



Entomofauna

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR ENTOMOLOGIE

Band 38, Heft 18: 377-396

ISSN 0250-4413

Anselden, 2. Januar 2017

New Platygastriinae from New Zealand (Hymenoptera, Platygasteridae)

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Abstract

The following 13 species are described as new: *Leptacis bullivantensis*, *L. lanata*, *L. peninsularis*, *L. rotundiceps*, *Platygastemma* nov.gen. with *P. leptissimum* and *P. waitakerense*, *Platygaster armata*, *P. eucalyptodiplosisae*, *P. mayi*, *P. robertensis*, *P. subparallela*, *P. walkarae*, and *Prosynopeas notaulicum*. The work is illustrated by 32 text-figures.

Zusammenfassung

13 neue Arten werden beschrieben: *Leptacis bullivantensis*, *L. lanata*, *L. peninsularis*, *L. rotundiceps*, *Platygastemma* nov.gen. mit *P. leptissimum* und *P. waitakerense*, *Platygaster armata*, *P. eucalyptodiplosisae*, *P. mayi*, *P. robertensis*, *P. subparallela*, *P. walkarae* und *Prosynopeas notaulicum*. Die Arbeit ist mit 32 Abbildungen versehen.

Introduction

Platygastrinae is a subfamily of tiny wasps, supposedly all egg-larval or egg-pupal parasitoids of Cecidomyiidae (Diptera). Hitherto only little taxonomic work has been done on Platygastrinae from New Zealand, cf. BUHL (2011, 2013, 2015). As part of my revisionary work on New Zealand *Synopeas* FÖRSTER, 1856 and *Zelostemma* MASNER & HUGGERT, 1989, some characteristic species belonging to related genera appeared, described below.

The material is generally mounted with glue on card points, and examined and drawn by use of a stereomicroscope Leitz-Wetzlar (x 64). For the relative measurements in the descriptions below a unit is used in which 1 = 17 µm. The material of the new species is preserved in the New Zealand Arthropod Collection (NZAC) in Auckland, New Zealand, and in the Natural History Museum (NHM) in London, Great Britain. A paratype of some species is kept in the Natural History Museum of Denmark (ZMUC) in Copenhagen, where possible.

Standard abbreviations used in the descriptions are A1-A10 = antennomeres 1-10, OOL = distance between lateral ocellus and eye, LOL = distance between lateral and anterior ocelli, and T1-T6 = tergites 1-6.

Material

Leptacis FÖRSTER, 1856

Hitherto 14 species described from New Zealand (BUHL 2011, 2013). The genus seems to be very diverse in this country.

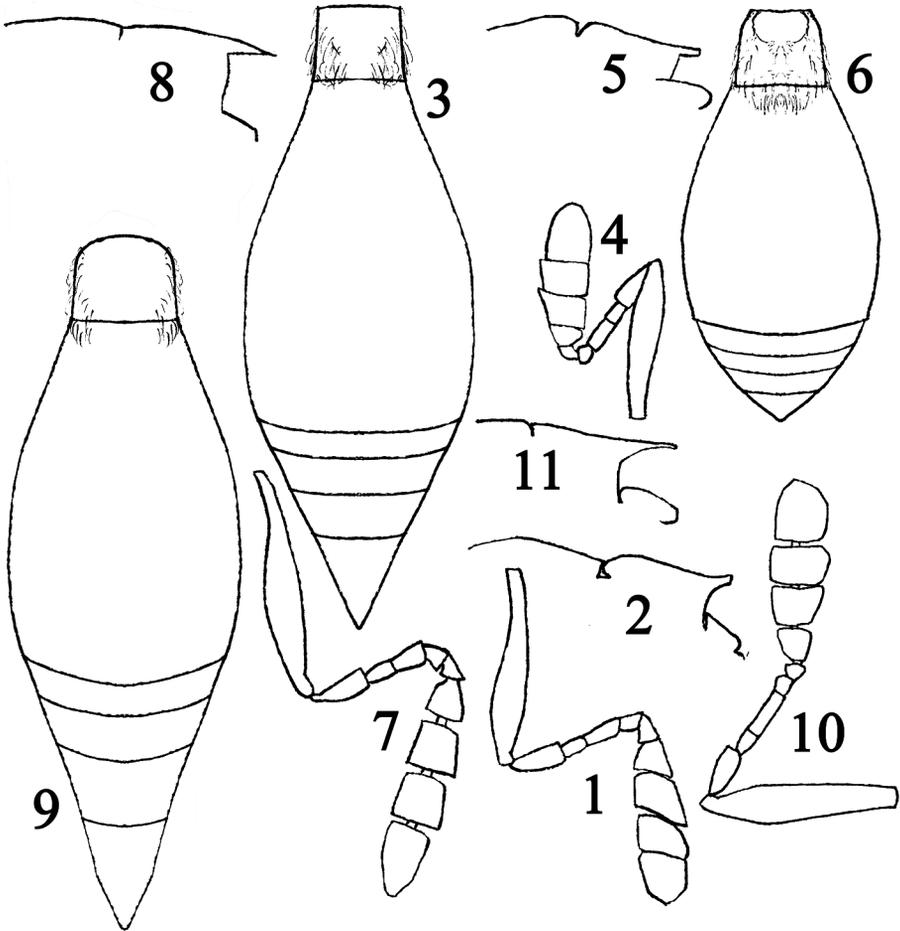
Leptacis bullivantensis nov.sp. (figs 1-3)

Material examined: Holotype ♀: New Zealand, NN, Bullivants Island, Mapua Estuary, no date, Malaise trap in coastal scrub, A.K. Walker leg. (NZAC04093458). Paratype: 1 ♀ same data as holotype but iv.-v.1987 (NZAC04093290). Additional material: 1 ♀, NN, Cobb Reservoir, i.1981, Malaise trap on edge of *Nothofagus* forest, A.R. Curtis leg. (NZAC04093475); 1 ♀, BR, Lake Rotoiti, 600 m, i.1981, Malaise trap, edge of *Nothofagus* forest, F. Dodge leg. (NZAC04094417).

Diagnosis. Female A9 1.6 times as wide as long; notauli indicated in posterior third; scutellar spine not reaching hind margin of propodeum; female metasoma about 2.7 times as long as wide, T2 1.5 times as long as wide, T6 fully as long as wide; legs except coxae and trochanters light brownish.

Description. ♀. Body length 1.5 mm. Black, A1 and mandibles reddish-brown; A2-A10, coxae and trochanters dark brown, rest of legs (except darkened last tarsal segment) light brownish.

Head from above 1.8 times as wide as long, 1.05 times as wide as mesosoma, reticulate-coriaceous with very small meshes which are transverse postero-medially on occiput and on lower half of frons; hyperoccipital carina absent. Eyes bare. LOL = 2.3 OOL. Head in frontal view 1.25 times as wide as high. Antenna (fig. 1) with A1 0.85 times as long as height of head, longer than distance between inner orbits (15:13); A9 1.6 times as wide as long.



Figs 1-11: **Figs 1-3:** *Leptacis bullivantensis* nov.sp. female: (1) antenna, (2) scutellum and propodeum, (3) metasoma. **Figs 4-6:** *Leptacis lanata* nov.sp. female: (4) antenna, (5) scutellum and propodeum, (6) metasoma. **Figs 7-9:** *Leptacis peninsularis* nov.sp. female: (7) antenna, (8) scutellum and propodeum, (9) metasoma. **Figs 10-11:** *Leptacis rotundiceps* nov.sp. female: (10) antenna, (11) scutellum and propodeum.

