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# Revision of the Afrotropical Aptesini (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Cryptinae), part 1

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**A b s t r a c t :** In the first part about the Afrotropical tribe Aptesini a key to the genera is provided and the species of the genera *Afromystax* gen.nov., *Aptesis* and *Platymystax* are revised. One genus, *Afromystax* gen.nov., is described as new. The following ten species are described as new: *Afromystax gibberosus* nov.sp., *A. karuraensis* nov.sp., *Aptesis meruensis* nov.sp., *Platymystax chingolaensis* nov.sp., *P. glabrotibialis* nov.sp., *P. melanocephalus* nov.sp., *P. nasutus* nov.sp., *P. rhinoceroticus* nov.sp., *P. sulcatus* nov.sp. and *P. unidentatus* nov.sp.

**Key words :** Ichneumonidae, Cryptinae, Aptesini, *Afromystax*, *Aptesis*, *Platymystax*, new genus, new species, revision, key, Afrotropical region

## Introduction

The subfamily Cryptinae (excluding Phygadeuontinae) is currently divided into two tribes, i.e. Aptesini and Cryptini. The latter being by far the most species-rich. Most species of Aptesini occur in the Holarctic region, where this tribe is common in north temperate and boreal forests (TOWNES 1970). In the Afrotropical region, this tribe is rather poorly represented but widely distributed. Until now, only three genera with one species of *Aptesis*, two species of *Platymystax* and seven species of *Mansa* are known (TOWNES & TOWNES 1973, Yu et al. 2016). None of them has been reared, thus there are no host records available for the Afrotropical region. In the first part of the revision of the Afrotropical Aptesini, all genera, including one new genus, but except *Mansa* are revised. A description of the genera and a key to the genera of Aptesini (under the name Echthrini) was provided by TOWNES (1970). TOWNES & TOWNES (1973) keyed the Afrotropical genera and listed the Afrotropical species.

## Material and Methods

Terminology used in the descriptions follows those of BROAD et al. (2018). The genera and species are arranged in alphabetical order.

Investigated collections and their acronyms:

MSNG .....Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genova, Italy

NHMUK .....the Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom

NMNW .....National Museum of Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia

OLML.....Biodiversitätszentrum, Linz, Austria (Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum)

RBINS .....	Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium
RMCA .....	Musee Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium
RMNH .....	Naturalis Biodiversity Centre, Leiden, Netherlands
ZMHB .....	Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany
ZSM.....	Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany
MSchw.....	private collection of Martin Schwarz, Kirchschlag, Austria

## Taxonomy

### Key to the Afrotropical genera of Aptesini

- 1 Fore wing with areolet widened above (Fig. 1); propodeum short, sloping from anterior margin to posterior margin; ovipositor tip dorsally with teeth (Fig. 2). ..... *Mansa*
- Fore wing with areolet narrowed above or sides parallel; propodeum longer and not sloping from the anterior margin; ovipositor tip dorsally without teeth or with one or two small humps (Figs 9, 30, 60). ..... 2
- 2 Lower tooth of mandible distinctly longer than the upper tooth (Figs 5, 15); ovipositor tip dorsally with two small humps, one of them indistinct (Fig. 9). ..... *Afromystax*
- Lower tooth of mandible shorter than or about as long as upper tooth or only one distinct tooth present (Figs 33, 79, 93, 106); ovipositor tip dorsally without humps (Figs 30, 60). ..... 3
- 3 Teeth of mandible of about equal length (Fig. 33). ..... *Aptesis*
- Upper tooth of mandible distinctly longer than lower tooth; sometimes lower tooth virtually absent (Figs 79, 93, 106). ..... *Platymystax*

### *Afromystax* gen.nov.

Type species: *Afromystax gibberosus* nov.sp.

This genus can be separated by the following characters from other Aptesini: lower tooth of mandible longer than upper tooth, fore wing with sides of areolet more or less parallel, propodeum with anterior transverse carina present, petiole without carinae, ovipositor tip slender, with at least one hump dorsally, and with weak and widely separated teeth ventrally.

Description: body slender, mainly lustrous and with fine or moderate punctures, some parts (e.g. part of mesopleuron and propodeum partly) with rugosity.

Female with antenna distinctly widened behind the middle and flattened below. Third segment of antenna (without annellus) 2.4-4.0 times as long as wide. Male with antenna with linear tyloids. Clypeus weakly or moderately convex, 2.4-3.2 as wide as long, lower margin very weakly convex or straight and sharp, without tooth. Mandible long or moderately long, with lower tooth distinctly longer than upper tooth. Occipital carina joins hypostomal carina behind base of mandible. Frons without horn or median tubercle. Head behind the eyes strongly narrowed and weakly rounded.

Epomia absent. Mesoscutum with notaulus distinct and long, reaching centre of mesoscutum. Scutellum weakly convex, anteriorly with lateral carina. Subtegular ridge sharp; sternaulus distinct in anterior half, rather weak or only indicated in posterior half, with transverse ridges. Epicnemial carina not widened and not reaching subtegular ridge. Juxtacoxal carina absent or present.

Propodeum of moderate length, with most carinae present and distinct, including anterior transverse carina; posterior transverse carina not or weakly more robust than other carinae; area superomedia nearly quadrangular with costula close to its anterior margin, 1.6-1.8 times as long as wide. Spiracle circular.

Hind femur 4.5-5.5 times as long as wide. Hind tibia 6.8-8.3 times as long as wide, outer side with distinct or rather indistinct spines (best seen in dorsal view).

Fore wing with marginal cell short; sides of areolet more or less parallel; 2m-cu joining areolet in its middle or in front of the middle; 1cu-a interstitial or weakly postfurcal. Hind wing with nervellus inclivous, about vertical or reclivous; hind abscissa of CU present, but more or less weak and short.

First segment of metasoma without carinae, except for ventro-lateral carina posteriorly. Hind margin of first sternite at or distal of the spiracle.

Second and following metasomal tergites densely setaceous and with very fine punctures, background smooth. Female with ovipositor sheath 1.0-1.4 times as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor with a distinct nodus, its tip 5.2-6.8 times as long as wide and with one distinct and one very small hump dorsally distal of nodus, and with weak and widely separated teeth ventrally.

Coloration mainly or at least extensively fulvous.

### Key to species of *Afromystax* gen.nov.



- 1 Metasoma fulvous, often black posteriorly (Fig. 3); third segment of antenna (without annellus) 2.6-3.0 times as long as wide; hind femur 4.5-5.4 times as long as wide.....  
.....*A. gibberosus* nov.sp.
- Metasoma mainly blackish (Fig. 13); third segment of antenna (without annellus) 4.0 times as long as wide; hind femur 5.5 times as long as wide. ....*A. karuraensis* nov.sp.

### *Afromystax gibberosus* nov.sp.

**Type material:** Holotype (♀): "Zambia – N[.] 50km W Chingola 1.-2.1.2003 ET J. Halada leg.", "Holotypus", "Holotypus *Afromystax* ♀ *gibberosus* SCHWARZ des. Mart. Schwarz '25", "OLML-0001-0609" (OLML).

Paratypes (4♀♀, 2♂♂): ZAMBIA: Zambia – NW, 50 km W Chingola, 1-2.1.2003, leg. J. Halada (3♀♀, 1♂; OLML); Zambia – C, 45 km SE Kitwe, 12-15.1.2003, leg. J. Halada (1♂; OLML). TANZANIA: Dodoma pr., 60 km N Kondoa, 4°36'S, 35°46'E, 1570 m, 19.12.2006, leg. J. Halada (1♀; OLML).

*A. gibberosus* nov.sp. is variable regarding ventral part of frons. In most of the investigated specimens the ventral part of frons is simple, without a bulge, but in one specimen there is a distinct bulge dorsal of antennal socket. In the holotype there is just an indication of the bulge. Since specimens without and with a bulge were collected at the same place on the same day I consider this character as very variable and not useful for species differentiation. No other convincing characters were found to split the material into different species.

**Description** (♀) (Figs 3-10): antenna strongly widened behind the middle and flattened below, moderately pointed apically, with 26-27 segments, third segment (without annellus) 2.4-3.0 times as long as wide and 1.0-1.1 times as long as fourth segment.

Face with central convexity with a smooth background and densely punctured, punctures very fine or fine; other parts of face granulated and without distinct punctation.

Clypeus 2.5-3.2 times as wide as long, on a smooth background with moderate or fine punctures; punctation denser at dorsal margin than at other parts, sometimes in ventral half without punctures and sometimes here with transverse ridges; lower margin of clypeus very weakly convex. Mandible long, with lower tooth much longer than upper tooth; mandible distinctly punctate and with long setae, except apically. Malar space 0.7-1.1 times as long as basal width of mandible. Temple lustrous with scattered and very fine punctures. Ventral part of frons simple or with a distinct bulge, its edge convex. Frons with a smooth background, but laterally granulated; its upper part with fine or very fine and scattered punctation. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 1.0-1.7 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL). Head behind the eyes strongly narrowed and weakly convex.

Upper part of pronotum laterally with scattered and fine or very fine punctures on a smooth background, but sometimes medially largely without punctation. Mesoscutum on a smooth background with fine or very fine and scattered punctation; notaulus distinct and long, reaching centre of mesoscutum. Scuto-scutellar groove with longitudinal carinae. Scutellum weakly convex, anteriorly with lateral carina; scutellum on a smooth background with few very fine, fine or moderate punctures. Lower half of mesopleuron except posterior part (except close to sternaulus) and except anterior part ventrally densely and rather coarsely rugose and punctate; the other parts in the ventral half smooth or with very fine or fine and scattered punctures; upper half except speculum and sometimes except anterior of speculum with fine or moderate punctures, sometimes punctures rather coarse and with rugosity, anterior of speculum often with transverse ridges; speculum largely smooth and sometimes with few very fine punctures; subtegular ridge sharp; sternaulus distinct in anterior half, rather weak or only indicated in posterior half, with transverse ridges. Epicnemial carina not widened and not reaching subtegular ridge.

Metapleuron on a smooth background with very fine, fine or moderate and scattered punctures, ventrally with rugosity. Juxtacoxal carina absent or present.

Propodeum of moderate length, with most carinae distinct, lateral longitudinal carina partly absent, in one specimen posterior transverse carina absent medially (area superomedia open posteriorly); posterior transverse carina not or weakly more robust than other carinae; area superomedia nearly quadrangular with costula close to its anterior margin, 1.6-1.8 times as long as wide; propodeum anterior of anterior transverse carina with a smooth background and with scattered and very fine or fine punctation; propodeum posterior of anterior transverse carina with distinct rugosity and less distinct punctation. Spiracle circular.

Hind femur 4.5-5.4 times as long as wide. Hind tibia 6.8-7.7 times as long as wide, outer side with spines (best seen in dorsal view).

Fore wing with sides of areolet nearly parallel; 2m-cu joining areolet in its middle or in front of the middle; 1cu-a interstitial or weakly postfurcal. Hind wing with nervellus inclivous, about vertical or reclivous; hind abscissa of CU present, but more or less weak and short.

First segment of metasoma without carinae, except for ventro-lateral carina posteriorly. Hind margin of first sternite at or behind the spiracle. Postpetiole without granulation and with only few very fine or fine punctures laterally. Second and following metasomal



tergites densely setaceous and with very fine punctures, background smooth. Ovipositor sheath 1.0-1.4 times as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor with a distinct nodus, its tip 5.7-6.8 times as long as wide and with one distinct and one very small hump dorsally distal of nodus and with weak and widely separated teeth ventrally.

Coloration: fulvous. Black are most of antenna, tip of mandible, frons except wide orbit, vertex, occiput and upper part of temple or temple except ventrally. Metasoma rarely with sixth, often with seventh and eight tergites partly brown or black. Ovipositor sheath blackish. White are antenna medially except ventrally, face (sublaterally sometimes with a blackish or fulvous stripe), clypeus, mandible except apically, palpi partly, malar space, temple below or ventral half of temple, wide frontal orbit, pronotum ventrally, sometimes collar, sometimes tegula, fore and mid coxae entirely or partly, fore and mid trochanters and fore and mid trochantelli entirely or partly. Sometimes mesosoma laterally, propodeum and scutellum whitish. Sometimes scape ventrally whitish; sometimes pedicel ventrally and third antennal segment ventrally fulvous or brownish. Rarely hind tibia basally blackish. Fore and mid tarsi often partly brownish. Hind tarsus entirely or except proximally blackish or partly brownish.

Body length: 4.4-6.6 mm.

**Description** (♂) (Figs 11-12): similar to the female, except for the usual gender differences. Antenna not widened behind the middle, with 25 segments, segments 9/10-14/15 with linear tyloids, tyloids begin at the base of the segments and extend to the middle or up to two third of the segments, with highest point at the distal end, distally steeply sloping; third segment (without annellus) of antenna 2.7-4.0 times as long as wide and 1.3 times as long as fourth segment. Clypeus 2.5-3.2 times as wide as long. Malar space 0.8-0.9 times as long as basal width of mandible. Ventral part of frons simple, without a bulge. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 1.1-1.6 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL).

Mesoscutum on a smooth background with very fine or moderate punctation, punctures scattered or on median lobe in one specimen moderate. Lower half of mesopleuron partly densely rugose and punctate; rest of mesopleuron including speculum with very fine or fine and scattered punctures. Mesolcus very deep posteriorly.

Metapleuron on a smooth background with very fine and scattered punctures, ventrally partly with rugosity.

Propodeum with area superomedia 1.9-2.7 times as long as wide.

Hind femur 4.7-5.3 times as long as wide. Hind tibia 7.7-7.8 times as long as wide, outer side with distinct or inconspicuous spines (best seen in dorsal view).

Posterior margin of first sternite behind the spiracle.

Coloration: fulvous. Black, blackish or dark brown are most of antenna, frons except wide orbit, vertex and upper part of temple or temple except ventrally, mesoscutum partly, metasoma with seventh and eight tergites, in one specimen also anterior half of second tergite and sixth tergite, in one specimen hind coxa partly ventrally, in one specimen hind femur distally, more or less indistinctly hind tibia proximally and distally, fore and mid tarsi partly, hind tarsus. White are face, clypeus, mandible except apically, palpi, malar space, temple below or ventral half of temple, wide frontal orbit, ventral half of pronotum or nearly entirely, tegula, in one specimen spot on mesoscutum centrally, axilla partly in one specimen, scutellum, mesopleuron ventrally, mesosternum partly or entirely, in one specimen metapleuron, propodeum posteriorly, fore and mid coxae, fore

and mid trochanters and fore and mid trochantelli entirely, in one specimen also hind coxa partly, hind trochanter partly, hind trochantellus partly, fore and mid femora partly ventrally, fore tibia partly. Pterostigma pale brownish. Mandible with teeth reddish-brown.

