth, T4-T6 each with a transverse row of large punctures.

Material examined: Holotype male, Argentina, prov. Chaco, Colonia Benitez, 3.XI.1949. M.L. ACZÉL leg.

A distinct species on account of low and hairy scutellum and striation on T2. In conformation of mesosoma probably most similar to Nearctic *P. victoriae* MACGOWN, 1979, but this species (male unknown) has more transverse head and differently striated T2 than *P. truncata*, cf. MACGOWN (1979).

*Synopeas argentinensis* sp. nov. (figs 38-42)

Female: Length 1.2-1.6 mm. Black; antennae and legs dark brown; both ends of fore tibiae, basal half of mid and hind tibiae, and segments 1-4 of all tarsi yellowish brown.

Head from above (fig. 38) 1.75 x as wide as long, 1.1 x as wide as mesosoma, almost evenly reticulate-coriaceous with rather large meshes; occiput without carina; lateral ocelli separated from eyes by about 1.2 x their diameter; OOL:LOL = 2:3. Head in frontal view almost 1.2 x as wide as high. Antenna (fig. 39) with A1 0.75 x as long as height of head.

Mesosoma 1.6 x as long as wide, almost 1.2 x as high as wide. Sides of pronotum reticulate-coriaceous except along posterior margin. Mesoscutum more dull than head, reticulate-coriaceous, with very few hairs; notauli almost complete, meeting in an acute point reaching base of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves wide, with a few long hairs. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 40) weaker sculptured than mesoscutum, laterally rather densely hairy, with a dark tooth hardly with a lamella below. Metapleuron with pilosity all over. Propodeal carinae dark brownish, slightly curved.

Fore wing two and a third times as long as wide, slightly brownish, overreaching tip of metasoma by the length of T6, hardly with marginal cilia (wings in glue). Hind wing with marginal cilia about one-fourth the width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 41) 1.0-1.1 x as long as head and mesosoma combined, hardly as wide as mesosoma, 1.4 x as wide as high. T2 smooth; T3-T6 with fine, more or less longitudinal, reticulation and very few hairs.

Male: Length 1.4 mm. Antenna (fig. 42). Metasoma about 0.8 x as long as head and mesosoma combined.

Material examined: Holotype female, Argentina, Chubut, El Hoyo, 8.X.1961. Paratypes: Argentina, Rio Negro, El Bolsón, 1.IV.1961 (2 females, 1 male), 19.X.1961 (1 female), 25.X.1961 (1 female), 29.X.1961 (1 female); 1 female, Argentina, Chubut, El Puelo, 5.XI.1961. All G. TOPÁL leg.

Somewhat similar to *S. nigroides* BUHL, 2001 from Ecuador, but this species is larger, has slightly different antennal measurements, darker and more elongate wings, and much longer metasoma than *S. argentinensis*, cf. BUHL (2001b).

*Synopeas rionegroensis* sp. nov. (figs 43-46)

Female: Length 2.5 mm. Black, A1 and legs bright brownish yellow, coxae slightly darker; A2-A10 and last segment of tarsi dark brown.

Head from above (fig. 43) 1.7 x as wide as long, fully 1.1 x as wide as mesosoma, distinctly reticulate-coriaceous, without occipital carina; lateral ocelli separated from eye by 1.5 x their longer diameter, OOL:LOL = 3:4. Antenna (fig. 44).

Mesosoma 1.7 x as long as wide, almost 1.3 x as high as wide. Sides of pronotum reticulate-coriaceous in upper anterior part, rest smooth. Mesoscutum finely reticulate-coriaceous, with sparse, inconspicuous hairs; notauli almost complete, mid lobe posteriorly somewhat blunt, very slightly prolonged; scuto-scutellar grooves triangular, with some long, grey hairs. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 45) rather smooth, laterally with numerous hairs, with a dark spine without lamella below. Metapleuron with broad, smooth and bare anterior and upper margins, rest with whitish pilosity. Propodeal carinae



long, dark, almost straight.

Fore wing reaching middle of T5, almost clear, 2.7 x as long as wide, hardly with marginal cilia (wings in glue). Hind wing with marginal cilia about one-fourth the width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 46) 1.9 x as long as head and mesosoma combined, 0.9 x as wide as mesosoma. T2 smooth; T3-T6 with longitudinal microsculpture, smoother at joints.

Material examined: Holotype female, Argentina, Rio Negro, El Bolsón, 1.XI.1961. G. TOPÁL leg.