Mesosoma 1.45 times as long as wide, almost 1.1 times as high as wide. Sides of pronotum finely reticulate-coriaceous as head (not longitudinally so), smooth along narrow hind margin. Mesoscutum rather sparsely and evenly setose, finely and uniformly reticulate-coriaceous; notauli indicated in posterior third, meeting in a fine point touching base of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves each covered by eight long setae. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 2) smooth, with very few setae on medial third, on each lateral third densely setose, without carina, with a brown spine which is shorter than propodeal

carinae, without a lamella below it; propodeal carinae very close together, more or less fused, dark and low.

Fore wing 0.8 times as long as entire body, 2.4 times as long as wide, almost clear, with fine and dense microtrichia; marginal cilia 0.1 width of wing. Hind wing 5.5 times as long as wide; marginal cilia one-third the width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 3) 1.25 times as long as head and mesosoma combined, about 0.9 times as wide as mesosoma, 1.5 times as wide as high. T1 with about eight uniform longitudinal carinae, at sides, especially postero-laterally, with whitish pubescence which also covers extreme sides of T2 basally. T2 with six weak longitudinal striae basally, reaching hardly 0.1 length of tergite, otherwise smooth. T3-T6 smooth, T3-T5 each with a transverse stripe of rugosity, T6 with such sculpture at extreme base. Apical tergites with setae in shallow punctures (six on T3, eight on each of T4-T6).

Comments. The two non-types have notauli even weaker than the types, one of them has A10 longer than in the types, it is 1.7 mm long and has metasoma hardly 1.2 times as long as rest of body. The other non-type is of equal size as types but with metasoma only 1.1 times as long as rest of body, metasoma 2.35 times as long as wide, and it has T2 slightly stronger sculptured basally than in types. *L. bullivantensis* is most similar to *L. peninsularis* nov.sp., but differs in lacking hyperoccipital carina, conformation of antennae and scutellum, etc., cf. also below.

Etymology. Named after the type locality.

***Leptacis lanata* nov.sp. (figs 4-6)**

Material examined: Holotype ♀: New Zealand, NN, Bullivants Island, Mapua Estuary, no date, Malaise trap in coastal scrub, A.K. Walker leg. (NZAC04092963).

Diagnosis. Hyperoccipital carina absent; female A9 1.4 times as wide as long; scutellar spine about half as long as propodeum; marginal cilia of fore wing 0.12 width of wing; female metasoma as long as rest of body, almost entire base of T2 to 0.15 of length covered by distinct pubescence.

Description. ♀. Body length 1.15 mm. Black, T1 medium brown; mandibles, tegulae and A3-A6 dark brownish; A1-A2 and legs including coxae light brownish except darkened last segment of tarsi.

Head from above 1.8 times as wide as long, 1.15 times as wide as high, distinctly reticulate-coriaceous with small meshes which are slightly transverse only antero-medially on occiput; hyperoccipital carina absent. OOL half as long as LOL, slightly longer than diameter of lateral ocellus. Head in frontal view 1.25 times as wide as high. Eyes bare. Antenna (fig. 4) with A1 0.9 times as long as height of head, hardly longer than distance between inner orbits; A9 1.4 times as wide as long.

Mesosoma 1.5 times as long as wide, 1.15 times as high as wide. Sides of pronotum reticulate-coriaceous (hardly longitudinally so), smooth only along narrow hind margin. Mesoscutum evenly and moderately densely setose, uniformly reticulate-coriaceous, without notauli; hind margin straight, medially with a very small prolongation, at each side with about ten long, pale setae. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 5) finely coriaceous, densely setose except medially, with a fine, brownish translucent spine which is shorter than propodeum, with a lamella below its base. Metapleuron smooth, with pilosity along entire length, in anterior half only moderately dense. Propodeal carinae

brownish translucent, of moderate height, more or less fused, slightly widened at apex but hardly diverging.

Fore wing as long as entire body, 2.7 times as long as wide, almost clear, with fine and dense microtrichia; marginal cilia 0.12 width of wing. Hind wing 6.1 times as long as wide; marginal cilia 0.45 width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 6) as long as head and mesosoma combined, 1.1 times as wide as mesosoma. T1 swollen in most of anterior half and dull here, behind with a few weak carinae, but most of rest of tergite (about entire posterior third and wide postero-lateral areas) covered by rather dense pubescence which continues over entire width of basal 0.15 on T2 (except extreme lateral parts); T2 virtually without basal foveae, smooth; T3-T6 each with a transverse stripe of reticulation in most of posterior half, with a few setae in shallow punctures (none on T3, two on T4, six on T5, four on T6).

C o m m e n t s . Similar to *L. vicina* BUHL, 2011, but that species has sculpture of frons mostly transverse, A8-A9 more transverse than in *L. lanata*, mesosoma 1.7 times as long as wide, sides of pronotum smooth in lower half, propodeal carinae clearly diverging, mesoscutum along hind margin, metapleura and T1 less setose, and antennae darker than in *L. lanata*.

E t y m o l o g y . The name meaning "woolly" refers to the characteristically setose base of metasoma.

***Leptacis peninsularis* nov.sp. (figs 7-9)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Holotype ♀: New Zealand, MC, Banks Peninsula, Prices Valley, iii.1981, Malaise trap, edge of native bush, R.P. Macfarlane leg. (NZAC04093459).

D i a g n o s i s . Female A4 only about 1.2 times as long as A3, A9 as long as wide; scutellar spine in lateral view slightly surpassing hind margin of propodeum, but hardly half as long as anterior part of scutellum; female metasoma three times as long as wide, 1.25 times as long as rest of body.

D e s c r i p t i o n . ♀. Body length 1.7 mm. Black, A7-A10 and tegulae hardly lighter; mandibles, coxae, trochanters and last segment of tarsi dark brown, rest of legs light brownish.

Head from above 1.9 times as wide as long, 1.05 times as wide as mesosoma, finely pustulated; occiput antero-medially and vertex medially with fine transverse wrinkles; frons with a distinct depression in upper 0.25 from anterior ocellus, with short transverse striation standing out from its sides; frons in most of lower half finely transversely striated. Hyperoccipital carina distinct but low and slightly incomplete. OOL about one-third of LOL. Eyes with only a few very short setae. Head in frontal view 1.15 times as wide as high. Antenna (fig. 7) with A1 0.9 times as long as height of head, 1.25 times as long as distance between inner orbits; A8-A9 each as long as wide.

Mesosoma 1.5 times as long as wide, higher than wide (25:23). Sides of pronotum finely pustulated in slightly less than upper half, rest smooth, only lower corner slightly dull with a large groove. Mesoscutum evenly and rather densely setose, finely reticulate-coriaceous, with two weak admedian lines in anterior third, without notauli; hind margin brown, broadly convex over extreme base of scutellum, medially with a small triangular prolongation, at each side with long and dense pale setae completely covering scuto-scutellar grooves. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 8) smooth, with sparse setae,

slightly denser laterally, in dorsal view broadly triangular and brownish towards apex, in lateral view appearing as a thin spine, 1.33 times as long as propodeum, with a vertical, narrow lamella below its base. Propodeal carinae brown, low, parallel, slightly but distinctly separated.

Fore wing 0.8 times as long as entire body, surpassing tip of metasoma by a distance equal to length of T6, 2.55 times as long as wide, almost clear, with fine and dense microtrichia; marginal cilia 0.06 width of wing. Hind wing 5.8 times as long as wide; marginal cilia one-third the width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 9) 1.25 times as long as head and mesosoma combined, distinctly narrower than mesosoma (19:23), 1.45 times as wide as high. T1 with about six weak longitudinal carinae over most of length, laterally with moderately strong, backwards directed setosity. Junction of T1-T2 very distinct. T2 smooth at base, with two very weak and small, slightly pubescent basal foveae, tergite with distinct rugosity in posterior 0.1 of length. T3-T5 each with a transverse stripe of rugosity; T6 with rugosity anteriorly and posteriorly, smoother on medial third. T3 with about four, T4 and T6 each with eight, T5 with 10 setae in shallow punctures.