Body length: 4.0-5.4 mm.

**E t y m o l o g y :** The name *gibberosus* is a Latin adjective and means bumpy and refers to the small humps on the ovipositor tip dorsally.

***Afromystax karuraensis* nov.sp.**

**T y p e m a t e r i a l :** Holotype (♀): "Kenya Karura Fst 19/4/1981 A. Delobel coll.[,] 2025", "Holotypus", "Holotypus *Afromystax* ♀ *karuraensis* SCHWARZ des. Mart. Schwarz '25", "OLML-0001-0609" (OLML).

This species is similar to *A. gibberosus* nov.sp., but is slenderer, more extensively dark and the lower tooth of the mandible is less longer than the upper tooth.

**D e s c r i p t i o n** (♀) (Figs 13-17): antenna moderately slender, distinctly, but rather weakly widened behind the middle and flattened below, weakly pointed apically, with 27 segments, third segment (without annellus) 4.0 times as long as wide and 1.2 times as long as fourth segment. Face with central convexity weakly granulated above, with a smooth background below and with very fine punctures; rest of face distinctly granulated and without distinct punctures. Clypeus 2.4 times as wide as long, on a smooth background with some moderate punctures and with some weak transverse ridges; lower margin of clypeus very weakly convex. Mandible of moderate length, with lower tooth longer than upper tooth; mandible distinctly punctate and with long setae, except apically. Malar space 1.0 times as long as basal width of mandible. Temple lustrous, with scattered and very fine punctures. Frons dorsal of antennal socket without bulge. Frons below weakly granulated, above with a smooth background, but laterally granulated; its upper part with very fine and scattered punctation. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 1.6 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL). Head behind the eyes strongly narrowed and only weakly rounded.

Upper part of pronotum laterally with scattered and fine punctures on a smooth background. Mesoscutum on a smooth background with very fine and very scattered punctation; notaulus distinct and long, reaching centre of mesoscutum. Scuto-scutellar groove with longitudinal carinae. Scutellum weakly convex, anteriorly with lateral carina; scutellum on a smooth background with few fine punctures. Most of mesopleuron on a smooth background with very fine and very scattered punctures; ventral half of mesopleuron in about its middle with a patch with rugosity; speculum smooth; subtegular ridge sharp; sternaulus distinct in anterior half with weak transverse ridges, only indicated in posterior half. Epicnemial carina not widened and not reaching subtegular ridge. Metapleuron on a smooth background with very fine and scattered punctures, ventrally with some rugosity. Juxtacoxal carina absent.

Propodeum of moderate length, with most carinae distinct; anterior transverse carina interrupted medially, thus area superomedia open anteriorly; lateromedian longitudinal carina between transverse carinae weak and partly absent; posterior transverse carina hardly more robust than other carinae, medially weak; area superomedia nearly quadrangular with costula close to its anterior margin, distinctly longer than wide; propodeum anterior of anterior transverse carina with a smooth background and with scattered and very fine punctation; propodeum posterior of anterior transverse carina

with fine rugosity and less distinct punctation. Spiracle circular.

Hind femur 5.5 times as long as wide. Hind tibia 8.3 times as long as wide and with outer side with few short and rather indistinct spines.

Fore wing with sides of areolet nearly parallel; 2m-cu joining areolet in front of the middle; 1cu-a interstitial. Hind wing with nervellus reclivous; hind abscissa of CU weak.

First segment of metasoma without carinae, except for ventro-lateral carina apically. Hind margin of first sternite at height of spiracle. Postpetiole without granulation and without distinct punctation. Second and following metasomal tergites densely setaceous and with indistinct punctures, background smooth. Ovipositor sheath ca. 1.0 times as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor with a distinct nodus, its tip 5.2 times as long as wide and with one distinct and one very small hump dorsally distal of nodus and with weak and widely separated teeth ventrally.

Coloration: fulvous. Black or dark brown are most of antenna, frons except wide orbit, vertex, occiput and temple dorsally, mesoscutum, scutellum posteriorly, propodeum anterior of anterior transverse carina, most of metasoma, ovipositor sheath, patch on hind coxa dorsolaterally, hind trochantellus partly, hind femur dorsally and hind tibia proximally. White are antennal segments 10-12 except ventrally. Whitish (this colour can't be well separated from fulvous in some parts) are face, clypeus, mandible except apically, palpi, malar space, temple below, wide frontal orbit (except below), temporal orbit, fore coxa, fore trochanter. Mandible apically dark brown. Scape ventrally, postpetiole posteriorly, second tergite of metasoma narrowly anteriorly and posteriorly, second and third tergites laterally fulvous. Tarsi mainly brownish.

Body length: ca. 4.3 mm.

♂ unknown.

E t y m o l o g y : Named after the type locality Karura Forest north of Nairobi.

### ***Aptesis* FÖRSTER, 1850**

*Aptesis* is a mainly Holarctic genus, where there are many species. In the Afrotropical region there is only one described species, a second one is described below. Hosts of *Aptesis* are sawfly cocoons (TOWNES 1970), but there are also other Hymenoptera and Lepidoptera recorded as hosts (cf. YU et al. 2016).

### **Key to Afrotropical species of *Aptesis***

♀♀♂♂

- 1 Ventral margin of clypeus medially with paired teeth or with a prominent lamella; metasoma entirely (or mainly) fulvous (Figs 27, 31, 32); head with coarse and densely spaced punctures (Figs 28, 33, 36). ..... *A. rufigastra* (TOSQUINET)
- Ventral margin of clypeus without teeth and without a prominent lamella medially; metasoma black (Figs 18, 24); head with fine or moderate punctures, which are scattered in most parts (Fig. 20). ..... *A. meruensis* nov.sp.

### ***Aptesis meruensis* nov.sp.**

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype (♀): "Coll. Mus. Congo Tanganyika Terr.: Mt Meru, Olkokola, versant N. O. 2800 m. 24-VI/1-VIII-57", "Mission Zoolog. I.R.S.A.C. en Afrique orientale (P. Basilewsky et N. Leleup)", "Holotypus", "Holotypus *Aptesis* ♀ *meruensis* SCHWARZ des. Mart. Schwarz '25" (RMCA).

Paratypes (4♂♂): DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: P.N.A., Nyakibumba (près Kikere), 2250 m, 5.7.1934, leg. G.F. de Witte (1♂; RMCA). RWANDA: Mt. Tamira (près lac N'Gando), 2600 m, 11.3.1935, leg. G.F. de Witte (2♂♂; OLML, RMCA); Ruhengeri (Sources Kirii), 1800-1825 m, 3.10.1934, leg. G.F. de Witte (1♂; RMCA).

This species is very distinct from *A. rufigastra* (TOSQUINET), the only other known Afrotropical *Aptesis* species, and differs, among other things, by its coloration, its clypeus without teeth and by its distinctly finer punctuation.

Description (♀) (Figs 18-23): antenna with third segment (without annellus) 2.2 times as long as wide (antennal segments beyond third segment missing). Face with a smooth background, punctures fine and partly moderate; lateral of central convexity with punctuation very dense; central convexity moderately convex. Clypeus in profile moderately convex, comparatively narrow, 0.6 times as high as wide, background lustrous, upper half with fine and somewhat scattered punctuation; lower margin of clypeus moderately convex and sharp, without teeth. Mandible with teeth of about equal length, outer side with some fine punctures. Malar space 2.0 times as long as basal width of mandible. Temple lustrous with very fine and scattered punctuation, but punctures fine dorsally. Frons lustrous and except ventral part with somewhat scattered and fine punctuation; depression above antenna smooth, dorsolateral of antenna without a specialized area. Shortest distance between eye and hind ocellus (OOL) 0.7 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL). Head behind the eyes weakly convex and moderately narrowed.

Upper part of pronotum laterally with weak rugosity and with fine and indistinct punctuation. Mesoscutum on a smooth background with fine and somewhat scattered punctuation, but in its centre punctures moderate; notaulus very weakly impressed and short. Scuto-scutellar groove with some longitudinal carinae. Scutellum weakly convex, laterally without carina; scutellum on a smooth background with scattered and fine punctuation. Mesopleuron except speculum on a smooth background with fine and below with moderate punctuation and partly with weak rugosity; part of speculum smooth, otherwise with scattered very fine punctuation; subtegular ridge blunt; sternaulus distinct until hind margin of mesopleuron, with transverse ridges. Epicnemial carina somewhat elevated, not reaching nearly subtegular ridge; transverse carina of the mesosternum not bilobed medially. Metapleuron with rather coarse rugosity, ventrally with a lustrous area with few indistinct punctures. Juxtacoxal carina absent.

Propodeum of moderate length and with conspicuous apophysis; area basalis and area superomedia confluent, with transverse striae; area externa largely smooth; area dentipara with rather coarse rugosity; area petiolaris with distinct rugosity. Spiracle circular.

Hind femur 4.7 times as long as wide. Hind tibia with outer side without spines.

Fore wing with sides of areolet moderately convergent upwards; 2m-cu joining areolet distinctly behind its middle; 1cu-a about interstitial. Hind wing with nervellus weakly inclusive; hind abscissa of CU distinct.

First segment of metasoma with dorso-lateral and ventro-lateral carinae distinct, latero-median carina absent. Postpetiole smooth. Second and third tergites smooth and without distinct punctures. Ovipositor sheath 0.8 times as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor with a distinct nodus, its tip 4.6 times as long as wide and with fine teeth ventrally.

Coloration: black. Orange are pronotum, mesothorax and metanotum. Mandible partly orangish.

Body length: 5.9 mm.

**Description** ♂ (Figs 24-26): sculpture similar to the female. Antenna with 27-28 segments, segments 12/13-15/16 with tyloids; third segment (without annellus) 2.6-2.8 times as long as wide and 1.1-1.2 times as long as fourth segment. Face and clypeus (except below) densely punctured or more rarely partly with somewhat scattered punctuation; punctures moderate; face partly with some rugosity; malar space 0.9-1.3 times as long as wide. Shortest distance between eye and hind ocellus (OOL) 0.8-1.2 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL).

Notaulus short and moderately impressed. Scuto-scutellar groove smooth or with some longitudinal carinae. Scutellum more densely punctured than in the female. Mesopleuron with fine or moderate punctures and in addition with transverse ridges or transverse striation of varying extent; speculum with a smooth or rarely with a weakly granulated background, only margins with some punctures; sternaulus deep in anterior half, weak or absent in posterior half. Epicnemial carina not elevated.

Propodeum with posterior transverse carina very robust and with only weak apophysis; anterior transverse carina and lateromedian longitudinal carina can be absent; area externa only smooth in anterior part; in one specimen area superomedia separated from area basalis; area superomedia 1.4 times as long as wide.

Hind femur 3.8-5.0 times as long as wide.

Fore wing with sides of areolet moderately or strongly convergent upwards; 2m-cu joining areolet distinctly or weakly behind its middle; 1cu-a about weakly antefurcal to weakly postfurcal. Hind wing with nervellus weakly inclivous; hind abscissa of CU distinct.

Postpetiole smooth, but laterally and anteriorly often with longitudinal rugae and few punctures.

Coloration: black. Yellowish are scutellum, postscutellum and tegula. Fulvous are fore and mid trochantelli partly, fore and mid femora, fore tibia entirely and mid tibia entirely or except distally, sometimes fore tarsus proximally. Fore and mid tarsi and sometimes mid tibia distally dark brownish.

Body length: 5.2-5.7 mm.

**E t y m o l o g y** : Named after the type locality Mt. Meru.

### ***Aptesis rufigastra* (TOSQUINET, 1896)**

*Cryptus rufigaster* TOSQUINET, 1896 – Holotype (♂) investigated (MSNG).

*Aptesis rufigastra* (TOSQUINET) is a characteristic species with coarse punctuation and with lower margin of clypeus with paired teeth medially, which are often reduced to a prominent lamella.

This species is very variable regarding lower part of frons. Most of the investigated specimens have lower part of frons with distinct rugosity and dorsolateral of antenna with a smooth and weakly or distinctly elevated area. In some specimens (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa) the elevation is high and thus very prominent, and in some studied specimens the elevation is low. Specimens with high elevation are on average larger and have the lower part of the frons more deeply impressed than specimens with low or without elevations. Since the material from Namibia and South Africa includes specimens with and without elevations, this character is not suitable to separate subspecies.

The male holotype has a much reduced white coloration and a smooth lower part of frons without any elevation, but agrees otherwise well with other investigated specimens.

**Description** (♀) (Figs 27-30): antenna stout, with 26-29 segments, third segment (without annellus) 1.5-1.9 times as long as wide and 0.8-1.0 times as long as fourth segment. Face with a smooth background or weakly granulated except medially, central convexity distinct and with punctation moderate, rest of face with punctation very coarse. Clypeus in profile weakly convex, rather small and with very coarse and coarse punctation except close to lower margin, where it is smooth; lower margin of clypeus weakly convex and sharp, but medially more or less blunt, without teeth (in this case with a protruding lamella medially) or with paired teeth medially. Mandible with teeth of about the same length, outer side with fine to coarse punctures. Malar space 0.6-0.9 times as long as basal width of mandible. Temple lustrous with dense and coarse punctation. Frons lustrous and except ventral part densely and coarsely punctate; ventral part of frons variable, with distinct rugosity, often dorsolateral of antenna with a smooth and weakly or strongly elevated area, which is smooth. Shortest distance between eye and hind ocellus (OOL) 0.9-1.1 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL). Head behind the eyes weakly convex and hardly narrowed.

Upper part of pronotum laterally with dense and coarse punctation. Mesoscutum on a smooth background with coarse and dense punctation, lateral lobe with scattered or dense punctation; notaulus short, very weakly to moderately impressed. Scuto-scutellar groove with longitudinal carinae. Scutellum flat, laterally without carina; scutellum on a smooth background with somewhat scattered and coarse punctation. Mesopleuron on a smooth background with coarse and dense punctation, sometimes in addition partly with rugosity; speculum varying from smooth to mainly punctured; subtegular ridge blunt; sternaulus distinct in anterior half of mesopleuron, absent behind, with transverse ridges. Epicnemial carina somewhat elevated, reaching nearly subtegular ridge; transverse carina of the mesosternum weakly or distinctly bilobed medially. Metapleuron due to densely spaced punctures reticulate, or more rarely without distinct punctures, but with rugosity and striation. Juxtacoxal carina absent.