Differs from Panamanian *S. fontali* BUHL, 2002, *S. longifuniculus* BUHL, 2002, and *S. nievesaldreyi* BUHL, 2002 e.g. in shape of scutellum and colouring of body appendages, cf. also BUHL (2002b). *S. rionegroensis* differs from W. Indian *S. insularis* (ASHMEAD, 1894) e.g. in colouring of antennae and in sculpture of apical tergites, and from Brazilian *S. athenaeus* (WALKER, 1839) (type lost) in having uniformly brightly coloured legs and (probably) differently shaped scutellum, cf. KIEFFER (1926).

#### *Synopeas saopaulensis* sp. nov. (figs 47-50)

Female: Length 1.2 mm. Blackish, metasoma with brownish tint; antennae and legs dark brown; base of tibiae and segments 1-4 of tarsi light brown.

Head from above (fig. 47) 1.7 x as wide as long, 1.25 x as wide as mesosoma; occiput transversely reticulate-coriaceous, without carina; vertex reticulate-coriaceous; frons finely transversely wrinkled. OOL about equal to diameter of lateral ocellus. Head in frontal view 1.2 x as wide as high. Antenna (fig. 48) with A1 0.8 x as long as height of head.

Mesosoma 1.5 x as long as wide, 1.25 x as high as wide. Sides of pronotum smooth except for rugosity in upper anterior corner. Mesoscutum evenly and rather sparsely hairy, smooth except for weak rugosity anteriorly and laterally, without notauli; hind margin medially prolonged just over base of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves with dense hairs. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 49) smooth, with a few hairs and with a fine, dark, low tooth without lamella below. Metapleuron smooth and bare in anterior third, rest with whitish pilosity.

Fore wing reaching base of T6, almost clear, with dense microtrichia, without marginal cilia.

Metasoma (fig. 50) 2.0 x as long as head and mesosoma combined, hardly as wide as mesosoma, 1.3 x as wide as high, smooth; apical tergites bare.

Material examined: Holotype female, Brasil, Sao Paulo, 1928. J. GYÖRGY leg.

Differs from related species such as *S. grenadensis* (ASHMEAD, 1895) and *S. nievesaldreyi* BUHL, 2002 e.g. in shape of scutellum and of metasoma.

### Legends to figures

Figs. 1-3: *Euxestonotus stephania* sp. nov. female, head (1), antenna (2), metasoma (3). Scale bar = 0.1 mm.

Figs. 4-6: *Isostasius subfilicornis* sp. nov. female, head (4), antenna (5), metasoma (6). Scale bar = 0.2 mm.

Figs. 7-10: *Leptacis ferruginea* sp. nov. female, head (7), antenna (8), posterior part of mesoscutum, scutellum and propodeum (9), metasoma (10). Scale bar = 0.2 mm.

Figs. 11-13: *Metaclisis rionegroensis* sp. nov. female, head (11), antenna (12), metasoma (13). Scale bar = 0.2 mm.

Figs. 14-16: *Metaclisis rufithorax* sp. nov. female, head (14), antenna (15), metasoma (16). Scale bar = 0.1 mm.

Figs. 17-21: *Metanopiedias antennalis* sp. nov., female head (17), female antenna (18), female posterior part of mesoscutum, scutellum and propodeum (19), female metasoma (20), male antenna (21). Scale bar = 0.2 mm.

Figs. 22-25: *Platygaster nigrita* sp. nov. female, head (22), antenna (23), posterior part of mesoscutum, scutellum and propodeum (24), metasoma (25). Scale bar = 0.2 mm.

Figs. 26-29: *Platygaster topali* sp. nov. female, head (26), antenna (27), posterior part of mesoscutum, scutellum and propodeum (28), metasoma (29). Scale bar = 0.2 mm.