C o m m e n t s . Differs from *L. arcuata* BUHL, 2011 in lack of notauli, in having relatively shorter A4 and thicker scutellar spine which is much shorter relative to anterior part of scutellum, and in sculpture of T1-T2, cf. also BUHL (2011).

E t y m o l o g y . Named after the type locality.

***Leptacis rotundiceps* nov.sp. (figs 10-11)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Holotype ♀: New Zealand, AK, Huia, xii.1980, B.M. May leg. (NHM).

D i a g n o s i s . Head in frontal view roundish, hardly more than 1.1 times as wide as high; hyperoccipital carina weak and incomplete; female A9 1.7 times as wide as long; mesosoma 1.7 times as long as wide, almost 1.2 times as high as wide; notauli visible in posterior 0.25; marginal cilia of fore wing 0.16 width of wing; scutellum straight dorsally in profile, spine fully as long as propodeum; female metasoma as long as rest of body, T2 with distinct pubescence along front margin.

D e s c r i p t i o n . ♀. Body length 1.3 mm. Dark brown with black head, T1 lighter brown; A1-A2, mandibles and tegulae lighter brown, legs including coxae pale light brown.

Head from above 1.7 times as wide as long, wider than mesosoma (18:17), distinctly reticulate-coriaceous, on lower half of frons transversely so; hyperoccipital carina weakly indicated behind ocelli. OOL slightly longer than diameter of lateral ocellus, half as long as LOL. Head in frontal view roundish, slightly wider than high (18:16). Eyes bare. Antenna (fig. 10) with A1 as long as height of head, 1.3 times as long as distance between inner orbits; A9 1.7 times as wide as long.

Mesosoma 1.7 times as long as wide, distinctly higher than wide (20:17). Sides of pronotum with sharp isodiametrical reticulation in about upper 0.6, smooth below. Mesoscutum evenly and rather densely setose, finely and uniformly reticulate-coriaceous; notauli shortly indicated in posterior 0.25, widely separated; broad mid lobe very slightly prolonged, at each side with a patch of about eight whitish long setae over scuto-scutellar grooves. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 11) along mid area smooth

and with few setae, along sides densely setose, posteriorly with a thin, translucent light brownish spine. Metapleuron smooth and bare in anterior half, rest with dense whitish pilosity. Propodeal carinae moderately high, light brownish translucent, pointed behind in lateral view, in dorsal view thick and fused.

Fore wing fully as long as entire body (77:76), 2.75 times as long as wide, faintly infuscated, with fine and dense microtrichia; marginal cilia 0.16 width of wing. Hind wing 6.0 times as long as wide; marginal cilia 0.4 width of wing.

Metasoma as long as rest of body, 2.1 times as long as wide, as wide as head. T1 as long as wide, swollen in anterior half, behind with two longitudinal carinae, smooth and bare between them and beside them, tergite at sides with dense short pubescence. T2 1.33 times as long as wide, with pubescence along front margin in anterior 0.13, smooth, three times as long as T3-T6 combined. Apical tergites smooth, with very few inconspicuous setae. T6 about three times as wide as long.

C o m m e n t s . Generally very similar to *L. grandiclava* BUHL, 2011, but that species has T2 bare (most important difference), mesosoma 1.3 times as high as wide, no trace of notauli, mesoscutum with a convexity over base of scutellum, slightly less slender antennae, and dark coxae.

E t y m o l o g y . The name refers to the roundish head.

***Platygastemma* nov.gen.**

Generally as *Platygaster* LATREILLE, 1809, but with horn or distinct protuberance on female T1 as in many species of the endemic NZ genus *Zelostemma* MASNER & HUGGERT, 1989, suggesting that the new genus could represent an intermediate evolutionary stage, though scutellum is neither typical *Zelostemma*-, nor *Platygaster*-like (pointed and lacking distinct rim behind). The antennae are typical *Platygaster* with small A3 (female A2-A3 subequal in *Zelostemma*), scuto-scutellar grooves with pilosity not particularly dense, and wings with no venation indicated (only somewhat darkened at imaginary veins, without nebulous veins). Female metasoma 2-3 times as long as rest of body, sternite 2 anteriorly flat, unmodified. Mid and hind tibiae with two spurs. At present this genus could also be regarded as a subgenus of *Platygaster*, but a parallel is the status of the genus *Prosactogaster* KIEFFER, 1914 which is presently regarded as valid though only differing from *Platygaster* in having a modified 2nd sternite.

Type species: *Platygastemma waitakerense* nov.sp., by present designation.

E t y m o l o g y . The name is a combination of *Platygaster* and *Zelostemma*. The gender is neuter.

***Platygastemma leptissimum* nov.sp. (fig. 12)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Holotype ♀: New Zealand, NN, Cobb Reservoir, xii.1980 (NHM).

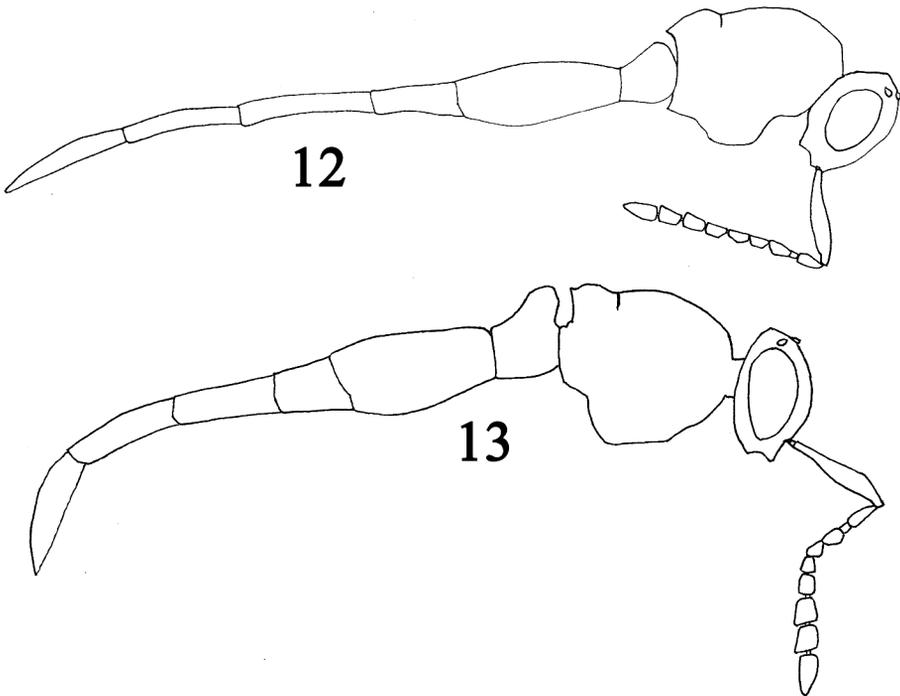
D i a g n o s i s . Head with hyperoccipital carina; female A9 1.5 times as long as wide; female metasoma about eight times as long as wide, two-thirds as wide as mesosoma, T1 only with a protuberance which does not reach the level of scutellum.

D e s c r i p t i o n . ♀. Body length 2.4 mm. Black, antennae and tegulae dark brown; mandibles and legs including coxae medium brown with most of tibiae and tarsi lightest.

Head from above 2.15 times as wide as long, 1.1 times as wide as mesosoma, finely reticulate-coriaceous (not transversely so), with a weak but complete hyperoccipital carina. OOL = LOL. Head in frontal view 1.25 times as wide as high. Antenna (fig. 12) with A1 0.85 times as long as height of head, hardly noticeable longer than distance between inner orbits; A9 1.5 times as long as wide.