Propodeum of moderate length; area basalis and area superomedia confluent; posterior transverse carina somewhat more robust than other carinae; anterior transverse carina lateral of area superomedia indistinct or partly distinct or rarely entirely distinct; area superomedia 1.0-1.9 times as long as wide; dorsal part of propodeum anteriorly and often area superomedia mainly smooth and with few punctures, area superomedia sometimes with some transverse striae; rest of dorsal part of propodeum with distinct rugosity; area petiolaris lustrous and with some punctures and some rugae. Spiracle nearly circular.

Hind femur 3.6-4.3 times as long as wide. Hind coxa and hind femur on outer side with moderate and/or fine and often also with some coarse punctures. Tibiae with spines on outer side.

Fore wing with sides of areolet weakly convergent upwards; 2m-cu joining areolet about in its middle or beyond its middle; 1cu-a weakly postfurcal, interstitial or rarely antefurcal. Hind wing with nervellus weakly inclivous; hind abscissa of CU distinct.

First segment of metasoma with latero-median carina absent, dorso-lateral carina weak and partly absent, ventro-lateral carina weak anteriorly and more distinct posteriorly. Postpetiole mainly smooth and with only few fine or moderate punctures, most of them laterally and/or anteriorly. Second tergite on a smooth background with fine scattered punctures, medially often with a smooth area. Third tergite more densely punctured and

with finer punctures than on second tergite. Ovipositor sheath 0.8-1.0 times as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor with a weak nodus, its tip ca. 3.6-4.9 times as long as wide and with very fine and hardly recognizable teeth ventrally.

Coloration: black. White are antennal segments 6/7/8-13/14/15 except ventrally and the proximal and distal parts of these segments only partly dorsally, rarely face medially, collar, scutellum, postscutellum, often hind corner of pronotum, tegula, subtegular ridge and rarely legs partly. Fore and mid coxae partly ventrally, fore and mid trochanters ventrally, fore and mid trochantelli partly can be white or whitish. The above mentioned white parts on the mesosoma can also be fulvous. Fulvous are scape partly or entirely, pedicel partly, rarely facial orbit, clypeus entirely or partly, mandible except teeth, palpi, entire metasoma and often entire legs (hind tarsus sometimes partly darkened). Antenna partly dark brownish.

Body length: 6.3-8.9 mm.

**Description** ♂ (Figs 31-38): male is similar to the female, except for the usual gender differences including the extension of the white coloration. The punctuation is on average somewhat less coarse. Antenna with 28-34 segments, segments 13/14/15-16/18/19/20 with tyloids; malar space 0.5-0.7 times as long as wide; third segment (without anellus) 1.9-2.3 times as long as wide and about as long as the fourth segment. Face with central convexity varying from weak to distinct. Ventral margin of clypeus medially with two teeth or with prominent lamella. Lower part of frons variable as in female, but in the holotype smooth. Shortest distance between eye and hind ocellus (OOL) 0.9-1.2 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL).

Mesoscutum with fine to coarse punctuation. Transverse carina of the mesosternum weakly or strongly bilobed medially or with no lobes. Area superomedia about 0.8 to ca. 1.6 times as long as wide.

Hind femur 4.2-4.8 times as long as wide.

Coloration: black. White are in most cases scape ventrally or nearly entirely, sometimes pedicel partly, in most cases face partly (wide facial orbit, face medially (confluent with white on clypeus and sometimes confluent with white on facial orbit)) or nearly entirely (only small part below antenna black), usually clypeus except narrow lower margin, which is wider medially, usually mandible widely proximally, usually palpi entirely or mainly, usually malar space entirely or partly, often temple partly ventrally, often frontal orbit ventrally, usually collar, sometimes hind corner of pronotum, scutellum, postscutellum, usually tegula, usually subtegular ridge (rarely orangish), usually fore coxa mainly or entirely, usually mid coxa partly or entirely, usually fore trochanter partly or entirely, usually mid trochanter partly or entirely, usually fore and mid trochantelli entirely or partly. In the holotype only scutellum, postscutellum and subtegular ridge whitish. Fulvous are mandible proximal of teeth (sometimes black proximally), sometimes palpi partly or entirely, anterior 4 to 6 tergites of metasoma or more rarely entire metasoma and most of legs. Hind leg often with tibia distally and always tarsus black or blackish. Rarely coxae with black patches. Ventral margin of clypeus orangish or blackish.

Body length: 6.2-10.5 mm.

**Material examined**: ETHIOPIA: Jimma, 7-15.10.1969, Malaise trap, leg. R.H. Cobben (1♀; RMNH); Scioa, Let Marefia, 9-12.1879, leg. Antinori (1♂ – holotype; MSNG). DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: Albertville (now Kalemie), 12.1918, leg. R. Mayné (1♀; RMCA). KENYA: South Nyanza, Mbita point, 23.10.1988, Malaise trap, leg. C.A.



Groenendijk (1♂; RMNH). TANZANIA: Kilombero distr., Namawala, 28.3.1990, leg. J.D. Charlwood (1♀; RMNH); same data, except 1.4.1991, Malaise trap (1♂; RMNH) and 8.4.1991, Malaise trap (1♀; RMNH). ZAMBIA: Zambia – C, 45 km SE Kitwe, 12-15.1.2003, leg. J. Halada (1♂; OLML). MOZAMBIQUE: Inhambane pr., 25 km N Massinga, 5-29.12.2003, leg. J. Halada (1♂; OLML). NAMIBIA: Popa Falls, Kavango, 18°07'S, 21°35'E, 4.3.1994, leg. F. Koch (1♀; ZMHB); Waterberg, Onjoka, 20°25'S, 17°21'E, 14-19.2.2008, leg. F. Koch (2♂♂; ZMHB); Erongo prov., 1-5 km E Usakos, 21°58'S, 15°36'E, 900 m, 14.3.2014, leg. J. Halada (2♂♂; OLML); Mt. Erongo, Farm Hinterholzer, 21.41S, 15.47E, 27.2-2.3.2008, leg. F. Koch (1♀, 1♂; ZMHB); Mt. Erongo, Farm Mosich, 21.41S, 15.47E, 27.2-2.3.2008, leg. F. Koch (2♀♀; ZMHB); Khomas, Gmundner Lodge, at the river Skaap, 22°46'30"S, 17°29'49"E, 1655 m, 21.3.2023, leg. M. & J. Schwarz (1♂; NMNW); Khomas, Gmundner Lodge, at the river Skaap, 22°46'42"S, 17°29'09"E, 16.3.2023, leg. M. & J. Schwarz (1♂; OLML); Khomas, Gmundner Lodge, at the river Skaap, 22°46'42"S, 17°29'09"E, 16-21.3.2023, MT, leg. M. & J. Schwarz (1♂; OLML); Rehoboth, Lake Oanob, 23°19'S, 17°01'E, 2-20.2.2009, leg. F. Koch (1♀; ZMHB). SOUTH AFRICA: Transvaal, Blyderevierspoort Nat. P., 24°39'S, 30°50'E, 13.12.1995, leg. F. Koch (2♂♂; ZMHB); Blyderevierspoort Nat. P., Canyon, 24°39'S, 30°50'E, 13.12.1995, leg. F. Koch (1♂; ZMHB); Northern Transvaal, N Nylstroom, 24°40'S, 28°30'E, 1200 m, 14.1.2008, leg. M. Halada (1♀; OLML); Mpumalanga, Ohrigstad Dam Nat. Res. Park, 24°56'S, 30°38'E, 24-27.2.2012, leg. F. Koch (1♂; ZMHB); Itala Game Res., 27°30'S, 31°20'E, 28.1.1994, leg. F. Koch (1♀; ZMHB).

### *Platymystax* TOWNES, 1970

This genus has a pantropic distribution (TOWNES 1970) with only six described species, two of them from the Afrotropical region (TOWNES & TOWNES 1973, YU et al. 2016). There are no host records for this genus (cf. YU et al. 2016). A description of the genus was provided by TOWNES (1970).

The material available for the revision is thought to belong to nine species, but the status of some specimens is uncertain. They may belong to separate species or represent aberrant specimens or colour forms. It is probable that when more material will be available the species concept will change.

The holotypes of *Cryptus asemus* TOSQUINET, 1896 and *Phygadeuon leucocephalus* TOSQUINET, 1896, both preserved in ZMHB, could not be studied because they have been borrowed for a long time and it was not possible to get them back in time. Therefore, it was tried to interpret the species according to the descriptions. However, the interpretations are not entirely sure and therefore the types should be checked when they become available again.

### Key to Afrotropical species of *Platymystax*

♀♀

- 1 Lower margin of clypeus with a median tooth (Fig. 87); mandible with lower tooth rudimentary and only weakly indicated (Figs 93, 106). ..... 2
- Lower margin of clypeus without tooth (Figs 48, 55, 64, 77); mandible with lower tooth distinct (Fig. 79). ..... 3
- 2 Frons with a distinct compressed horn (cf. Fig. 90); frons laterally with an elevated carina-like ridge with a distinct angle in lateral view (cf. Figs 90-91). ..... *P. rhinoceroticus* nov.sp.
- Frons without a horn; frons laterally with carina-like ridge which is not elevated and not angled in lateral view. .... *P. unidentatus* nov.sp.
- 3 Mesoscutum with notaulus absent or very short, not reaching to centre of mesoscutum (Figs 56, 100); third segment of antenna (without annellus) 1.7-2.1 times as long as wide. .... 4



- Mesoscutum with notaulus distinct and long, reaching to centre of mesoscutum (Figs 42, 49, 65, 73); third segment of antenna (without annellus) 2.7-4.1 or 1.8-2.0 times as long as wide. .... 5
- 4 Hind tibia with a smooth plate on posterior face on the outer side (seen from distally) (Fig. 59). .... *P. glabrotibialis* nov.sp.
- Hind tibia without a smooth plate on posterior face (seen from distally). .... *P. sulcatus* nov.sp.
- 5 Third segment of antenna (without annellus) 1.8-2.0 times as long as wide. .... 6
- Third segment of antenna (without annellus) 2.7-4.1 times as long as wide. .... 7
- 6 Head with frons and temple partly and posterior tergites of the metasoma black (Figs 62, 63). .... *P. leucocephalus* (TOSQUINET)
- Head with frons and temple and metasoma without black coloration (Figs 46, 47). .... *P. chingolaensis* nov.sp.
- 7 Head behind the eyes moderately narrowed and distinctly convex (Fig. 40); head and metasoma posteriorly fulvous (Fig. 39). .... *P. asemus* (TOSQUINET)
- Head behind the eyes strongly narrowed and nearly straight (Fig. 71); head and metasoma posteriorly black or dark brown (Fig. 76). .... 8
- 8 Face medially with a conical projection (Fig. 78); upper part of frons distinctly punctate on a smooth background; first segment of metasoma fulvous (Fig. 76). .... *P. nasutus* nov.sp.
- Face medially convex, but without a conical projection; upper part of frons distinctly granulated and with some rather indistinct punctures (Fig. 71); first segment of metasoma black (Fig. 70). .... *P. melanocephalus* nov.sp.



The male of *P. chingolaensis* nov.sp. is unknown and therefore not included in the key.

- 1 Lower margin of clypeus with a median tooth (cf. Fig. 87); mandible with lower tooth rudimentary and only weakly indicated (Figs 93, 106). .... 2
- Lower margin of clypeus without tooth (cf. Figs 48, 55, 64, 77); mandible with lower tooth distinct (cf. Fig. 79). .... 3
- 2 Frons with a distinct compressed horn (Fig. 90); ventral part of frons laterally with an elevated carina-like ridge with a distinct angle in lateral view (Figs 90-91). .... *P. rhinoceroticus* nov.sp.
- Frons without a horn; ventral part of frons laterally with carina-like ridge which is not elevated and not angled in lateral view. .... *P. unidentatus* nov.sp.
- 3 Mesoscutum with notaulus very short, not reaching to centre of mesoscutum (cf. Fig. 56); third segment of antenna (without annellus) 1.9-2.3 times as long as wide. .... 4
- Mesoscutum with notaulus distinct and long, reaching to centre of mesoscutum (cf. Figs 42, 49, 65, 73); third segment of antenna (without annellus) 2.1-4.1 times as long as wide. .... 5
- 4 Hind tibia with a smooth plate on posterior face on the outer side (seen from distally) (cf. Fig. 59) which is narrow in some males; antenna without a white ring. .... *P. glabrotibialis* nov.sp.
- Hind tibia without a smooth plate on posterior face (seen from distally); antenna with a white ring. .... *P. sulcatus* nov.sp.
- 5 Face medially with a conical projection (cf. Fig. 78) which is less conspicuous in small males; propodeum with spiracle approximately circular. .... *P. nasutus* nov.sp.
- Face medially without a conical projection; propodeum with spiracle varying from circular to distinctly oval. .... 6
- 6 Head and mesosoma mainly black (Fig. 75); propodeum with spiracle circular; third segment of antenna (without annellus) 4.1 times as long as wide. .... *P. melanocephalus* nov.sp.

- Head and mesosoma mainly fulvous (Figs 45, 68); propodeum with spiracle oval; third segment of antenna (without annellus) 2.1-2.9 times as long as wide. .... 7
- 7 Upper part of head with black and white coloration; wide frontal orbit distinctly white, white coloration distinctly delimited; antenna without white ring. ....  
.....*P. leucocephalus* (TOSQUINET)
- Upper part of head fulvous and at most with whitish coloration; frontal orbit fulvous or partly whitish, but whitish coloration not distinctly delimited; antenna with white ring. ....  
.....*P. asemus* (TOSQUINET)

***Platymystax asemus* (TOSQUINET, 1896)**

*Cryptus asemus* TOSQUINET, 1896 – holotype (♂; ZMHB) could not be studied. Interpretation according to the description.

TOSQUINET (1896) doesn't mention a white ring on the antenna, which is present on all investigated specimens. Obviously both antennae are broken off before the white ring as indicated by TOSQUINET (1896).

*P. asemus* (TOSQUINET) most closely resembles *P. chingolaensis* nov.sp., but has longer proximal segments of flagellum and a head that is more strongly narrowed behind the eyes.

**Description** (♀) (Figs 39-44): antenna distinctly widened behind the middle and flattened below, moderately pointed apically, with 28-33 segments, third segment (without annellus) 2.7-3.0 times (2.3 in one specimen) as long as wide and 0.8-1.0 times as long as fourth segment.

Face without granulation, central convexity on a smooth background with some very small punctures; lateral of central convexity with moderate and often some coarse punctures and some rugae, face laterally with few moderate punctures. Clypeus with moderate and fine very scattered punctures; lower margin of clypeus straight and medially weakly but widely convex, medially often weakly notched; clypeus medially above lower margin without a distinct or with a shallow depression. Mandible long and slender, with upper tooth distinctly longer than lower tooth, but lower tooth distinctly present; mandible basally with somewhat scattered setae, medially with a furrow with long setae. Malar space 0.6-0.9 times as long as basal width of mandible. Temple lustrous with scattered small punctures. Frons without a horn, dorsoventrally with a median fine furrow or with a weak carina; frons except laterally lustrous, upper part medially with distinct rugosity (especially medially); dorsal half of frons with scattered punctation; ventral half smooth or partly with granulation and some rugae; frons laterally with a low carina-like ridge, which is of even height. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 2.4-3.6 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL). Ocelli form approximately an equilateral triangle. Head behind the eyes convex and strongly or moderately narrowed.