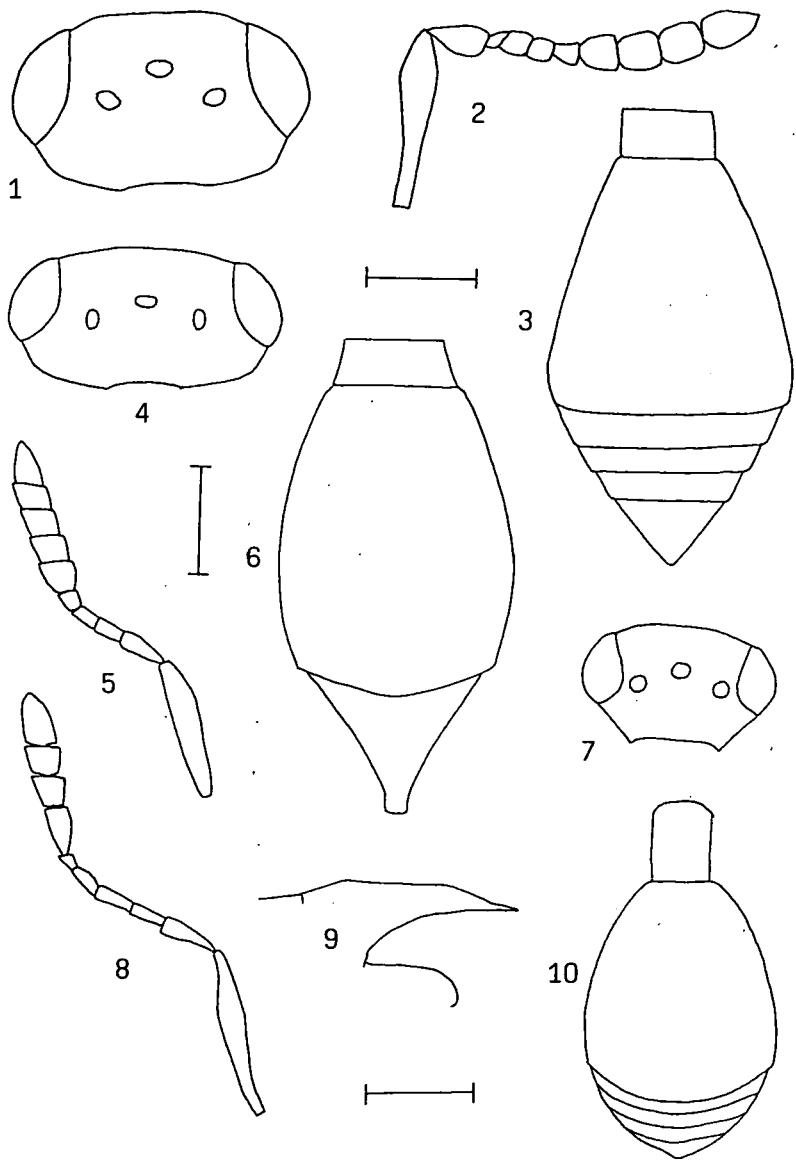
Figs. 30-33: *Platygaster topaliana* sp. nov. female, head (30), antenna (31), posterior part of mesoscutum, scutellum and propodeum (32), metasoma (33). Scale bar = 0.2 mm.

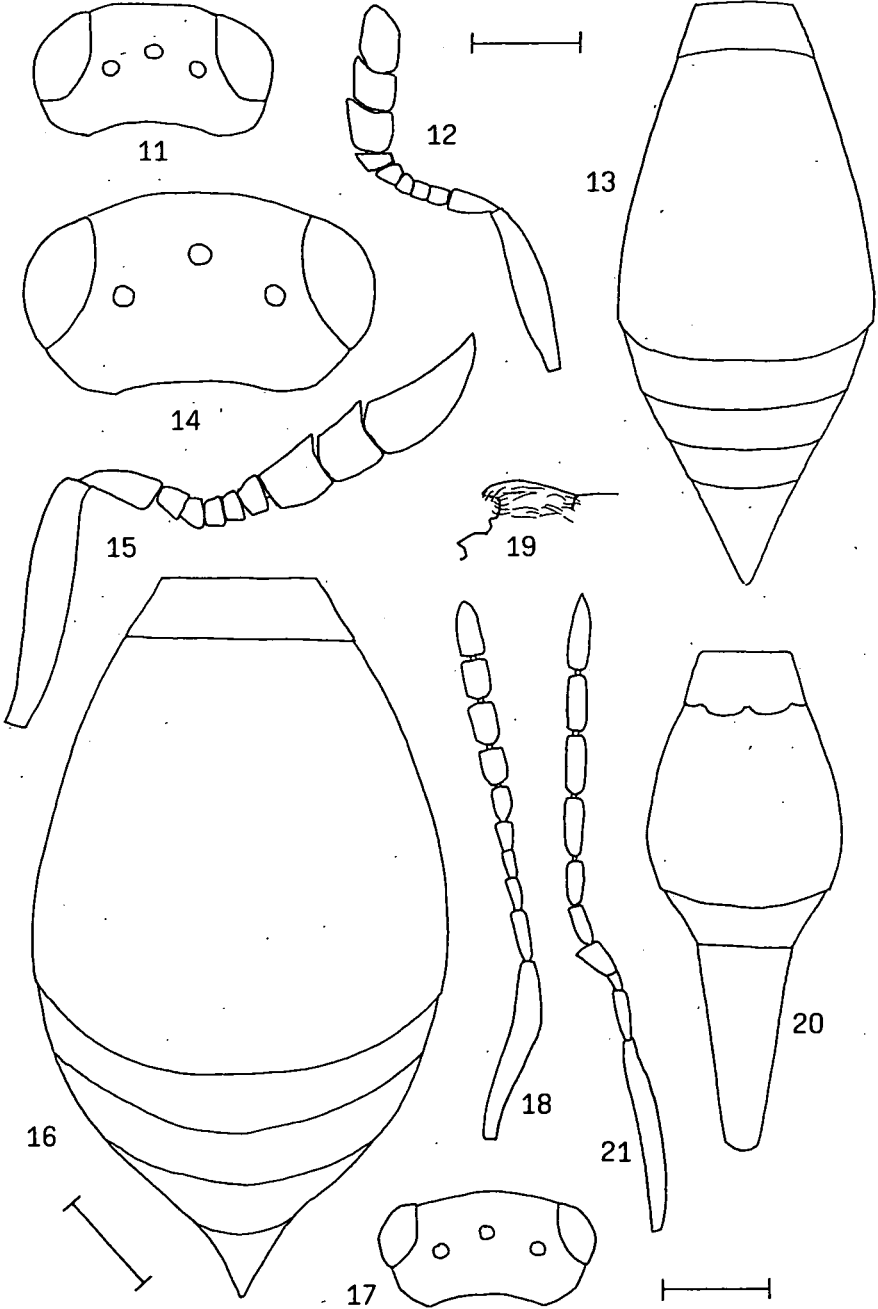
Figs. 34-37: *Platygaster truncata* sp. nov. male, head (34), antenna (35), posterior part of mesoscutum, scutellum and propodeum (36), metasoma (37). Scale bar = 0.2 mm.