Mesosoma 1.33 times as long as wide, hardly 1.1 times as high as wide. Sides of pronotum finely reticulate-coriaceous in about upper 0.4, smooth behind and below. Mesoscutum finely reticulate-coriaceous, smooth only medially just in front of scutellum, with sparse and scattered setae; notauli weak but distinct, missing in about anterior 0.3; mid lobe posteriorly blunt, slightly prolonged to base of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves moderately wide, each with five long setae. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 12) slightly finer sculptured than mesoscutum, evenly and moderately sparsely setose; disc evenly convex, over most of length sloping down to a fine but distinct dark tooth. Metapleuron with pilosity all over.

Fore wing reaching end of T4, 2.7 times as long as wide, almost clear, with fine and dense microtrichia; marginal cilia 0.07 width of wing. Hind wing 5.3 times as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia hardly 0.2 width of wing.



Figs 12-13: Fig. 12: *Platygastemma leptissimum* nov.sp. female in lateral view. Fig. 13: *Platygastemma waitakerense* nov.sp. female in lateral view.

Metasoma (fig. 12) 3.1 times as long as rest of body, 8.2 times as long as wide, only two-thirds as wide as mesosoma. Length:width of T1-T6: 7.5:9; 25:13; 14:10; 20:5; 18:4.8; 20.5:4.8. T1 longitudinally striated, antero-medially smooth, with a distinct convexity here. T2 smooth, at each side with a narrow basal fovea reaching 0.4 length of tergite. T3 with scattered large punctures towards sides, in apical half with longitudinal microsculpture. T4-T5 with longitudinal microsculpture (strongest on T4, as fine striation), smooth anteriorly and posteriorly. T6 smooth except for weak sculpture near apex, with a few inconspicuous punctures and setae. Apical tergites convex, T5 1.6 times as wide as high. Sternite 2 flat and unmodified anteriorly.

C o m m e n t s . The unique specimen was collected together with a paratype of *P. waitakerense*, but the specific differences are very distinct.

E t y m o l o g y . The name refers to the very long and slender built of this species.

***Platygastemma waitakerense* nov.sp. (fig. 13)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Holotype ♀: New Zealand, AK, Waitakere Range, i.1981, J.S. Noyes leg. (NZAC04099458). Paratypes: 2 ♀ ♀, BR, St. Arnaud, 12.xii.1980, J.S. Noyes, E.W. Valentine & A.R. Walker leg.; ♀, CL, Coromandel Peninsula, Coroglen Saddle, 13.ii.1979, L.A. Mound leg.; ♀, NN, Cobb Reservoir, xii.1980 (all NHM).

D i a g n o s i s . Head without hyperoccipital carina; female A9 as long as wide; female metasoma about five times as long as wide, 0.9 times as wide as mesosoma, T1 with a short but distinct horn reaching about the level of scutellum.

D e s c r i p t i o n . ♀. Body length 1.9-2.2 mm. Body black; T1 and T6 with dark brown tint, tegulae dark brown; A1-A2 light brown, A3-A10 very dark brown; mandibles and legs light brown, coxae and last segment of tarsi dark brown.

Head from above 2.1 times as wide as long, wider than mesosoma (20:17), finely reticulate-coriaceous, on occiput and just above antennal insertions transversely so; frons with a weak longitudinal medial impression. Hyperoccipital carina absent, head behind smoothly angled. Eyes bare. OOL:POL:LOL = 2:7:3. Head in frontal view 1.25 times as wide as high. Antenna (fig. 13) with A1 shorter than height of head (14:16), longer than distance between inner orbits (14:13); A9 as long as wide.

Mesosoma 1.35 times as long as wide, higher than wide (18:17). Sides of pronotum reticulate (not longitudinally so) in upper half, smooth along hind margin and below. Mesoscutum sparsely and evenly covered by adpressed setae, finely reticulate-coriaceous, mid lobe smooth in posterior 0.2; notauli visible in posterior 0.6, fading out anteriorly, distinctly converging, but mid lobe behind wide and blunt, slightly prolonged to base of scutellum. Scuto-scutellar grooves moderately wide, each covered by about seven long setae. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 13) very slightly convex, slightly finer reticulate-coriaceous than mesoscutum, sparsely setose, slightly denser laterally, hind margin excavated to accommodate for T1, slightly toothlike above in lateral view. Metapleuron with pilosity all over. Propodeal carinae short and widely separated (partly hidden under T1).

Fore wing 2.75 times as long as wide, 0.6 times as long as entire body, just surpassing midlength of T5, faintly infuscated, with fine and dense microtrichia; marginal cilia 0.09 width of wing. Hind wing 5.5 times as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia one-third the width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 13) 2.1-2.9 times as long as rest of body, about five times as long as wide, 0.9 times as wide as mesosoma, constricted behind T2. Length:width of T1-T6 (T1 measured without horn): 6:9; 21:15.2; 6:13; 13:7; 15:5.5; 15:5. T1 with numerous fine longitudinal carinae and a short but distinct, smooth horn projecting along hind margin of scutellum. T2 at each side with two narrow basal foveae to 0.25 length of tergite, between them with weak longitudinal striation to 0.2 length of tergite, rest of T2 smooth. T3 smooth, along each side with faint traces of longitudinal striation, **just** inside this with five deep, scattered punctures. T4 finely longitudinally striated except along anterior and posterior margins, in anterior half also with about 12 scattered fine punctures on each side. T5 sculptured as T4, but punctures even finer. T6 smoother, with faint longitudinal striation, slightly stronger laterally in basal half, with a few setae in shallow punctures.

C o m m e n t s . The differences from *P. leptissimum* are evident from the diagnosis. The length of horn of T1 is somewhat variable, reaching slightly higher or lower in paratypes than in holotype (which is figured).

E t y m o l o g y . Named after the holotype locality.

***Platygaster* LATREILLE, 1809**

Hitherto eight species of this very large cosmopolitan genus have been recorded from New Zealand.