Pronotum dorsally with transverse furrow smooth or with longitudinal striae; upper part of pronotum laterally with scattered and very fine or fine punctures. Mesoscutum on a smooth background with very fine and scattered or dense punctation, setae dark brownish; notaulus distinct and long, reaching centre of mesoscutum. Scuto-scutellar groove with rather weak longitudinal carinae. Scutellum nearly flat, laterally with carina reaching beyond its middle; scutellum slender, on a smooth background with scattered and very fine punctation. Mesopleuron on a smooth background with fine scattered

punctures, sometimes with few rugae medially or below the middle; speculum without punctation or with few very fine punctures; subtegular ridge somewhat sharp; sternalus distinct, but rather fine and reaching mid coxa, with transverse ridges. Epicnemial carina not reaching subtegular ridge. Metapleuron on a smooth background with very fine and very scattered punctures and with distinct rugosity posteriorly. Juxtacoxal carina distinct or absent.

Propodeum of moderate length, with all carinae distinct, except posterior transverse carina sometimes absent medially, in this case area superomedia and area postica confluent; posterior transverse carina laterally more robust than other carinae; area superomedia pentagonal or hexagonal, 1.3-1.9 times as long as wide; lateral division of anterior transverse carina joining area superomedia anterior of its middle or about in its middle; propodeum anterior of anterior transverse carina on a smooth background without distinct punctation; propodeum between transverse carinae with coarse rugosity, but area superomedia mainly smooth, or in one specimen between transverse carinae without rugosity, but with some very fine punctures. Spiracle large and distinctly oval.

Hind femur 5.1-5.3 times (4.5 times in one specimen) as long as wide. Hind tibia slender, on outer side with some rather inconspicuous spines, distally without a plate (seen from distally).

Fore wing with sides of areolet nearly parallel; 2m-cu joining areolet before its middle; 1cu-a interstitial or antefurcal. Hind wing with nervellus inclivous; hind abscissa of CU distinct.

First segment of metasoma without carinae, except for ventro-lateral carina apically. Postpetiole without granulation and with only few fine punctures laterally. Second and following metasomal tergites densely setaceous and with very fine punctures, background smooth. Ovipositor sheath 0.8-0.9 times as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor with a distinct nodus, its tip 5.6-7.3 times as long as wide and with fine teeth ventrally.

Coloration: fulvous. Tip of mandible black. Antenna partly and ovipositor sheath mainly blackish; antenna with white ring (indistinct in one specimen), except ventrally; antenna proximally fulvous. Whitish are face entirely or partly, often clypeus entirely or partly, mandible basally, often narrow frontal orbit partly, sometimes temple and often fore coxa partly. Hind tarsus can be dark brown.

Body length: 6.5-8.9 mm.

**Description** (♂) (Fig. 45): similar to the female, except for the usual gender differences. Antenna not widened behind the middle, with 31-34 segments, tyloids absent, third segment (without annellus) of antenna 2.1-2.9 times as long as wide and 1.0-1.2 times as long as fourth segment. In one specimen face with only few punctures, even lateral of central convexity. Clypeus finely and very scattered punctured or in one specimen with coarse punctures; lower margin medially weakly notched or with two distinct teeth; malar space 0.6-0.7 times as long as basal width of mandible. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 2.0-2.8 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL). Head behind the eyes convex and moderately or weakly narrowed.

Pronotum dorsally with transverse furrow with some transverse ridges. Mesopleuron with a smooth background, with fine or very fine scattered punctures, in one specimen mesopleuron only with very few punctures, sometimes with few rugae medially.

Metapleuron on a smooth background with very fine and very scattered punctures and with only few short ridges posteriorly. Juxtacoxal carina distinct or more rarely indistinct.

Propodeum of moderate length, with all carinae distinct, except posterior transverse carina medially weak or absent, in the last case area superomedia confluent with area postica; posterior transverse carina laterally more robust than other carinae; area superomedia hexagonal, 0.8-1.7 times as long as wide; propodeum anterior of anterior transverse carina on a smooth background without distinct punctation; propodeum between transverse carinae in most cases with coarse rugosity, but area superomedia may be more or less smooth, or more rarely propodeum between transverse carinae nearly entirely smooth.

Hind femur 4.5-5.5 times as long as wide.

First segment of metasoma without carinae, but ventro-lateral carina present posteriorly or more or less entirely.

Coloration: fulvous. Tip of mandible black. Antenna mainly blackish, but scape dorsally or entirely, pedicel and proximal antennal segments ventrally or more rarely entirely fulvous; scape ventrally often whitish; antenna with a white ring. White to yellowish-white are in addition face, clypeus, mandible except distally, often palpi, often temple, sometimes frontal orbit below, often pronotum laterally below, often subtegular ridge, often mesopleuron partly or entirely, often mesosternum, sometimes metapleuron, fore and often mid coxae mainly or entirely, often hind coxa ventrally, often fore and mid trochanters mainly or entirely, often fore and mid trochantelli, often fore and mid femora ventrally. Mid tarsus partly and hind tarsus can be blackish.

Body length: 6.8-7.9 mm.

**Material examined:** GHANA: Eastern, Aburi, Botanical Garden, 4.9.2012, leg. M. & J. Schwarz (2♀, 1♂; MSchw). BENIN: Cotonou I.I.T.A., 14-22.10.1993, leg. L. Meijerman (1♂; RMNH). ETHIOPIA: Jimma, 16-24.11.1969, leg. R.H. Cobben (1♀; RMNH). UGANDA: Prot. Budongo Forest, Unyoro, 3,400 ft., 11-15.12.1911, leg. S.A. Neave (1♀; NHMUK); Uganda W, SW of Hioma [= Hoima ?], Rwera env., 30.11.2001, leg. M. Snížek (1♂; OLML). TANZANIA: Kilombero distr., Namawale, 3.12.1990, leg. J.D. Charlwood (1♂; RMNH).

### ***Platymystax chingolaensis* nov.sp.**

**Type material:** Holotype (♀): "Zambia NW[,] 50 km W Chingola 1-2.1.2003 ET[,] J. Halada leg.", "Holotypus", "Holotypus *Platymystax* ♀ *chingolaensis* SCHWARZ des. Mart. Schwarz '25", "OLML-0001-2138" (OLML).

Paratype (1♀): ZAMBIA: same data as holotype (1♀; OLML).

The holotype and the paratype differ in some characters (mainly in the length of the carina lateral of scutellum, coloration of setae on mesoscutum and in some proportions). The holotype is slenderer than the paratype. Since both specimens were collected on the same day at the same locality, it is assumed that the differences represent only individual variations. *P. chingolaensis* nov.sp. is very similar to *P. leucocephalus* (TOSQUINET) and to *P. asemus* (TOSQUINET). *P. chingolaensis* nov.sp. differs from *P. leucocephalus* (TOSQUINET) by the lack of black coloration on head (except mandible and antenna) and metasoma, antennal segments stronger flattened ventrally, malar space somewhat longer, and by more robust rugosity on the propodeum. *P. asemus* (TOSQUINET) has longer proximal segments of the flagellum, scuto-scutellar groove with rather weak longitudinal carinae and slenderer hind femur.

**Description** (♀) (Figs 46-52): antenna distinctly widened behind the middle and flattened below, moderately or weakly pointed apically, with 30-32 segments, third segment (without annellus) 1.9 times as long as wide and 0.8-1.0 times as long as fourth segment. Face without granulation, central convexity smooth; lateral of central convexity with coarse rugosity and with some less conspicuous punctures, face laterally with scattered and moderate punctures. Clypeus (except ventrally) with moderate and some fine and very scattered punctures, except at the upper margin medially, where the punctures are dense; lower margin of clypeus straight and medially weakly but widely convex, holotype with lower margin of clypeus weakly notched medially; clypeus medially above lower margin without a distinct depression. Mandible long and slender, with upper tooth distinctly longer than lower tooth; mandible basally with dense setae, medially with a furrow with long setae. Malar space 0.7-0.8 times as long as basal width of mandible. Temple lustrous with scattered punctures, where the density of punctation increases from ventrally to dorsally. Frons without a horn; frons medially and dorsally except laterally with rather coarse rugosity and some punctures; frons laterally granulated and with scattered punctation; ventral part of frons smooth; frons laterally with a low carina-like ridge, which is of even height. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 2.4-3.5 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL). Ocelli form approximately an equilateral triangle. Head behind the eyes distinctly convex and weakly narrowed.

Upper part of pronotum laterally with scattered and fine punctures. Mesoscutum on a smooth background with fine and scattered punctation, setae dark brownish or whitish; notaulus distinct and long, reaching centre of mesoscutum. Scuto-scutellar groove with distinct longitudinal carinae. Scutellum nearly flat, laterally with carina only basally or reaching to posterior margin; scutellum on a smooth background with scattered and fine punctation. Mesopleuron with a smooth background, with fine or moderate and scattered punctures of varying extent, ventral half partly with rugosity; speculum without punctation; subtegular ridge blunt or sharp; sternaulus distinct and reaching mid coxa, with transverse ridges. Epicnemial carina reaching subtegular ridge or nearly so. Metapleuron on a smooth background with fine and very scattered punctures, caudo-ventrally with striation. Juxtacoxal carina distinct or absent.

Propodeum of moderate length, with all carinae distinct; posterior transverse carina laterally more robust than other carinae; area superomedia pentagonal, 1.6-1.8 times as long as wide; lateral division of anterior transverse carina joining area superomedia anterior of its middle; propodeum anterior of anterior transverse carina on a smooth background with scattered and very fine punctation; propodeum between transverse carinae with coarse rugosity. Spiracle large and distinctly oval.

Hind femur 4.0-4.2 times as long as wide. Hind tibia with outer side with distinct spines, distally without a plate (seen from distally).

Fore wing with sides of areolet nearly parallel or weakly convergent upwards; 2m-cu joining areolet about in its middle; 1cu-a interstitial. Hind wing with nervellus inclivous; hind abscissa of CU distinct.

First segment of metasoma without carinae, except for ventro-lateral carina apically. Postpetiole without granulation and with only few fine punctures laterally. Second and following metasomal tergites densely setaceous and with very fine punctures, background smooth. Ovipositor sheath 0.8 times as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor with a distinct nodus, its tip 6.1-6.4 times as long as wide and with fine teeth ventrally.

Coloration: fulvous. Black is tip of mandible. Antenna mainly blackish, segments 7/8-18/19 white, except ventrally; scape, pedicel, basal segments of flagellum ventrally and in one specimen also antennal segments beyond segments with white coloration ventrally fulvous. White are face entirely or only laterally, clypeus entirely or only laterally, malar space, mandible basally, and in one specimen also temple, wide frontal orbit, vertex near eye, fore coxa, fore trochanter and fore trochantellus. In one specimen mesosoma laterally partly and scutellum apically whitish.

Body length: 7.5-8.7 mm.

Male: unknown.

E t y m o l o g y : The species is named after the type locality Chingola.

***Platymystax glabrotibialis* nov.sp.**

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype (♀): "Namibia, Khomas[,] Gmundner Lodge 22°42'40"S, 17°30'35"E 4.3.2023 M. & J. Schwarz", "Holotypus", "Holotypus *Platymystax* ♀ *glabrotibialis* SCHWARZ des. Mart. Schwarz '25", "OLML-0001-0613" (OLML).

Paratypes (19♀♀, 11♂♂): SOMALIA: Low. Shabelli Valley, Mogadiscio-Afgoi, 25-31.5.1977, leg. F. Bin (1♀; RMNH). DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: N'Kosso Norma, Lac Tumba, 1938, leg. Gonze de Loneux (1♀; RBINS). TANZANIA: prov. Arusha, 45 km E Arusha, 3°23'22"S, 37°00'01"E, 930 m, 2-20.4.2018, leg. J. Halada (2♀♀; OLML); prov. Mbeya, 120 km E Mbeya, 8°51'S, 34°00'E, 1220 m, 6.1.2007, leg. J. Halada (1♀; OLML); Kilombero distr., Namawale, 26.11.1990, leg. J.D. Charlwood (2♀♀; RMNH); same data, except 3.12.1990 (3♂♂; RMNH), 4.12.1990 (1♂; RMNH), 15.1.1991 (1♂; RMNH), 21.1.1991 (1♀; RMNH). ZAMBIA: Zambia – SW, 100 km NE Livingstone, 26.12.2002, leg. J. Halada (1♀; OLML). NAMIBIA: Rundu, 19.1.1993, leg. Max. Schwarz (1♀; ZSM); Rundu, 20.1.1993, leg. J. Gusenleitner (1♂; OLML); Katima Mulilo distr., Salambala forest, 17°50'02"S, 24°36'20"E, 23-29.12.2002, leg. A.H. & M.K. Kirk-Spriggs (3♂♂; NMNW); Tsumkwe distr., Nama, 19°54'34"S, 20°44'08"E, 20-22.12.1998, leg. Kirk-Spriggs & Marais (1♀ – metasoma missing; NMNW); Erongo, 30 km W Omaruru, 1130 m, 21°21'39"S, 15°40'41"E, 22.3.2017, leg. J. Halada (1♀; OLML); Mt. Erongo, Farm Hinterholzer, 21,36°S, 15,45°E, 28.2-3.3.2008, leg. F. Koch (1♀; ZMHB); Mt. Erongo, Farm Mosich, 21,41°S, 15,47°E, 27.2-2.3.2008, leg. F. Koch (1♀, 1♂; ZMHB) (on the label for the male the locality Farm Hinterholzer is mentioned, but the other data including the coordinates are the same as for Mosich); Khomas, Gmundner Lodge, at the river Scaap, 22°46'30"S, 17°29'49"E, 1655 m, 8.3.2023, leg. M. & J. Schwarz (2♀♀; OLML); same data, except 11.3.2023 (1♀; OLML); Khomas, Gmundner Lodge, at the river Scaap, 22°46'38"S, 17°29'25"E, 1655 m, 10.3.2023, leg. M. & J. Schwarz (1♀; OLML); Khomas, Gmundner Lodge, at the river Scaap, 22°46'53"S, 17°28'48"E, 1665 m, 14.3.2023, leg. M. & J. Schwarz (1♂; OLML). SOUTH AFRICA: Limpopo, 35 km W Hoedspruit, 24°23'S, 30°40'E, 470 m, 19.12.2009, leg. J. Halada (1♀; OLML).