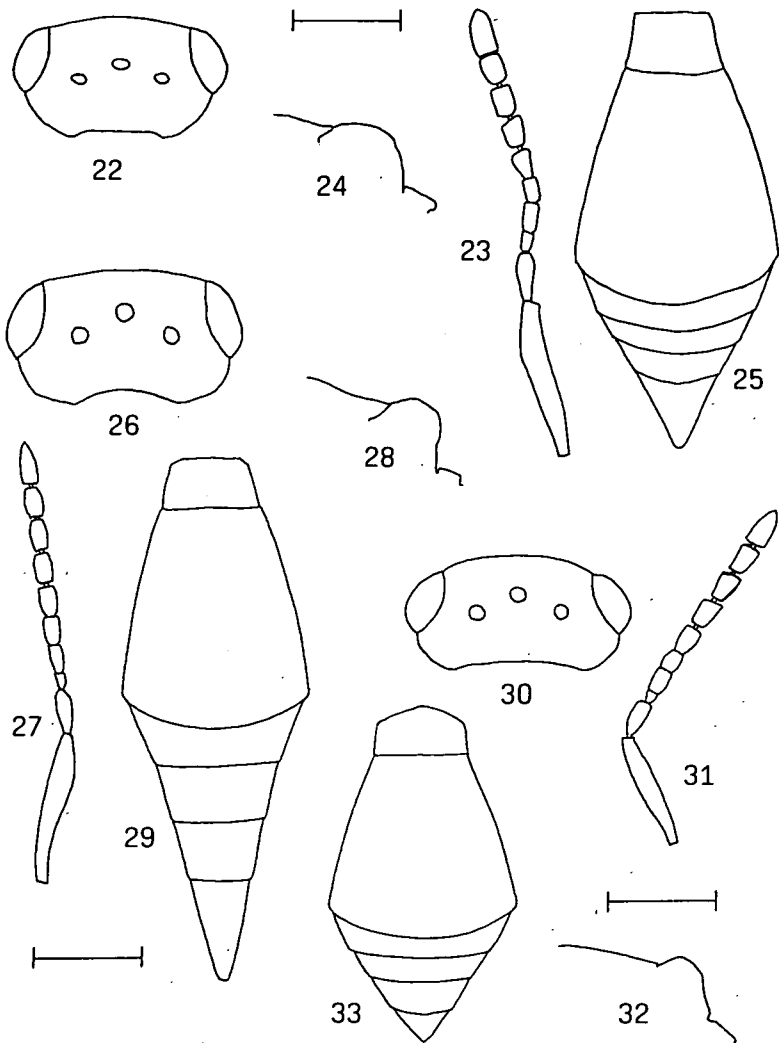
Figs. 38-42: *Synopeas argentinensis* sp. nov., female head (38), female antenna (39), female posterior part of mesoscutum, scutellum and propodeum (40), female metasoma (41), male antenna (42). Scale bar = 0.2 mm.