***Platygaster armata* nov.sp. (figs 14-16)**

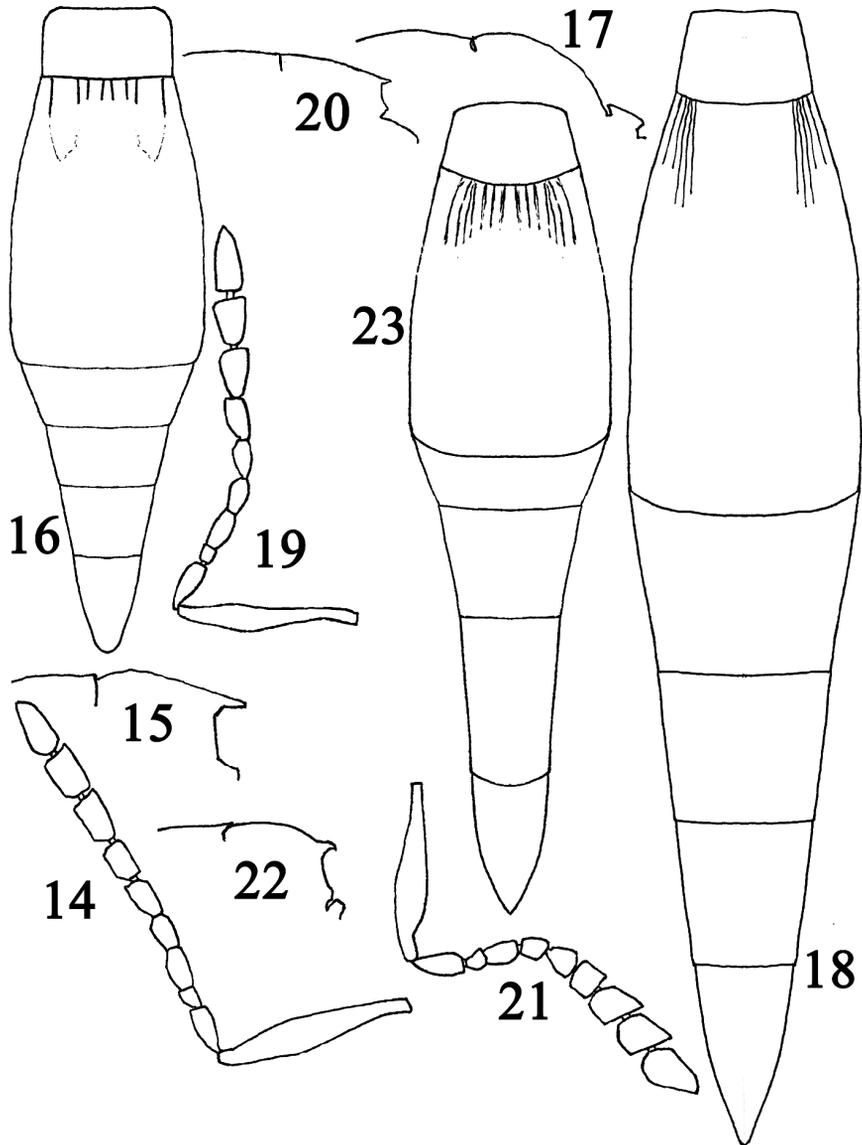
M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Holotype ♀: New Zealand, MC, Banks Peninsula, Otepatotu Reserve, 1 km Sth, 20.i.1988, roadside sweeping (NHM).

D i a g n o s i s . Female A9 1.5 times as long as wide; notauli visible in posterior half; scutellum in lateral view with a tooth which is about 0.3 as long as anterior part of scutellum, fully as long as propodeal carinae; female metasoma 1.25 times as **long as rest** of body.

D e s c r i p t i o n . ♀. Body length 1.7 mm. Black; antennae, mandibles, coxae, trochanters and T1 dark brown; legs light brown with hind femora, last segment of fore and mid tarsi, and entire hind tarsi darkened.

Head from above 2.1 times as wide as long, 1.15 times as wide as mesosoma; occiput somewhat roughly reticulate-coriaceous with weak longitudinal elements. Hyperoccipital carina low but complete. Vertex and frons uniformly reticulate-coriaceous (not roughly or transversely so); area behind ocelli, in front of hyperoccipital carina, with a couple of transverse carinae. OOL:POL = 3:4. Head in frontal view 1.25 times as wide as high. Antenna (fig. 14) with A1 0.85 times as long as height of head, longer than distance between inner orbits (17:16); A9 1.5 times as long as wide.

Mesosoma 1.5 times as long as wide, 1.15 times as high as wide. Sides of pronotum reticulate-coriaceous (not longitudinally so) in upper half, smooth in lower half. Mesoscutum with moderately dense, scattered setae, reticulate-coriaceous, smooth only medially just in front of scutellum. Notauli visible only in posterior half, converging but not meeting; mid lobe slightly blunt, touching base of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves rather narrow, each covered by dense (at least ten) whitish setae. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 15) smoother than mesoscutum, distinctly denser, uniformly setose, in



Figs 14-23: **Figs 14-16:** *Platygaster armata* nov.sp. female: (14) antenna, (15) scutellum and propodeum, (16) metasoma. **Figs 17-18:** *Platygaster eucalyptodiplosisae* nov.sp. female: (17) scutellum and propodeum, (18) metasoma. **Figs 19-20:** *Platygaster mayi* nov.sp. female: (19) antenna, (20) scutellum and propodeum. **Figs 21-23:** *Platygaster robertensis* nov.sp. female: (21) antenna, (22) scutellum and propodeum, (23) metasoma.

dorsal view without carina, as long as wide, pointed apically, in lateral view with a sharp tooth which is brown at apex. Metapleuron with pilosity all over. Propodeal carinae low, brown, slightly diverging, well separated, area between them fully as wide as long.

Fore wing just surpassing tip of metasoma, 0.7 times as long as entire body, 2.4 times as long as wide, distinctly infuscated, with fine and dense microtrichia; marginal cilia 0.07 width of wing. Hind wing 4.3 times as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia nearly 0.25 width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 16) 1.25 times as long as rest of body, 0.75 times as wide as mesosoma. T1 smooth and bare, with two strong longitudinal carinae. T2 smooth, with two elongate basal foveae and between them with four very small grooves along anterior margin. T3-T6 smooth, T3-T5 with setae in very deep punctures: about 12 in one irregular transverse row on T3, about 18 more scattered on each of T4-T5; T6 with about ten finer punctures near margins.

C o m m e n t s . Several NZ species currently placed in *Platygaster* have dentiform scutellum, but not as strongly as this. In shape of scutellum, most similar to *P. podocarp* BUHL, 2015 but with relatively longer tooth. *P. armata* also has less transverse head, shorter notauli and distinctly shorter metasoma than *P. podocarp*, and they are differently sculptured.

E t y m o l o g y . The name refers to the distinctly armed scutellum.

***Platygaster eucalyptodiplosisae* nov.sp. (figs 17-18)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : H o l o t y p e ♀: New Zealand, MC, Mount Hutt, 1070 m, 22.ii.2006, ex *Eucalyptodiplosus chionochloae* KOLESIK, 2007 feeding on *Chionochloa pallens* ZOTOV, M. Sarfati leg. (NZAC04099596). P a r a t y p e: 1 ♀ same data as holotype (NZAC04099596).

D i a g n o s i s . Female A9 1.33 times as long as wide; notauli absent; scutellum low, slightly convex, not pointed behind, smooth over most of surface; female metasoma twice as long as rest of body, about five times as long as wide, distinctly flattened, gradually narrowed towards apex, T2-T6 smooth except T2 striated in basal foveae to 0.3 of length.

D e s c r i p t i o n . ♀. Body length 2.2-2.5 mm. Black, including body appendages. Tarsi with brownish tint.

Head from above 2.15 times as wide as long, hardly noticeable wider than mesosoma. Occiput with a couple of strong and a couple of weak transverse, irregular carinae on the background of dull, fine reticulation. Hyperoccipital carina weak. Vertex and frons finely reticulate-coriaceous (not transversely so), smoother along middle between anterior ocellus and antennal insertions, just above these with weak transverse wrinkles. OOL inconspicuously shorter than LOL (4:4.5). Head in frontal view 1.2 times as wide as high. Antenna with A1 0.95 times as long as height of head, longer than distance between inner orbits (20:17). Length:width of A1-A10: 20:3.5; 5.4:2; 2.2:1.8; 3.4:2; 3.5:2; 3.2:2; 3.8:2.5; 4:3; 4:3; 6:3.

Mesosoma 1.5 times as long as wide, higher than wide (27:25). Sides of pronotum finely reticulate-coriaceous (not longitudinally so) in slightly more than upper half, smooth below. Mesoscutum with few setae (most of them along imaginary notaulic courses and margins), superficially reticulate-coriaceous, smooth on most of lateral lobes and on hind

0.4 of mid lobe; notauli absent; hind margin straight; scuto-scutellar grooves small, with very few, inconspicuous setae. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 17) low, smooth, only reticulate antero-laterally, sparsely setose. Metapleuron with pilosity all over. Propodeal carinae low, dark, hardly noticeable diverging; area between them about as long as wide.