A d d i t i o n a l m a t e r i a l ( t e n t a t i v e l y i d e n t i f i e d ) : SENEGAL: Senegal – E, 10 km SE Kedougou, 13°33.52'N, 12°15.72'W, 22.6.2004, leg. Marek Halada (1♂; OLML). KENYA: Eastern, Katutu – Kihtioko, 27.11.1999, leg. M. Snížek (1♂; OLML).

*P. glabrotibialis* nov.sp. can easily be separated from all other known Afrotropical *Platymystax* by its hind tibia with a smooth plate on posterior face on the outer side. However, this plate is usually narrower in males than in females and can easily be overlooked in some male specimens. In the other characters *P. glabrotibialis* nov.sp. is very similar to *P. sulcatus* nov.sp.

D e s c r i p t i o n (♀) (Figs 53-60): antenna distinctly widened behind the middle and flattened below, strongly pointed apically, with 30-37 segments, third segment (without annellus) 1.7-2.1 times as long as wide and 0.8-0.9 times as long as fourth segment. Face on a smooth background with moderate or fine punctures; lateral of central convexity



punctuation usually dense, face laterally with scattered punctures. Clypeus in its upper part with coarse or more rarely with moderate punctures, sometimes punctures only close to the upper margin; lower margin of clypeus straight and medially weakly but widely convex; clypeus medially above lower margin with a slight depression. Mandible long and slender, with upper tooth longer than lower tooth; mandible medially with a furrow with long setae, otherwise smooth and without setae, except proximally. Malar space 0.6-0.7 times as long as basal width of mandible. Temple lustrous with scattered fine or moderate punctures. Frons without a horn and without a dorsoventral carina; frons lustrous except laterally, where it is granulated, upper part of frons with dense and fine or moderate punctures medially, laterally with scattered punctuation, frons often partly rugulose; frons laterally with a carina-like ridge, which is of even height. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 1.0-1.3 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL). Ocelli form an isosceles triangle. Head behind the eyes distinctly convex; width of head measured at the widest part of temples from above about as wide as width of head at the eyes.

Upper part of pronotum laterally with scattered punctures. Mesoscutum on a smooth background with fine and scattered punctuation; notaulus varying from absent to short and weakly impressed. Setae on mesoscutum white. Scuto-scutellar groove smooth or with longitudinal carinae. Scutellum nearly flat, laterally without carina or rarely with a lateral carina basally; scutellum on a smooth background with scattered punctuation. Mesopleuron except speculum on a smooth background with moderate or some coarse punctures; punctuation more or less scattered; speculum smooth or partly with punctuation; subtegular ridge blunt; sternaulus distinct in anterior 0.5 of mesopleuron, indicated behind, with transverse ridges. Epicnemial carina reaching nearly subtegular ridge. Metapleuron on a smooth background with equally distributed, fine and scattered punctures. Juxtacoxal carina present, but often weak, sometimes absent.

Propodeum of moderate length, with all carinae distinct; rarely lateromedian longitudinal carina weak between transverse carinae; posterior transverse carina sometimes more robust than other carinae; area superomedia hexagonal or pentagonal, 1.0-1.3 times as long as wide; lateral division of anterior transverse carina joining area superomedia anterior of its middle; dorsal part of propodeum with a smooth background and with scattered and fine punctuation; area superomedia entirely or mainly and sometimes area dentipara partly smooth. Spiracle large and distinctly oval.

Hind femur 3.2-3.8 times as long as wide. Hind tibia rather short and strongly widened distally, with distinct spines on outer side, distally with a smooth plate (seen from distally).

Fore wing with sides of areolet nearly parallel or weakly convergent upwards, rarely moderately convex; 2m-cu joining areolet before or in its middle; 1cu-a interstitial or more rarely postfurcal. Hind wing with nervellus inclivous; hind abscissa of CU distinct.

First segment of metasoma without carinae, except for ventro-lateral carina apically. Postpetiole without granulation and with only few fine punctures laterally. Second and following metasomal tergites densely setaceous and with very fine punctures, background smooth. Ovipositor sheath 0.6-0.7 times as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor with a distinct nodus, its tip 5.7-6.7 times as long as wide and with fine teeth ventrally.

Coloration: fulvous. Black are most of antenna, frons except wide orbit, in most cases vertex, usually temple behind, in most cases occiput, tip of mandible, rarely seventh

tergite of metasoma and ovipositor sheath. Scape ventrally whitish to fulvous or brownish; proximal antennal segments sometimes brownish to fulvous ventrally. White are antenna medially except ventrally, face entirely or only laterally, clypeus entirely or only laterally, often palpi, malar space, usually mandible basally, temple except hind part or rarely entirely, wide frontal orbit, rarely vertex, sometimes fore coxa, sometimes fore trochanter and fore trochantellus and usually subtegular ridge. Mesoscutum sometimes partly brown or rarely blackish laterally. Scutellum usually yellowish, in most cases at least laterally and posteriorly. Sometimes mesosoma laterally whitish.

Body length: 6.2-9.4 mm.

**Description** (♂) (Fig. 61): similar to the female, except for the usual gender differences. Antenna not widened behind the middle, with 30-35 segments, tyloids on antennal segments 12/13/14-18/19; third segment (without annellus) of antenna 1.9-2.0 times as long as wide and 1.1-1.3 times as long as fourth segment. Face more evenly punctured than in the female. Malar space 0.5 times as long as basal width of mandible. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 0.8-0.9 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL); ocelli in larger specimens rather big.

Mesoscutum on a smooth background with fine or very fine and scattered punctation; notaulus short and distinct. Mesopleuron except speculum on a smooth background entirely or partly with fine, moderate or some coarse punctures; punctation more or less scattered.

Propodeum with area dentipara sometimes distinctly rugose; area superomedia hexagonal or pentagonal, 1.0-1.2 times as long as wide.

Hind femur 3.7-4.3 times as long as wide. Hind tibia varying from rather short and strongly widened distally to rather long and only weakly widened distally, with distinct spines on outer side, distally with a smooth plate (seen from distally) which is often narrow.

Coloration: fulvous. Black or blackish are most of antenna, sometimes temple posteriorly, frons except wide orbit, vertex entirely or except laterally, occiput, tip of mandible, sometimes lateral lobe of mesoscutum mainly, rarely mesoscutum anteriorly, rarely narrow margins of mesoscutum, rarely scuto-scutellar groove, rarely mesopleuron dorsally, rarely mesosternum partly, rarely metathorax partly, rarely propodeum anteriorly, rarely first segment of metasoma except posteriorly, rarely mid tarsus, often hind tarsus. White or whitish are scape ventrally, face, clypeus, palpi, malar space, mandible except distally, temple except sometimes hind part, wide frontal orbit, sometimes vertex laterally, pronotum partly, usually tegula partly, often scutellum partly or entirely, usually subtegular ridge, often mesopleuron partly or entirely, often mesosternum, often metapleuron, often propodeum partly, sometimes first segment of metasoma anteriorly, fore and mid coxae, sometimes hind coxa ventrally, fore and mid trochanters entirely or partly, fore and mid trochantelli, sometimes fore and mid femora partly. Brown or brownish can be flagellum proximally, pronotum partly, median and lateral lobe of mesoscutum, mesopleuron partly dorsally and ventrally, hind coxa partly dorsally, hind trochanter partly, hind tibia, tarsi, propodeum partly anteriorly, postpetiole except posteriorly, second and third tergites of metasoma anteriorly.

Body length: 6.3-8.6 mm.

Two males, which are only tentatively identified and thus excluded from the type series, differ from the other specimens by the metasoma with black posterior tergites which have white posterior margins. The white coloration is wider medially than laterally. The



specimen from Kenya has mesoscutum mainly black (white are lateral lobe anteriorly, longitudinal stripe between lateral and median lobe and a patch on mesoscutum medially). In addition, the following parts are black: mesopleuron dorsally and partly ventrally, most of mesosternum.

**E t y m o l o g y :** The epithet *glabrotibialis* is a Latin adjective and means “with smooth tibia” and refers to the smooth plate on posterior face on the outer side of the hind tibia.

***Platymystax leucocephalus* (TOSQUINET, 1896)**

*Phygadeuon leucocephalus* TOSQUINET, 1896 – holotype (♀; ZMHB) could not be studied. Interpretation according to the description.

*P. leucocephalus* (TOSQUINET) is morphologically most similar to *P. chingolaensis* nov.sp., but differs by its black coloration on head and posterior metasomal tergites. The antennal segments are more weakly flattened ventrally.

**D e s c r i p t i o n** (♀) (Figs 62-67): antenna weakly widened behind the middle and flattened below, weakly or moderately pointed apically, with 32-34 segments, third segment (without annellus) 1.8-2.0 times as long as wide and 0.9-1.0 times as long as fourth segment. Face with a smooth background, but laterally granulated; central convexity sometimes smooth centrally, laterally with fine punctures, face lateral of central convexity with punctation fine or moderate and dense, sometimes with rugosity, and face laterally with moderate and somewhat scattered punctures. Clypeus lustrous, in its upper half with moderate and scattered punctures; lower margin of clypeus straight and medially very weakly but widely convex; clypeus medially above lower margin with a slight depression. Mandible long and slender, with upper tooth much longer than lower tooth; mandible medially with a furrow with long setae, proximally with dense punctures and with densely placed setae. Malar space 0.5-0.6 times as long as basal width of mandible. Temple lustrous with scattered, moderate and fine punctures. Frons without a horn; upper part of frons with coarse or moderate rugosity and some punctures medially, laterally granulated and with scattered fine punctation; ventral part of frons laterally with a carina-like ridge, which is of even height. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 1.8-2.0 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL). Ocelli form an isosceles triangle. Head behind the eyes weakly narrowed.

Upper part of pronotum laterally with scattered punctures. Mesoscutum on a smooth background with fine and scattered punctation; notaulus distinct and long, reaching centre of mesoscutum. Setae on mesoscutum white. Scuto-scutellar groove with longitudinal carinae. Scutellum nearly flat, basally with lateral carina; scutellum on a smooth background with scattered punctation. Mesopleuron except speculum on a smooth background with moderate or fine punctures; punctation scattered medially, denser below; mesopleuron anteriorly with rather coarse transverse striation; speculum mainly smooth, but with dense and very fine punctation dorsally; subtegular ridge blunt; sternaulus distinct and reaching mid coxa, with transverse ridges. Epicnemial carina somewhat widened and reaching nearly subtegular ridge.

Metapleuron on a smooth background with very fine and scattered punctures, ventrally with oblique striation. Juxtacoxal carina present or absent.

Propodeum of moderate length, with all carinae distinct, but lateromedian longitudinal carina between transverse carinae partly or entirely absent; posterior transverse carina

not or somewhat more robust than other carinae; area superomedia pentagonal or hexagonal, 1.8-2.4 times as long as wide; lateral division of anterior transverse carina joining area superomedia anterior of its middle or about in its middle; propodeum anterior of anterior transverse carina with a smooth background and with scattered and very fine punctation; between transverse carinae with distinct longitudinal rugosity, but area superomedia centrally smooth. Spiracle large and distinctly oval.

Hind femur 3.6-3.7 times as long as wide. Hind tibia distally without a smooth plate (seen from distally) and with distinct spines on outer side.

Fore wing with sides of areolet nearly parallel; 2m-cu joining areolet in about its middle; 1cu-a interstitial. Hind wing with nervellus inclivous; hind abscissa of CU distinct.

First segment of metasoma without carinae, except for ventro-lateral carina posteriorly. Postpetiole without granulation and with only few very fine punctures laterally. Second and following metasomal tergites densely setaceous and with very fine punctures, background smooth. Ovipositor sheath 0.8 times as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor with a distinct nodus, its tip 5.9-6.3 times as long as wide and with fine teeth ventrally.

Coloration: fulvous. Black are antenna partly, frons except wide orbit, vertex, temple posteriorly (in one specimen dark brown), occiput, tip of mandible, metasoma from the fourth or fifth segment onwards and ovipositor sheath. White are antenna medially except ventrally, face entirely or mainly, clypeus entirely or mainly, mandible basally, palpi partly, malar space, temple except posteriorly, wide frontal orbit, subtegular ridge and sometimes fore coxa partly. Antenna basally (especially ventrally) brownish or dark brown. Scape ventrally sometimes whitish. Mid and hind tarsi sometimes partly dark brown or blackish.

Body length: 8.0-9.2 mm.

**Description** (♂) (Figs 68-69): similar to the female, except for the usual gender differences. Antenna not widened behind the middle, with 32-35 segments, segments 16/17/18-19/20/21/22 with linear tyloids; third segment (without annellus) of antenna 2.1-2.5 times as long as wide and 1.1-1.2 times as long as fourth segment.

Clypeus lustrous, in its upper half with moderate, fine and often also with coarse and scattered punctures, in the middle of the clypeus with a transverse row of more or less coarse punctures; Malar space 0.5-0.6 times as long as basal width of mandible. Upper part of frons with fine punctures and often with coarse or moderate rugosity medially.

Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 1.3-1.6 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL).

Upper part of pronotum laterally with scattered punctures, sometimes partly smooth. Mesoscutum on a smooth background with fine and scattered or moderately dense punctation. Scutellum usually basally with lateral carina; Mesopleuron on a smooth background with fine scattered punctures, but speculum mainly, area of variable size anterior of speculum and area below of speculum smooth; mesopleuron anteriorly somewhat below midheight often with a rugose area. Epicnemial carina not widened and reaching nearly to subtegular ridge.

Metapleuron on a smooth background with very fine and scattered punctures, ventrally with oblique striation. Juxtacoxal carina present or absent.

Propodeum of moderate length, often with all carinae distinct, but lateromedian longitudinal carina between transverse carinae often partly or entirely absent and anterior

transverse carina sometimes partly absent; posterior transverse carina not or somewhat more robust than other carinae; area superomedia hexagonal, 1.2-2.1 times as long as wide, rarely confluent with area basalis; propodeum anterior of anterior transverse carina with a smooth background and with scattered and very fine punctation; between transverse carinae with distinct rugosity, but area superomedia sometimes centrally smooth. Spiracle large or moderately large and oval.

Hind femur 4.2-4.9 times as long as wide.

Fore wing with 2m-cu joining areolet in about its middle or somewhat anterior its middle.

First segment of metasoma without carinae, except for ventro-lateral carina apically, sometimes ventro-lateral carina present on most of the first segment, except its base.