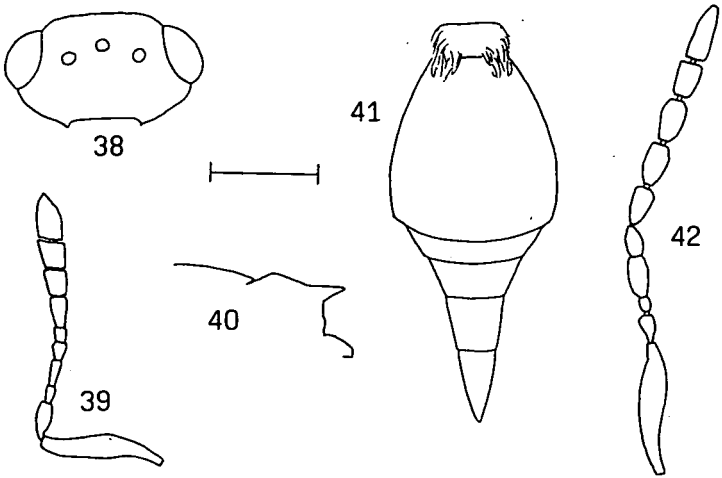
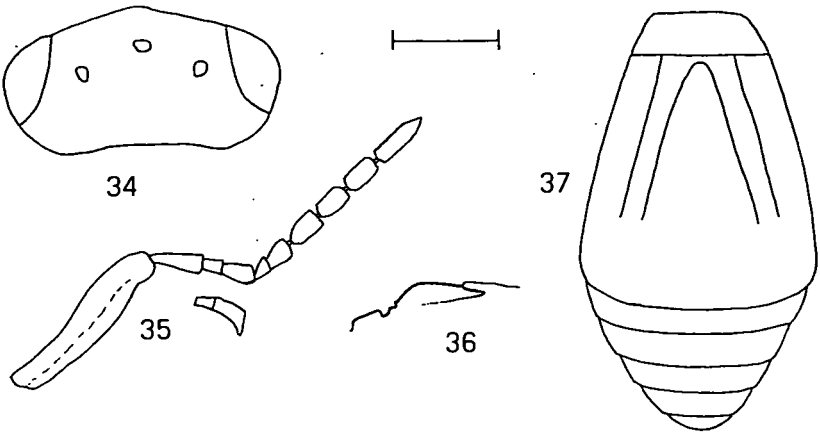
Figs. 43-46: *Synopeas rionegroensis* sp. nov. female, head (43), antenna (44), posterior part of mesoscutum, scutellum and propodeum (45), metasoma (46). Scale bar = 0.2 mm.

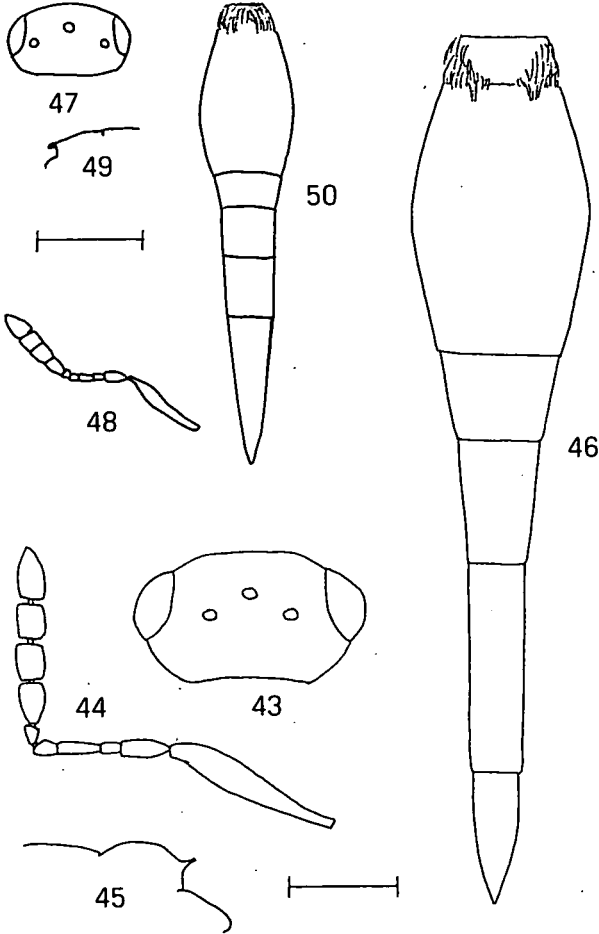
Figs. 47-50: *Synopeas saopaulensis* sp. nov. female, head (47), antenna (48), posterior part of mesoscutum, scutellum and propodeum (49), metasoma (50). Scale bar = 0.2 mm.











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