Fore wing reaching base of T6, 2.75 times as long as wide, faintly infuscated, with fine and dense microtrichia; marginal cilia 0.08 width of wing. Hind wing 5.5 times as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia 0.25 width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 18) 2.0 times as long as rest of body, 0.8 times as wide as mesosoma, 4.9 times as long as wide, rather flat, 2.2 times as wide as high at widest point, in dorsal view gradually narrowed towards apex behind T2. T1 flat, with about ten rather fine and irregular longitudinal carinae. T2 at each side with an inconspicuous basal fovea which is provided with about five longitudinal striae to 0.3 length of tergite, wide mid area with only four very short and inconspicuous crenulae, rest of tergite as well as following tergites smooth, each with a few inconspicuous setae in shallow punctures (not more than six on each of T3-T5, ten on T6). T3-T6 combined 1.25 times as long as T1-T2 combined. Length:width of T1-T6: 8:12; 34:20; 14:19; 12.5:15.5; 12:12; 16:9. Sternite 2 flat anteriorly.

C o m m e n t s . Distinct among NZ species of the genus in having scutellum not pointed, and conformation of female metasoma (distinctly longer than in e.g. *P. ater* BUHL, 2011 and *P. solodovnikovi* BUHL, 2011 which also have pointed scutellum), except for *P. subparallela* nov.sp., cf. below.

E t y m o l o g y . The name refers to the midge host.

***Platygaster mayi* nov.sp. (figs 19-20)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Holotype ♀: New Zealand, AK, Huia, xii.1980, B.M. May leg. (NHM).

D i a g n o s i s . Head without hyperoccipital carina, occiput strongly transversely reticulate-coriaceous; LOL = 1.5 OOL; female A4 1.7, A9 1.4 times as long as wide; notauli absent; scutellum flattened, separated from mesoscutum by a thin line, posteriorly slightly pointed; female metasoma 1.3 times as long as rest of body, evenly pointed posteriorly; T2 without striation but short two basal foveae; T6 slightly elongate; legs light brownish.

D e s c r i p t i o n . ♀. Body length 1.5 mm. Black; antennae, mandibles, tegulae and coxae medium dark brown (A1-A2 slightly lighter than rest of antennae); legs light brownish.

Head from above 2.1 times as wide as long, 1.15 times as wide as mesosoma, finely reticulate-coriaceous, just above antennal insertions slightly, on occiput strongly transversely so, softly angled behind ocelli, without hyperoccipital carina. LOL = 1.5 OOL. Head in frontal view 1.2 times as wide as high. Antenna (fig. 19) with A1 shorter than height of head (15:18), 1.1 times as long as distance between inner orbits; A4 1.7, A9 1.4 times as long as wide.

Mesosoma 1.6 times as long as wide, 1.1 times as high as wide. Sides of pronotum finely, longitudinally reticulate-coriaceous in slightly more than upper half, smooth below. Mesoscutum evenly and moderately densely setose, distinctly reticulate-

coriaceous all over (not longitudinally so), without notauli, with straight hind margin separated from scutellum by a thin line only. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 20) flat, setose and sculptured almost as mesoscutum, slightly pointed towards apex in dorsal view, almost as long as wide (about 9:10), in lateral view very slightly dentiform in upper part of hind margin. Metapleuron with pilosity all over. Propodeal carinae dark, low and short, parallel; area between them about as long as wide, smooth.

Fore wing very slightly surpassing tip of metasoma, 0.75 times as long as entire body, 2.4 times as long as wide, slightly infuscated, with fine and dense microtrichia; marginal cilia 0.07 width of wing. Hind wing 4.7 times as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia 0.25 width of wing.

Metasoma 1.3 times as long as rest of body, 0.85 times as wide as mesosoma. T1 1.5 times as wide as long, bare dorsally, with about eight rather strong, uniform longitudinal carinae. T2 longer than wide (25:16), basally at each side with two longitudinal furrows to 0.2 of length, between them with four small crenulae at anterior margin, otherwise smooth. T2 1.4 times as long as T3-T6 combined, these smooth, with a few (4-6 on each tergite) inconspicuous punctures with setae. T6 about 1.2 times as long as wide.

C o m m e n t s . Similar to *P. ater* BUHL, 2011 in general habitus, but *P. ater* has A1 fully as long as height of head, 1.25 times as long as distance between inner orbits, A4 four times, and A9 1.5-1.8 times as long as wide, LOL and OOL about equal, more elongate wings, and much darker body appendages than *P. mayi*.

E t y m o l o g y . Named after the collector.

***Platygaster robertensis* nov.sp. (figs 21-23)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Holotype ♀: New Zealand, BR, Mount Robert, 10.xii.1980, J.S. Noyes & E.W. Valentine (NHM). Paratypes: 5 ♀♀ same data as holotype (NHM).

D i a g n o s i s . Female A9 1.33 times as long as wide; notauli strong, missing in anterior 0.25; scutellum in lateral view with a distinct tooth in upper posterior corner, vertical below it; female metasoma 1.6-2.1 times as long as rest of body, constricted behind T2 which is striated to 0.25 of length, medially shorter, T4-T5 with rugosity, T5-T6 elongate.

D e s c r i p t i o n . ♀. Body length 1.7-2.1 mm. Black, antennae and coxae hardly lighter, mandibles and legs dark reddish brown.

Head from above 2.25 times as wide as long, 1.1 times as wide as mesosoma, distinctly reticulate-coriaceous (not transversely so), mid part of occiput with longitudinal elements, behind ocelli with weak transverse wrinkles but no distinct hyperoccipital carina; upper half of frons with a smooth midline from anterior ocellus; a few weak transverse wrinkles just above antennal insertions. LOL = 1.6 OOL. Head in frontal view 1.3 times as wide as high. Antenna (fig. 21) with A1 0.9 times as long as height of head, as long as distance between inner orbits; A9 1.33 times as long as wide.

Mesosoma 1.4 times as long as wide, 1.05 times as high as wide. Sides of pronotum finely reticulate-coriaceous in about upper half, smooth below. Mesoscutum with only a few setae, most of them near notauli and margins, reticulate-coriaceous all over, smoother postero-medially. Notauli strong, but missing in about anterior 0.25, mid lobe posteriorly moderately blunt, slightly prolonged over base of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves moderately wide, each with about five rather inconspicuous setae. Mesopleuron

smooth, in upper 0.25 with about five distinct longitudinal ridges over most of length. Scutellum (fig. 22) reticulate-coriaceous with smaller meshes than on mesoscutum, evenly and moderately densely setose, without carina dorsally, upper edge ending in a small, dark tooth without lamella below. Metapleuron with rather sparse pilosity except on a smooth and bare area in upper part of lower half, from anterior margin to most of length. Propodeal carinae low, short, diverging, area between them posteriorly wider than long.

Fore wing reaching midlength of T6, 2.7 times as long as wide, slightly infuscated, with fine and dense microtrichia; marginal cilia 0.07 width of wing. Hind wing 4.75 times as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia nearly 0.25 width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 23) 1.6-2.1 times as long as rest of body, 0.8 times as wide as mesosoma. T1 with a transverse depression around midlength, with numerous rather fine and equal longitudinal carinae and a smooth area along midline. T2 with two weak basal foveae which are striated to about 0.25 length of tergite, striation between them half as long, rest of tergite smooth. T3 smooth, with a transverse row of eight setae inserted in shallow punctures. T4-T5 with longitudinal rugosity except anteriorly and posteriorly, T4 along each side with about ten distinct setae inserted in rather deep punctures, T5 with slightly fewer such punctures. T6 smooth, with a few inconspicuous punctures with setae laterally. Apical tergites convex, T5 about 1.6 times as wide as high.

C o m m e n t s . Characteristic on account of conformation of scutellum and female metasoma. The most similar NZ species, *P. tuberculatrix* BUHL, 2011, also has much more slender antennae.