Coloration: fulvous. Most of antenna blackish or brownish. Black are frons except wide orbit, vertex, occiput, sometimes temple posteriorly, tip of mandible, metasoma from the fifth, sixth or seventh segment onwards. White are scape ventrally, face, clypeus, mandible basally, palpi, malar space, temple sometimes except posteriorly, wide frontal orbit, pronotum anteriorly, subtegular ridge, sometimes scutellum posteriorly, often postscutellum, sometimes mesopleuron, mesosternum, sometimes metapleuron, sometimes propodeum posterior of posterior transverse carina, fore and mid coxae entirely or partly, hind coxa ventrally, fore and mid trochanters entirely or partly, sometimes hind trochanter partly, fore and mid trochantelli, sometimes hind trochantellus, often fore and mid femora partly and rarely postpetiole posteriorly. Mid tarsus except proximally and hind tarsus dark brown or blackish.

Body length: 6.5-8.9 mm.

**Material examined:** KENYA: Nairobi, 23.6.1979, leg. A. Delobel (1♀; MSchw); same data, except 4.1981 (4♂♂; MSchw), 15.6.1981 (1♀, 1♂; MSchw), 16.6.1981 (1♂; MSchw). TANZANIA: Prov. Arusha, 45 km E of Arusha, 930 m, 3°23'22"S, 37°00'01"E, 2-20.4.2018, leg. J. Halada (1♀, 1♂; OLML).

### ***Platymystax melanocephalus* nov.sp.**

**Type material:** Holotype (♀): "Zambia NW[,] 50 km W Chingola 1-2.1.2003[,] ET[,] Jiri Halada leg.", "Holotypus", "Holotypus *Platymystax* ♀ *melanocephalus* SCHWARZ des. Mart. Schwarz '25", "OLML-0001-0616" (OLML).

Paratype (1♂): CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: 45 km SSW Bamingui, 7°15'N, 20°03'E, 14.5.2009, leg. J. Halada (1♂; OLML).

**Additional material (tentatively identified):** MALAWI: Nyika Plateau, 10°35'S, 33°48'E, 26.2-2.3.2001, leg. F. Koch (1♂; ZMHB).

*Platymystax melanocephalus* nov.sp. is a small and slender species with a black head and black first metasomal segment. In the male the mesosoma is black too. The face has no conical projection.

**Description** (♀) (Figs 70-74): antenna comparatively slender, weakly widened behind the middle and flattened below, weakly pointed apically, with 28 segments, third segment (without annellus) 4.1 times as long as wide and 1.1 times as long as fourth segment.

Face medially distinctly convex, but not conical, on a smooth background with fine and moderately dense punctation; face lateral of median convexity rather densely punctate and with rugosity; face laterally granulate and with some fine punctures.

Clypeus lustrous, with very fine and scattered punctation and with some fine punctures dorsally; lower margin of clypeus without tooth and weakly concave, above lower margin not impressed; clypeus laterally weakly bent-up. Mandible long and slender, with lower tooth shorter than upper tooth but distinct; mandible proximally matt. Malar space 1.0 times as long as basal width of mandible. Temple lustrous, with very fine and somewhat scattered punctures and some weak wrinkles. Frons not distinctly impressed, dorsal part granulated and matt, with few fine punctures; lower half of frons finely striated; frons medially without a dorsoventral carina and without a horn; ventral part of frons laterally with a sharp edge, which is of even height. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 1.2 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL). Ocelli form approximately an equilateral triangle. Head behind the eyes very weakly convex and strongly narrowed.

Upper part of pronotum laterally with few fine punctures and partly with weak granulation. Mesoscutum on a smooth background with very fine and scattered punctation, punctures rather indistinct; notaulus distinct and long, reaching centre of mesoscutum, posteriorly also deep. Setae on mesoscutum white. Scuto-scutellar groove with longitudinal carinae. Scutellum weakly convex, without lateral carina; scutellum on a smooth background with scattered and very fine punctation, punctures rather indistinct. Most of mesopleuron including speculum smooth and lustrous, below subtegular ridge with some fine punctures, mesopleuron antero-ventrally punctate and with weak rugosity; subtegular ridge sharp; sternaulus distinct and reaching mid coxa (posteriorly about as deep as anteriorly), with transverse ridges. Epinemial carina not widened and reaching nearly subtegular ridge. Metapleuron on a smooth background with very fine and rather indistinct punctures. Juxtacoxal carina present and robust.

Propodeum somewhat long, with all carinae distinct; posterior transverse carina somewhat more robust than other carinae; area superomedia pentagonal, 2.2 times as long as wide; lateral division of anterior transverse carina joining area superomedia anterior of its middle; propodeum anterior of anterior transverse carina with a smooth background and with scattered and very fine punctation; between transverse carinae with weak rugosity and partly smooth. Spiracle small and circular.

Hind femur 5.3 times as long as wide. Hind tibia slender, distally without a smooth plate (seen from distally) and with only few indistinct spines on outer side.

Fore wing with sides of areolet weakly convergent above; 2m-cu joining areolet about in its middle; 1cu-a interstitial. Hind wing with nervellus inclivous; hind abscissa of CU weak.

First segment of metasoma with dorso-lateral carina indicated and with ventro-lateral carina present, except anteriorly. Postpetiole without granulation and with only few indistinct punctures laterally. Second and following metasomal tergites densely setaceous and with very fine and indistinct punctures, background smooth. Ovipositor sheath 0.8 times as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor with a distinct nodus, its tip ca. 5.6 times as long as wide and with fine teeth ventrally.

Coloration: fulvous. Antenna mainly blackish with proximal segments fulvous ventrally; antenna white medially except ventrally. Head black with mandible except tip and palpi fulvous. Metanotum, metasternum and most of propodeum blackish. First segment of metasoma black; second tergite widely anteriorly, third tergite narrowly anteriorly and tergites 6 and 7 and ovipositor sheath blackish, other parts brownish; metasomal tergites

with light posterior margins. Mid tarsus dark brownish. Hind leg with trochanter partly, trochantellus partly, femur dorsally, tibia dorsally proximally and distally, and tarsus dark brownish.

Body length: 5.1 mm.

**Description** (♂) (Fig. 75): similar to the female, except for the usual gender differences. Antenna with third segment (without annellus) 4.1 times as long as wide and 1.0 times as long as fourth segment. Clypeus lustrous, with very fine and scattered punctation dorsally; lower margin of clypeus without tooth and weakly convex medially, above lower margin impressed medially; clypeus dorso-medially bulging, laterally weakly bent-up. Malar space 0.7 times as long as basal width of mandible. Temple lustrous, with very fine and scattered punctures, without wrinkles. Frons with lower half only partly weakly striated. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 1.3 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL). Head behind the eyes very weakly convex and strongly narrowed.

Upper part of pronotum laterally smooth and with few indistinct punctures. Scuto-scutellar groove without longitudinal carinae. Most of mesopleuron including speculum smooth and lustrous, few indistinct punctures, ventrally with weak granulation.

Propodeum with area superomedia pentagonal, 1.7 times as long as wide; entire dorsal part of propodeum with a smooth background and only with a few hardly recognizable punctures anteriorly.

Hind femur 5.5 times as long as wide.

Coloration: black. Fulvous are antenna basally, mandible partly, tegula, epicnemium dorsally and most of legs. Metasoma with postpetiole posteriorly and metasoma from second tergite onwards brownish. Scape with patch dorsally and flagellum from fourth segment onwards dark brown to blackish. Whitish are mandible proximally, palpi, fore coxa mainly, mid and hind coxae ventrally, trochanters partly and trochantelli partly. Hind tarsus brown.

Body length: 3.9 mm.

The specimen from Malawi differs mainly in its propodeum sloping gradually from anteriorly to posteriorly, weaker carinae and in its area basalis and superomedia confluent and is thus only tentatively identified and excluded from the type series.

**Etymology**: The epithet *melanocephalus* is a Latin adjective and means "black-headed" and refers to the mainly black head.

### ***Platymystax nasutus* nov.sp.**

**Type material**: Holotype (♀): "Ethiopie Jimma vangtent 19/26-10'69 leg: R.H. Cobben", "Holotypus", "Holotypus *Platymystax* ♀ *nasutus* SCHWARZ des. Mart. Schwarz '25", "*Platymystax*" (RMNH).

Paratypes (2♀, 6♂): ETHIOPIA: Jimma, 10.1969, leg. R.H. Cobben (1♂; RMNH); same data, except 7-15.10.1969 (1♂; RMNH), 26.10-1.11.1969 (1♂; RMNH). KENYA: 15 km S Malindi, 3°18'S, 40°00'E, 24.4.2006, leg. E. Jendek (1♂; OLML); Taita Hills, Chawyia [= Chawia] Forest, 3°23'S, 38°21'E, 1700 m, 29.4.2006, leg. E. Jendek (1♂; OLML). SOUTH AFRICA: Transvaal, Wolkberg, 24°02'S, 30°00'E, 15-20.11.1997, leg. F. Koch (1♀; ZMHB); Mpumalanga, Ohrigstad Dam Nat. Res., Gate, 24°56'S, 30°38'E, 24-27.2.2012, leg. F. Koch (1♀; ZMHB); Cape Province, Somerset East, 9.1930, leg. E.R. Turner (1♂; NHMUK).

*P. nasutus* nov.sp. is a slender species (compared to other Afrotropical species of *Platymystax*) with a black head and black posterior metasomal tergites. The species can easily be recognized by its face with a median conical protrusion. However, the protrusion is less conspicuous in small males.

**Description** (♀) (Figs 76-83): antenna comparatively slender, weakly widened behind the middle and flattened below, moderately pointed apically, with 26-28 segments, third segment (without annellus) 3.6-4.0 times as long as wide and 0.9-1.0 times as long as fourth segment. Face medially with a distinct conical protrusion; background smooth except laterally, sometimes partly with weak granulation; densely punctured but punctation laterally sparse, punctures fine, sometimes partly with rugosity. Clypeus comparatively narrow, lustrous, with moderate or fine and scattered punctures, most punctures dorsally; lower margin of clypeus without tooth, medially nearly straight or weakly convex, above lower margin medially weakly impressed; clypeus laterally like a weakly bent-up lobe with lower margin protruding ventrally beyond adjacent part of clypeus. Mandible long and slender, with lower tooth shorter than upper tooth but distinct; mandible with moderate and fine punctures and basally also with rugosity medially, most punctures basally and in the longitudinal median furrow, with long setae. Malar space 0.8-0.9 times as long as basal width of mandible. Temple lustrous with very fine and somewhat scattered punctures. Frons not distinctly impressed, lustrous except laterally, in dorsal half with fine or very fine punctation, in one specimen with some rugosity; frons medially without a dorsoventral carina and without a horn; ventral part of frons laterally with a weak carina-like ridge, which is of even height; dorsal part of frons laterally distinctly granulated and without distinct punctation. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 0.8-1.0 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL). Ocelli form an isosceles triangle. Head behind the eyes nearly straight and strongly narrowed.

Upper part of pronotum laterally with punctures moderately dense. Mesoscutum on a smooth background with fine or very fine and somewhat scattered punctation; notaulus distinct and long, reaching centre of mesoscutum, but posteriorly only moderately deep. Setae on mesoscutum white. Scuto-scutellar groove with or without longitudinal carinae. Scutellum weakly convex, with lateral carina at least to midlength; scutellum on a smooth background with scattered or moderate dense punctation. Mesopleuron except speculum on a smooth background with moderate or fine and mainly dense punctation, partly with rugosity; speculum anteriorly smooth and posteriorly with very fine punctation; subtegular ridge sharp; sternaulus distinct and reaching mid coxa, but posteriorly weak, with transverse ridges. Epicnemial carina not widened and reaching nearly subtegular ridge. Metapleuron on a smooth background with fine and scattered punctures, postero-ventrally with some striation. Juxtacoxal carina present.

Propodeum of moderate length with all carinae distinct, but longitudinal carinae between transverse carinae sometimes weak or partly absent; posterior transverse carina somewhat more robust than other carinae; area superomedia hexagonal or pentagonal, 1.1-1.2 times as long as wide; lateral division of anterior transverse carina joining area superomedia distinctly anterior of its middle; propodeum anterior of anterior transverse carina with a smooth background and with scattered and very fine punctation; between transverse carinae with distinct rugosity, sometimes also with distinct punctures, but area superomedia partly smooth. Spiracle nearly circular.

Hind femur 5.0-5.4 times as long as wide. Hind tibia slender, distally without a smooth plate (seen from distally) and with rather indistinct spines on outer side.

Fore wing with sides of areolet weakly convergent above; 2m-cu joining areolet in or somewhat in front of its middle; 1cu-a interstitial or weakly antefurcal. Hind wing with nervellus inclivous; hind abscissa of CU distinct.

First segment of metasoma with dorso-lateral carina weakly present anterior of spiracle (but absent at the base of first segment) and with ventro-lateral carina apically. Postpetiole without granulation, sometimes with very fine punctures laterally and with weak longitudinal furrows anteriorly or also laterally. Second and following metasomal tergites densely setaceous and with very fine punctures, background smooth. Ovipositor sheath 0.7-0.8 times as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor with a distinct nodus, its tip 3.8-5.4 times as long as wide and with fine teeth ventrally.

Coloration: fulvous. Head black; face with conical protrusion sometimes fulvous; clypeus brown, white laterally; mandible whitish and partly fulvous with black tip; palpi white. Scape brown or fulvous with white ventrally or most of distal part; pedicel white dorsally or most of the pedicel, other part brown; flagellum fulvous or brown basally, sometimes darker dorsally than ventrally; most of the flagellum blackish, but medially white except ventrally. Mesoscutum can be narrowly black laterally. Fore coxa can be mainly whitish. First and second tergites of metasoma can be dark brown posteriorly; tergites from the fifth onwards black with white posterior margins (except fifth tergite). Ovipositor sheath black.

Body length: 5.0-8.0 mm.

**Description** (♂) (Figs 84-85): similar to the female, except for the usual gender differences. Antenna not widened behind the middle, with 29-31 segments, segments 13/14/15-17/18 with linear tyloids, which are shorter than the segments; third segment (without annellus) of antenna 2.8-3.5 times as long as wide and 1.2-1.3 times as long as fourth segment. Face medially with a distinct conical protrusion, which is in smaller specimens less conspicuous. Clypeus lustrous, with moderate or fine and scattered or dense punctures, most punctures dorsally. Malar space 0.7-0.8 times as long as basal width of mandible. Frons in dorsal half with fine, moderate or very fine punctation, sometimes with some rugosity; dorsal part of frons laterally distinctly granulated and without distinct punctation or with fine punctures. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 0.8-0.9 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL). Head behind the eyes weakly rounded and somewhat less strongly narrowed than in the female.