E t y m o l o g y . Named after the type locality.

***Platygaster subparallela* nov.sp. (figs 24-26)**

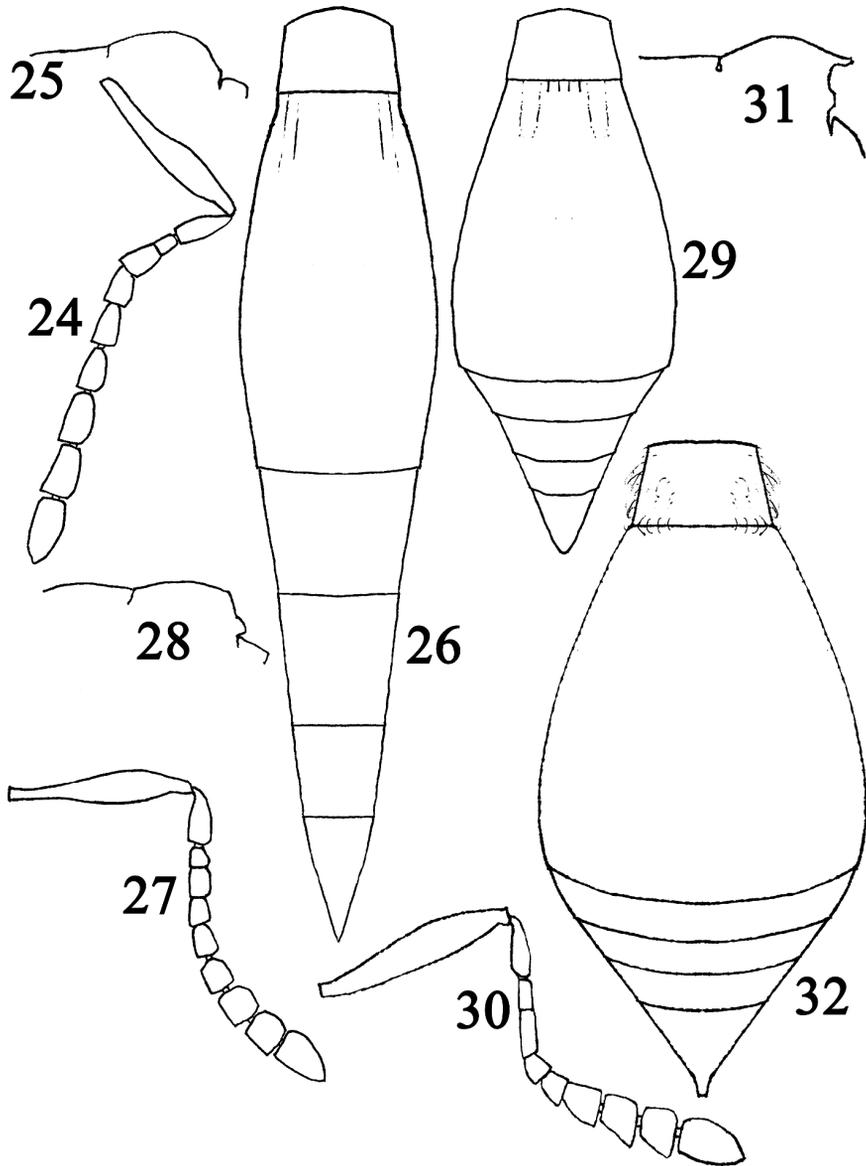
M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Holotype ♀: New Zealand, WD, Mount Cook National Park, Mount Sebastopol, 1160 m, 7.ii.1972, shrubs and grass tussock around Red Lakes, W.J. Knight & P.S. Broomfield leg. (NHM).

D i a g n o s i s . Female A9 1.5 times as long as wide; notauli distinct in about posterior half, almost parallel; scutellum separated from mesoscutum by hardly more than a line, low, slightly convex, not pointed behind but rather abruptly sloping here, smooth medially; female metasoma twice as long as rest of body, about 4.6 times as long as wide, hardly twice as wide as high, gradually narrowed towards apex, T2-T6 smooth.

D e s c r i p t i o n . ♀. Body length 2.0 mm. Black, antennae hardly lighter, mandibles and legs including coxae medium brown; base and apex of fore tibiae, base of mid and hind tibiae, and segments 1-4 of all tarsi slightly lighter.

Head from above 2.15 times as wide as long, fully 1.1 times as wide as mesosoma, smoothly angled behind, without hyperoccipital carina; occiput finely transversely striate-reticulate; vertex finely reticulate-coriaceous, frons more smoothly so with larger meshes (not transverse). OOL = LOL. Head in frontal view 1.33 times as wide as high. Antenna (fig. 24) with A1 shorter than height of head (16:17), longer than distance between inner orbits (16:15); A9 1.5 times as long as wide.

Mesosoma 1.6 times as long as wide, hardly 1.1 times as high as wide. Sides of pronotum reticulate-coriaceous (not longitudinally so) all over, slightly smoother towards lower corner. Mesoscutum with sparse, scattered setae, reticulate-coriaceous (not longitudinally



Figs 24-32: **Figs 24-26:** *Platygaster subparallela* nov.sp. female: (24) antenna, (25) scutellum and propodeum, (26) metasoma. **Figs 27-29:** *Platygaster walkarae* nov.sp. female: (27) antenna, (28) scutellum and propodeum, (29) metasoma. **Figs 30-32:** *Prosynopeas notaulicum* nov.sp. female: (30) antenna, (31) scutellum and propodeum, (32) metasoma.

so), smooth postero-medially; notauli distinct behind, fading out just before reaching half of their courses, almost parallel, widely separated behind; mid lobe wide and hardly noticeable prolonged, location of scuto-scutellar grooves indicated by hardly more than a fine line without setation. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 25) low, evenly convex, sparsely and evenly setose, smooth medially, weakly reticulate towards sides, disc very slightly wider than long. Metapleuron with pilosity all over. Propodeal carinae low, dark, very short, hardly diverging, area between them fully as wide as long.

Fore wing reaching base of T6, 2.7 times as long as wide, faintly infuscated, with fine and dense microtrichia; marginal cilia 0.07 width of wing. Hind wing 5.3 times as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia 0.2 width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 26) twice as long as rest of body, 1.9 times as wide as high at widest point, 0.85 times as wide as mesosoma. T1 with two longitudinal carinae and a smooth area between them, at each side with four carinae which are inconspicuously weaker than the central ones. T2-T6 smooth, T2 only with two elongate basal foveae reaching 0.2 length of tergite, and T2-T5 at hind margin with inconspicuous micropunctuation. Apical tergites with very few, inconspicuous punctures with setae, moderately convex, T5 at midlength 1.8 times as wide as high. Sternite 2 not convex anteriorly.

C o m m e n t s . Similar in general outline to *P. eucalyptodiplosisae* nov.sp., but female antennae slightly more slender, hyperoccipital carina absent, occiput differently sculptured, notauli present, scuto-scutellar grooves even smaller, scutellum more abruptly sloping behind, sculpture of T1-T2 different, metasoma less depressed, and legs lighter, cf. also above under *P. eucalyptodiplosisae*.

E t y m o l o g y . The name refers to the characteristic notauli which approach species of *Euxestonotus* FOUTS, 1925 (as do conformation of scuto-scutellar line and scutellum).

***Platygaster walkerae* nov.sp. (figs 27-29)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Holotype ♀: New Zealand, BR, St. Arnaud, 650 m, 9.xii.1980, J.S. Noyes, E.W. Valentine & A.R. Walker (NHM).