Most of mesopleuron on a smooth background with moderate or fine punctation, punctation mainly dense or more rarely mainly scattered, ventrally often with rugosity; speculum anteriorly or mainly smooth and posteriorly with very fine punctation; mesopleuron anteriorly and ventrally of speculum with smooth areas of variable sizes.

Propodeum of moderate length, with all carinae distinct; posterior transverse carina somewhat more robust than other carinae; area superomedia hexagonal, 0.8-1.2 times as long as wide; propodeum anterior of anterior transverse carina with a smooth background and with scattered and very fine punctation, rarely with some weak rugosity; between transverse carinae with distinct rugosity, sometimes also with distinct punctures, area superomedia can be partly smooth. Spiracle nearly circular or short oval.

Hind femur 5.3-5.9 times as long as wide.

First segment of metasoma with dorso-lateral carina present anterior of spiracle (but absent at the base of first segment) and with ventro-lateral carina apically, sometimes latero-median carina present.



Coloration: fulvous. White are scape mainly or entirely, pedicel mainly (partly brown), face, clypeus, mandible except distally, palpi, sometimes malar space, usually collar, rarely tegula, sometimes subtegular ridge, rarely mesopleuron ventrally, fore coxa partly or entirely, rarely mid coxa partly, usually fore trochanter partly or entirely, rarely mid trochanter partly, usually fore trochantellus partly, rarely mid trochantellus partly, metasomal tergites posteriorly and usually medially from fifth or sixth tergites onwards, paramere posteriorly or dorso-posteriorly. Black or blackish are antenna mainly, head extensively, sometimes mesoscutum with narrow anterior margin and often with narrow lateral margin, often posterior of wing base, often metanotum partly, rarely postpetiole posteriorly (can be also brownish), sometimes second tergite of metasoma posteriorly (can be also brownish), rarely fourth tergite widely posteriorly, metasoma from fifth tergite onwards. Hind tarsus often brownish, dark brown or blackish.

Body length: 6.9-8.2 mm.

E t y m o l o g y : The epithet *nasutus* is a Latin adjective and means “with a nose” and refers to the conical projection on the face.

***Platymystax rhinoceroticus* nov.sp.**

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype (♂): "Zambia – C[.] 45 km SE Kitwe 12.-15.I.2003 J. Halada leg.", "Holotypus", "Holotypus *Platymystax* ♂ *rhinoceroticus* SCHWARZ des. Mart. Schwarz '25", "OLML-0001-0615" (OLML).

Paratypes (1♀, 1♂): ZIMBABWE: Harare, 1.1982, Wathsam (1♀; NHMUK). SOUTH AFRICA: KwaZulu-Natal, Itala Game Reserve, Pongola River, 27°30'S, 31°20'E, 16.11.1999, leg. F. Koch (1♂; ZMHB).

*P. rhinoceroticus* nov.sp. is the only known Afrotropical species of *Platymystax* with a horn on the frons and is therefore easily recognizable. The frons is deeply impressed. Ventral part of frons laterally with a carina-like ridge, which is highest medially and slopes down at an angle dorsally (seen in lateral view). In other characters it is most similar to *P. unidentatus* nov.sp.

D e s c r i p t i o n (♀) (Figs 86-87): antenna distinctly widened behind the middle and flattened below, moderately pointed apically, with 33 segments, third segment (without annellus) 1.9 times as long as wide and 1.0 times as long as fourth segment. Face with a smooth background; central convexity with moderate punctures, punctation laterally and on face close to central convexity dense; face laterally with punctation coarse and somewhat scattered. Clypeus lustrous, in its upper half with coarse and some moderate and scattered punctures; lower half and laterally smooth and partly with few very small punctures; lower margin of clypeus with a distinct and flattened, blunt tooth medially, weakly concave lateral of tooth. Mandible long and slender, with lower tooth rudimentary and only weakly indicated; mandible medially with a furrow with long setae, basally with dense punctures and with dense setae. Malar space 0.8 times as long as basal width of mandible. Temple lustrous with scattered, moderate and coarse punctures. Frons except orbit deeply impressed, lustrous and partly with rather distinct rugosity and some punctures, medially with a distinct and compressed and blunt horn; ventral part of frons laterally with a carina-like ridge, which is highest medially and slopes down at an angle dorsally, dorsal part of frons laterally weakly granulated and with scattered moderate punctation. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 1.2 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL). Ocelli form approximately an equilateral triangle. Head behind the eyes distinctly convex and hardly narrowed.



Upper part of pronotum laterally with scattered punctures. Mesoscutum on a smooth background with fine and somewhat scattered punctation; notaulus distinct and long, reaching centre of mesoscutum. Setae on mesoscutum dark brownish. Scuto-scutellar groove with longitudinal carinae. Scutellum weakly convex, without lateral carina; scutellum on a smooth background with scattered punctation. Mesopleuron except speculum on a smooth background with moderate and scattered punctures; speculum smooth; subtegular ridge blunt; sternaulus distinct and reaching mid coxa, with transverse ridges. Epicnemial carina not widened and reaching nearly to subtegular ridge.

Metapleuron on a smooth background with fine and scattered punctures, postero-ventrally with some striation. Juxtacoxal carina present.

Propodeum of moderate length, with all carinae distinct; posterior transverse carina somewhat more robust than other carinae; area superomedia hexagonal, 1.0 times as long as wide; lateral division of anterior transverse carina joining area superomedia anterior of its middle or about in its middle; propodeum anterior of anterior transverse carina with a smooth background and with scattered and very fine punctation; between transverse carinae with distinct rugosity, but area superomedia mainly smooth. Spiracle large and distinctly oval.

Hind femur 3.6 times as long as wide. Hind tibia distally without a smooth plate (seen from distally) and with distinct spines on outer side.

Fore wing with sides of areolet weakly convergent above; 2m-cu joining areolet somewhat behind its middle; 1cu-a interstitial. Hind wing with nervellus inclivous; hind abscissa of CU distinct.

First segment of metasoma without carinae, except for ventro-lateral carina apically. Postpetiole without granulation and with only few very fine punctures laterally and anteriorly. Second and following metasomal tergites densely setaceous and with very fine punctures, background smooth. Ovipositor sheath ca. 1.0 times as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor with a distinct nodus, its tip ca. 7.0 times as long as wide and with fine teeth ventrally.

Coloration: fulvous. Black or blackish are most of antenna (scape ventrally orangish), frons except wide orbit, vertex and tip of mandible. White or whitish are antenna medially except ventrally, face, most of clypeus, mandible basally, palpi, malar space, temple, wide frontal orbit, orbit on vertex (narrowly interrupted), subtegular ridge, fore and mid coxae partly, fore and mid trochanters partly, propodeum partly, first segment of metasoma anteriorly. Mesosoma laterally light fulvous and partly nearly whitish.

Body length: 11.4 mm.

**Description** (♂) (Figs 88-96): similar to the female, except for the usual gender differences. Antenna not widened behind the middle, with 34-36 segments, segments 16/18-21 with linear tyloids, which are shorter than the segments; third segment (without annellus) of antenna 1.9-2.0 times as long as wide and 1.1 times as long as fourth segment. Face with a smooth background; central convexity with moderate punctures or medially smooth, punctation laterally and on face close to central convexity dense; face laterally with punctation coarse and somewhat scattered. Clypeus lustrous, in its upper half with coarse and some moderate and scattered punctures; lower half and laterally smooth and partly with few very small punctures; lower margin of clypeus with a distinct, non-flattened and pointed tooth medially, weakly concave lateral of tooth. Mandible long and slender, with lower tooth rudimentary and only weakly indicated; mandible medially with a furrow with long setae, basally with dense punctures and with

dense setae, otherwise outer side of mandible smooth and without setae. Malar space 0.6-0.7 times as long as basal width of mandible. Temple lustrous with more or less scattered moderate punctures. Frons except orbit deeply impressed, lustrous and partly with rather distinct rugosity and some punctures, medially with a distinct and compressed and blunt horn; ventral part of frons laterally with a carina-like ridge, which is highest medially and slopes down at an angle dorsally, dorsal part of frons laterally weakly granulated and with scattered moderate punctation.

Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 1.7-2.0 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL). Head behind the eyes distinctly convex and hardly narrowed.

Upper part of pronotum laterally with scattered punctures. Mesoscutum on a smooth background with fine and somewhat scattered punctation; notaulus distinct and long, reaching centre of mesoscutum. Scuto-scutellar groove with longitudinal carinae. Scutellum weakly convex, without lateral carina; scutellum on a smooth background with scattered punctation. Mesopleuron except speculum on a smooth background with moderate and scattered punctures; speculum smooth; subtegular ridge blunt; sternalus distinct and reaching mid coxa, with transverse ridges. Epicnemial carina not widened and reaching nearly subtegular ridge. Metapleuron on a smooth background with fine and scattered punctures, postero-ventrally with some striation. Juxtacoxal carina present.

Propodeum of moderate length, with all carinae distinct, but in the paratype lateromedian longitudinal carina between transverse carinae weak; posterior transverse carina not more robust than other carinae; area superomedia hexagonal, 1.0-1.8 times as long as wide; propodeum anterior of anterior transverse carina with a smooth background and with scattered and very fine punctation; between transverse carinae with distinct rugosity, but area superomedia mainly smooth. Spiracle large and distinctly oval.

Hind femur 4.2 times as long as wide. Hind tibia distally without a smooth plate (seen from distally) and with distinct spines on outer side.

Fore wing with sides of areolet weakly convergent above or nearly parallel; 2m-cu joining areolet somewhat behind its middle or in its middle; 1cu-a interstitial. Hind wing with nervellus inclivous; hind abscissa of CU distinct.

First segment of metasoma without carinae, except for ventro-lateral carina apically. Postpetiole without granulation and with only few very fine punctures mainly laterally. Second and following metasomal tergites densely setaceous and with very fine punctures, background smooth.

Coloration: fulvous. Black or blackish are most of antenna, frons except wide orbit (holotype), vertex (holotype), tip of mandible. Hind tarsus brownish to blackish. Holotype with antenna ventrally partly brownish. Paratype with frons at the ocelli and part of vertex brown. In the holotype are white or whitish scape ventrally, antenna medially except ventrally, face, clypeus, mandible basally, palpi, malar space, temple, wide frontal orbit, orbit on vertex (narrowly interrupted), subtegular ridge, fore and mid coxae partly, fore and mid trochanters partly, first segment of metasoma anteriorly and posteriorly. Paratype with head mainly yellowish-whitish, also scape and part of pedicel yellowish-whitish; palpi white. Mesosoma laterally, in paratype also mesosoma ventrally and legs proximally light fulvous and partly nearly whitish.

Body length: 10.0-11.5 mm.

**Etymology:** The epithet *rhinoceroticus* is a Latin adjective and means "rhinoceros-like" and refers to the horn on the frons.

***Platymystax sulcatus* nov.sp.**

**Type material:** Holotype (♀): "RSA-Eastern Cape pr.[.] 80 km E Umtata, 35 m S31°36' E29°28' J. Halada lg., 13.1.2010", "Holotypus", "Holotypus *Platymystax* ♀ *sulcatus* SCHWARZ des. Mart. Schwarz '25", "OLML-0001-0614" (OLML).

Paratypes (2♀♀, 2♂♂): ETHIOPIA: Jimma, 7-15.10.1969, leg. R.H. Cobben (1♂; RMNH). SOUTH AFRICA: Port St. John, Pondoland, 9.1923, leg. E.R. Turner (1♀; NHMUK); same data, except 10.1923 (1♀; NHMUK); Transvaal, Wolkberg, 24°02'S, 30°00'E, 6-18.3.2001, leg. F. Koch (1♂; ZMHB).

**Additional material (tentatively identified):** KENYA: Nairobi, 20.9.1981, leg. A. Delobel (1♀; MSchw). MALAWI: Nyika Plateau, 10°35'S, 33°48'E, 26.2-2.3.2001, leg. F. Koch (1♂; ZMHB).

This species is very similar to *P. glabrotibialis* nov.sp., but has no plate on posterior face of hind tibia. Both species are mainly fulvous with black and white coloured head, short third segment of antenna, short or virtually absent notaulus and stout hind femur and stout hind tibia.

Two specimens, which are tentatively identified, differ from the holotype and paratypes in having metasoma posteriorly from fifth tergite onwards black with tergites 6 and 7 white posterior-dorsally. The white coloration on the head is reduced, but mesoscutum is fulvous and without black coloration. Some specimens of the type series have mesoscutum partly or entirely dark. The tentatively identified specimens may belong to a different species.

**Description** (♀) (Figs 97-101): antenna distinctly widened behind the middle and flattened below, strongly pointed apically, with 33-36 segments, third segment (without annellus) 1.8-2.0 times as long as wide and 0.8-0.9 times as long as fourth segment. Face with a smooth background, central convexity with fine punctures, lateral of central convexity punctures coarse or moderate, and face laterally with moderate and scattered punctures. Clypeus in its upper half with coarse and moderate punctures; lower margin of clypeus straight and medially weakly but widely convex; clypeus medially above lower margin with a slight depression. Mandible long and slender, with upper tooth somewhat longer than lower tooth; mandible medially with a furrow with long setae, otherwise smooth and without setae, except basally. Malar space 0.6-0.7 times as long as basal width of mandible. Temple lustrous with scattered fine punctures. Frons without a horn; lower part of frons weakly granulated, upper part of frons with dense and fine punctures medially, laterally with weak granulation and scattered punctation; frons laterally with a carina-like ridge, which is of even height. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 1.0-1.1 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL). Ocelli form an isosceles triangle. Head behind the eyes weakly narrowed and convex.

Upper part of pronotum laterally with scattered punctures or with a smooth area. Mesoscutum on a smooth background with fine and scattered punctation, punctation sometimes partly dense; notaulus virtually absent or only distinct anteriorly on the sloping part. Setae on mesoscutum white. Scuto-scutellar groove with longitudinal carinae. Scutellum nearly flat, laterally without carina; scutellum on a smooth background with scattered punctation. Mesopleuron except speculum on a smooth background with rather coarse or moderate punctures; punctation scattered medially, anteriorly and posteriorly, and can be denser above and below; speculum smooth or with some punctures; subtegular ridge blunt; sternaulus distinct in anterior 0.4 of mesopleuron, with transverse ridges. Epicnemial carina reaching nearly subtegular ridge. Metapleuron on a smooth background with equally distributed, fine and scattered punctures or largely smooth. Juxtacoxal carina distinct.

Propodeum of moderate length, with all carinae distinct, but dorsomedian longitudinal carina sometimes weak between transverse carinae; posterior transverse carina somewhat more robust than other carinae; area superomedia hexagonal or pentagonal, 1.0-1.3 times as long as wide; lateral division of anterior transverse carina joining area superomedia about in its middle or more rarely anterior of its middle; dorsal part of propodeum with a smooth background and with scattered and fine or very fine punctation. Spiracle large and distinctly oval.