D i a g n o s i s . Head twice as wide as long, hyperoccipital carina indicated as a sharp boundary between very different sculptures of occiput and vertex; female A9 as long as wide; notauli indicated in posterior half in the contrast between smooth mid lobe and sculptured lateral lobes; scutellum flattened, at level of mesoscutum, as long as wide, bluntly pointed behind in dorsal view, almost vertical here in lateral view; female metasoma hardly longer than rest of body; T1 with a smooth mid area and four almost equal longitudinal carinae on each side; T2 smooth, only with two narrow basal foveae to 0.2 of length and very short crenulation.

D e s c r i p t i o n . ♀. Body length 1.5 mm. Black, antennae and legs hardly lighter (tibiae from some angles with brownish tint), mandibles and segments 1-4 of all tarsi dark reddish brown.

Head from above 2.0 times as wide as long, 1.15 times as wide as mesosoma; occiput finely and densely transversely striated; vertex and frons punctate, sculpture resembling the compound eyes; frons with a smoother line from anterior ocellus to transverse wrinkles closely above antennal insertions; hyperoccipital carina indicated as the sharp boundary between the very different sculptures of occiput and vertex. LOL = 1.2 OOL. Head in frontal view 1.3 times as wide as high. Antenna (fig. 27) with A1 0.85 times as

long as height of head, longer than distance between inner orbits (16:15); A9 as long as wide.

Mesosoma 1.5 times as long as wide, 1.15 times as high as wide. Sides of pronotum reticulate-coriaceous in about upper half, smooth below. Mesoscutum with setae mostly distributed in uneven rows along each margin and (imaginary) notaulic courses, distinctly reticulate-coriaceous, smooth on about posterior 0.3 of mid lobe; notauli indicated in posterior half in the contrast between smooth mid lobe and sculptured lateral lobes, distinctly converging but not meeting posteriorly; slightly blunt mid lobe inconspicuously prolonged behind hind margin of disc; scuto-scutellar grooves narrow, each with about six long setae. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 28) almost smooth, evenly and rather densely setose; disc in dorsal view as long as wide, bluntly pointed at apex, in lateral view ending in a blunt angle posteriorly with an almost vertical hind margin. Metapleuron with pilosity all over. Propodeal carinae low, dark, parallel, well separated; area between them slightly elongate.

Fore wing surpassing tip of metasoma by a distance equal to length of T6, 0.8 times as long as entire body, 2.4 times as long as wide, faintly infuscated, with fine and dense microtrichia; marginal cilia 0.07 width of wing. Hind wing 4.6 times as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia 0.2 width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 29) inconspicuously longer than rest of body (44:42), 2.3 times as long as wide, 0.9 times as wide as mesosoma. T1 bare dorsally, with an elongate smooth mid area and four almost equal longitudinal carinae on each side. T2 at each side with a narrow basal fovea to 0.2 length of tergite, with very short crenulae along anterior margin, otherwise smooth. T3-T6 smooth. T3-T5 each with a transverse row of setae inserted in shallow punctures (four on T3, six on T4, ten on T5); T6 as long as wide, with a total of six setae near apex.

C o m m e n t s . The rather similar *P. novaezealandiae* BUHL, 2011 has more slender antennae (A9 1.25 times as long as wide), more transverse and differently sculptured head (hyperoccipital carina indicated medially between roughened, fine, dense striation, and frons with a smooth triangular area on lower half), slightly more bluntly pointed metasoma than in *P. walkerae*, T1 with 12 rather even longitudinal carinae, and light brownish legs.

E t y m o l o g y . Named for one of the collectors, Annette K. WALKER.

***Prosynopeas* KIEFFER, 1916**

A small genus with only six described species from the Palaearctic and Oriental regions. Hardly a natural taxon but composed of species falling between *Leptacis* and *Synopeas*.

***Prosynopeas notaulicum* nov.sp. (figs 30-32)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Holotype ♀: New Zealand, CO, Dunstan, Mt Bendigo Mines, 17.i.1981, sweeping grasses, J.S. Noyes and E.W. Valentine leg. (NZAC04092834).
Paratype: 1 ♀ same data as holotype (NZAC04092791).

D i a g n o s i s . Hyperoccipital carina only feebly indicated; female A9 1.4 times as wide as long; notauli distinct in posterior three-fourths; scutellum distinctly convex, with a prominent tooth reaching halfway to hind margin of propodeum; female metasoma about as long as rest as body.

D e s c r i p t i o n . ♀. Body length 1.6-1.8 mm. Black, including antennae and coxae, legs hardly lighter except dark reddish-brown base of tibiae and segments 1-4 of tarsi.

Head from above twice as wide as long, 1.1 times as wide as mesosoma, reticulate-coriaceous with small meshes which are slightly transverse on occiput, strongly transverse posteriorly and medially on vertex and on entire frons, this with a medial longitudinal impression in upper half; hyperoccipital carina feebly indicated medially. OOL very slightly longer than diameter of lateral ocellus, half as long as LOL. Head in frontal view 1.25 times as wide as high. Antenna (fig. 30) with A1 0.9 times as long as height of head, longer than distance between inner orbits (19:16); A9 1.4 times as wide as long.

Mesosoma 1.65 times as long as wide, 1.15 times as high as wide. Sides of pronotum finely reticulate-coriaceous all over (not longitudinally so). Mesoscutum with sparse, short, scattered setae, finely reticulate-coriaceous, smoother so on medial and posterior part; notauli distinct in about posterior 0.75 of their courses, then fading out, distinctly converging but mid lobe posteriorly blunt, slightly prolonged, touching base of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves wide, triangular, with very few, inconspicuous setae. Mesopleuron smooth except for three longitudinal carinae over most of length just below tegula. Scutellum (fig. 31) smooth, moderately densely setose, without a carina, dark behind, with a distinct short tooth without lamella. Metapleuron smooth, in anterior half bare, rest with adpressed whitish pubescence. Propodeal carinae low, dark, distinctly separated, slightly diverging; area between them about as long as its posterior width.

Fore wing 0.85 times as long as entire body, 2.8 times as long as wide, clear, with fine and dense microtrichia; marginal cilia 0.08 width of wing. Hind wing 5.0 times as long as wide; marginal cilia 0.25 width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 32) nearly to fully 1.1 times as long as head and mesosoma combined, 1.2 times as wide as mesosoma, 1.75 times as wide as high. T1 with six irregular longitudinal carinae, only along sides with dense short pubescence. Junction of T1-T2 distinct. T2 on each side at anterior corners with a very small, pubescent basal fovea and with irregular carinae along narrow anterior margin, medially with a couple of weak longitudinal carinae reaching 0.15 length of tergite which is otherwise smooth except for very faint reticulation along narrow hind margin. T3-T5 each with a transverse stripe of faint reticulation, T6 entirely smooth. Preapical tergites each with a transverse row of setae in shallow punctures (four on T3, 12 on T4, 16 on T5, 14 mostly along sides on T6).

C o m m e n t s . Placed in *Prosynopeas* due to most features being typical for *Synopeas* but conformation of T1 clearly falls outside the limits of the last mentioned genus. Only *P. indonesianum* BUHL, 2008 also has notauli, but that species has a distinct hyperoccipital carina, less slender antennae, flattened scutellum and metasoma slightly shorter than in *P. notaulicum*.

E t y m o l o g y . The name refers to the rather characteristic notauli.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to D. WARD (NZAC) and D.G. NOTTON (NHM) for loan of the material, and to L. VILHELMOSEN (Natural History Museum of Denmark) for acting as my trustee.

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Druck, Eigentümer, Herausgeber, Verleger und für den Inhalt verantwortlich:

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Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Entomofauna](#)

Jahr/Year: 2017

Band/Volume: [0038](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Buhl Peter Neerup

Artikel/Article: [New Platygastriinae from New Zealand \(Hymenoptera, Platygastriidae\) 377-396](#)