Hind femur 4.0-4.2 times as long as wide. Hind tibia with distinct spines on outer side, distally without a smooth plate (seen from distally).

Fore wing with sides of areolet nearly parallel or weakly converging above; 2m-cu joining areolet behind its middle or in about its middle; 1cu-a interstitial. Hind wing with nervellus inclivous; hind abscissa of CU distinct.

First segment of metasoma without carinae, except for ventro-lateral carina apically. Postpetiole without granulation and with only few fine punctures laterally. Second and following metasomal tergites densely setaceous and with very fine punctures, background smooth. Ovipositor sheath 0.6-0.7 times as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor with a distinct nodus, its tip 4.9-5.7 times as long as wide and with fine teeth ventrally.

Coloration: fulvous. Black are sometimes most of antenna (basally partly dark brown or fulvous or most of antenna brown), frons except wide orbit (lower part can be fulvous), vertex entirely or partly, occiput entirely or partly, in the holotype most of temple, tip of mandible and sometimes ovipositor sheath. White are antenna medially except ventrally, inner orbit (wide on frons), sometimes face partly, sometimes clypeus partly, malar space, spot on outer orbit dorsally or temple mainly and subtegular ridge (can be also yellowish). Face dark brown except laterally in the holotype, and paratypes with lateral lobe of mesoscutum mainly dark brown and in one specimen also median lobe partly.

Body length: 6.0-9.5 mm.

**Description** (♂) (Fig. 102): similar to the female, except for the usual gender differences. Antenna not widened behind the middle, with 35-39 segments, tyloids on antennal segments 15/16-20/24; third segment (without annellus) of antenna 2.3 times as long as wide and 1.1 times as long as fourth segment. Clypeus with moderate and scattered punctures. Malar space 0.6-0.7 times as long as basal width of mandible. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 1.0-1.2 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL).

Mesoscutum with notaulus short and weak, reaching about height to anterior margin of tegula. Scutellum laterally without or with a short carina; Mesopleuron on a smooth background with fine and scattered punctures, but speculum and some other parts of mesopleuron smooth. Juxtacoxal carina distinct or absent.

Propodeum with area superomedia hexagonal, 1.0-1.3 times as long as wide; area basalis and area superomedia can be confluent.

Hind femur 4.8-4.9 times as long as wide. Hind tibia with spines on outer side less distinct than in the female.

Fore wing with sides of areolet nearly parallel or weakly converging above; 2m-cu joining areolet behind its middle or in about its middle; 1cu-a interstitial. Hind wing with nervellus inclivous; hind abscissa of CU distinct.

First segment of metasoma with ventro-lateral carina mainly present, but weak; dorso-lateral carina present anteriorly to spiracle.

Coloration: fulvous. Black are flagellum except white ring, in one specimen frons except wide orbit, vertex entirely, occiput partly, tip of mandible and in one specimen mesoscutum (small central spot fulvous). White are antennal ring and subtegular ridge and in the specimen from Ethiopia: scape except dorsally, pedicel ventrally, face, clypeus, mandible except distally, temple, wide frontal orbit, fore and mid coxae, fore and mid trochanters partly. In the same specimen pronotum, mesosoma laterally and mesosternum yellowish-white. In the specimen from South Africa scape and pedicel fulvous, face, clypeus, mandible except distally, temple partly, frontal orbit, fore and mid coxae partly and mesosternum whitish without strong contrast to the fulvous coloration.

Body length: 9.5-10.5 mm.

**E t y m o l o g y :** The epithet *sulcatus* is a Latin adjective and means "weakly furrowed" and refers to the weak and short notaulus.

***Platymystax unidentatus* nov.sp.**

**T y p e m a t e r i a l :** Holotype (♀): "Tanzania-Kilombero distr.[.] Namawala 28-III-1990 leg. J.D. Charlwood", "Holotypus", "Holotypus *Platymystax* ♀ *unidentatus* SCHWARZ des. Mart. Schwarz '25" (RMNH).

Paratypes (5♀, 7♂): SIERRA LEONE: Njala, 5.1936, leg. E. Hargreaves (1♀; NHMUK). DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: Musosa, 11.1939, leg. H.-J. Brédo (1♂; RBINS). KENYA: Taita Hills, Chawyia Forest, 3°23'S, 38°21'E, 1700 m, 29.4.2006, leg. E. Jendek (1♂; OLML). TANZANIA: Kilombero distr., Namawala, 29.5.1990, leg. J.D. Charlwood (1♂; RMNH); same data, except 20.6.1990 (1♂; RMNH), 6-12.1990 (1♂; RMNH), 1.4.1991 (1♀; RMNH). ZIMBABWE: Salisbury, Chishawasha, 12.1980, leg. A. Watsham (1♀; NHMUK); same data, except 3.1981 (1♀; NHMUK). SOUTH AFRICA: Blyderevierspoort Nat. P., Canyon, 24°39'S, 30°50'E, 13.12.1995, leg. F. Koch (1♀, 2♂; ZMHB).

*P. unidentatus* nov.sp. resembles *P. rhinoceroticus* nov.sp. mainly in the mandible with lower tooth absent or only indicated and in the lower margin of clypeus with a distinct tooth, but differs strikingly in the lack of a horn on the frons.

**D e s c r i p t i o n** (♀) (Figs 103-109): antenna distinctly widened behind the middle and flattened below, moderately or strongly pointed apically, with 28-33 segments, third segment (without annellus) 1.9-2.3 times as long as wide and 1.0 times as long as fourth segment. Face with a smooth background; central convexity with moderate, sometimes also with fine punctures, punctuation laterally and on face close to central convexity dense and here sometimes with rugosity; face laterally with punctuation coarse or moderate and somewhat scattered. Clypeus lustrous, in its upper half with coarse and sometimes with moderate and scattered or dense punctures, sometimes in addition with rugosity; lower margin of clypeus with a distinct median tooth, weakly concave lateral of tooth. Mandible long and slender, with lower tooth rudimentary or virtually absent and in the last case only weakly indicated; mandible medially with a furrow with long setae, basally with dense punctures and with dense setae. Malar space 0.7-0.8 times as long as basal width of mandible. Temple lustrous with scattered coarse and/or moderate and with fine punctures. Frons except orbit distinctly impressed, lustrous, in dorsal half with distinct rugosity, whereby the rugae run more or less transversely; frons medially with a dorsoventral carina, which is bifurcate above and joining anterior ocellus, without a horn; frons laterally with a carina-like ridge, which is of even height; dorsal part of frons laterally weakly granulated and with scattered moderate punctuation. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 1.3-2.1 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL). Ocelli form approximately an equilateral or isosceles triangle. Head behind

the eyes distinctly convex and hardly or weakly narrowed.

Upper part of pronotum laterally with scattered punctures, but punctuation above often dense. Mesoscutum on a smooth background with fine or moderate and somewhat scattered punctuation; notaulus distinct and long, reaching centre of mesoscutum. Setae on mesoscutum white or dark brownish. Scuto-scutellar groove with longitudinal carinae. Scutellum weakly convex, without lateral carina; scutellum on a smooth background with scattered punctuation. Mesopleuron except speculum on a smooth background with coarse, moderate or fine and mainly scattered punctures; anterior of speculum and mesopleuron dorsally and anterior-ventrally sometimes with rugosity; mesopleuron ventrally and anteriorly in lower half sometimes densely punctured; speculum smooth; subtegular ridge blunt; sternaulus distinct and reaching mid coxa, with transverse ridges. Epicnemial carina not widened and reaching nearly subtegular ridge. Metapleuron on a smooth background with fine and scattered punctures, postero-ventrally with some striation. Juxtacoxal carina present.

Propodeum of moderate length, with all carinae distinct, but longitudinal carinae between transverse carinae sometimes weak or partly absent; posterior transverse carina not or somewhat more robust than other carinae; area superomedia pentagonal or hexagonal, 1.2-1.7 times as long as wide; lateral division of anterior transverse carina joining area superomedia anterior of its middle; propodeum anterior of anterior transverse carina with a smooth background and with scattered and very fine punctuation; between transverse carinae with distinct rugosity, but area superomedia sometimes smooth. Spiracle large and distinctly oval.

Hind femur 3.6-4.3 times as long as wide. Hind tibia stout, distally without a smooth plate (seen from distally) and with distinct spines on outer side.

Fore wing with sides of areolet weakly convergent above or parallel; 2m-cu joining areolet in or somewhat behind its middle; 1cu-a interstitial or weakly antefurcal. Hind wing with nervellus inclivous; hind abscissa of CU distinct.

First segment of metasoma without carinae, except for ventro-lateral carina apically. Postpetiole without granulation and with only few very fine punctures laterally and anteriorly. Second and following metasomal tergites densely setaceous and with very fine punctures, background smooth. Ovipositor sheath 0.8-0.9 times as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor with a distinct nodus, its tip 5.7-7.2 times as long as wide and with fine teeth ventrally.

Coloration: fulvous. Black or blackish are antenna partly and tip of mandible, in specimens from Zimbabwe and South Africa also frons except wide orbit and vertex. White or whitish are antenna medially except ventrally, and in material from Zimbabwe and South Africa face, most of clypeus, mandible basally, palpi, malar space, temple mainly, wide frontal orbit, orbit on vertex (narrowly interrupted) and subtegular ridge; in specimens from Tanzania and Sierra Leone the light parts (except on antenna) whitish, yellowish-white or light fulvous and often hardly to separate from the fulvous parts; in these specimens the following parts can be light in addition to the above mentioned parts: mesopleuron below, mesosternum, fore and mid coxae partly, fore and mid trochanters partly, first segment of metasoma anteriorly. Antenna proximally often fulvous or partly brown; distally usually extensively brown below.

Body length: 6.4-10.6 mm.

**Description** (♂) (Fig. 110): similar to the female, except for the usual gender



differences. Antenna not widened behind the middle, with 30-33 segments, segments 16/17/18-18/19 with linear tyloids, which are shorter than the segments; third segment (without annellus) of antenna 1.9-2.2 times as long as wide and 1.0-1.1 times as long as fourth segment. Clypeus as in the female, but sometimes only few punctures present. Malar space 0.5-0.7 times as long as basal width of mandible. Temple lustrous with coarse and/or moderate punctures; punctuation scattered or sometimes moderately dense. Frons except orbit distinctly impressed, lustrous, in dorsal half in most cases with distinct rugosity, whereby the rugae sometimes run more or less transversely, sometimes frons mainly smooth and with only few punctures; frons medially with a dorsoventral carina (in one specimen like a bulge), which is often bifurcate above and joining anterior ocellus. Shortest distance between hind eye and ocellus (OOL) 1.2-1.6 times as long as the distance between hind ocelli (POL).

Mesoscutum on a smooth background with fine or moderate and somewhat scattered or rarely dense punctuation. Scutellum weakly convex, without lateral carina or with lateral carina on its base. Mesopleuron except speculum on a smooth background with coarse, moderate or fine and mainly scattered punctures; without distinct rugosity; mesopleuron ventrally and anteriorly in lower half sometimes densely punctured; speculum smooth. Metapleuron on a smooth background with fine and scattered punctures, postero-ventrally usually without striation. Juxtacoxal carina present and in most cases very distinct.

Propodeum anterior of anterior transverse carina with a smooth background and with scattered and very fine or fine punctuation; area superomedia pentagonal or hexagonal, 1.4-1.8 times as long as wide.

Hind femur 3.8-4.5 times as long as wide. Hind tibia with spines on outer side, which are less distinct than in the female.

Coloration: fulvous. Black or blackish are antenna partly, tip of mandible and hind tarsus (sometimes dark brown), in specimens from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Africa also frons except wide orbit and vertex. White or whitish are rarely scape ventrally, face, clypeus, mandible basally, palpi, malar space, temple, wide frontal orbit, orbit on vertex (sometimes interrupted), subtegular ridge, sometimes scutellum posteriorly, sometimes mesosternum, often fore and mid coxae partly or entirely, often fore and mid trochanters, sometimes fore and mid trochantelli, sometimes first segment of metasoma anteriorly, and in material from Kenya and Tanzania also ring on antenna; the light coloration on the head can be yellowish. Base of antenna more or less brownish to fulvous or rarely antenna ventrally extensively brownish.

Body length: 6.9-9.2 mm.

**E t y m o l o g y :** The epithet *unidentatus* is a Latin adjective and means “single-toothed” and refers to the mandible with only one distinct tooth.

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I am very grateful to Frederique Bakker (Naturalis Biodiversity Centre, Leiden), Gavin Broad (the Natural History Museum, London), Wouter Deconinck (Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels), Stéphane Hanot (Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren), Stephanie Krause (Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin) and Hileni Shivolo (National Museum of Namibia, Windhoek) for the loan of Afrotropical Aptesini and for their hospitality during my visits. Many thanks to Giuliano Doria and Maria Tavano (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria" for

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### Zusammenfassung

Im ersten Teil der Revision der afrotropischen Aptesini werden ein Bestimmungsschlüssel zu den Gattungen erstellt sowie die Gattungen *Afromystax* gen.nov., *Aptesis* und *Platymystax* revidiert. Eine Gattung, *Afromystax* gen.nov., sowie die folgenden zehn Arten werden neu beschrieben: *Afromystax gibberosus* nov.sp., *A. karuraensis* nov.sp., *Aptesis meruensis* nov.sp., *Platymystax chingolaensis* nov.sp., *P. glabrotibialis* nov.sp., *P. melanocephalus* nov.sp., *P. nasutus* nov.sp., *P. rhinoceroticus* nov.sp., *P. sulcatus* nov.sp. und *P. unidentatus* nov.sp.

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**Figs 1-2:** *Mansa* sp. (1) Fore wing with areolet; (2) ovipositor tip.

**Figs 3-6:** *Afromystax gibberosus* nov.sp., holotype (♀). (3) Habitus laterally; (4) head dorsally; (5) head anteriorly; (6) mesoscutum.



**Figs 7-9:** *Afromystax gibberosus* nov.sp., holotype (♀). (7) Propodeum; (8) mesopleuron; (9) ovipositor tip.

**Fig. 10:** *Afromystax gibberosus* nov.sp., paratype (♀), head dorsolaterally.

**Figs 11-12:** *Afromystax gibberosus* nov.sp., paratype (♂). (11) Habitus laterally; (12) tyloids.



**Figs 13-17:** *Afromystax karuraensis* nov.sp., holotype (♀). (13) Habitus laterally; (14) head dorsally; (15) head anteriorly; (16) propodeum; (17) ovipositor tip.





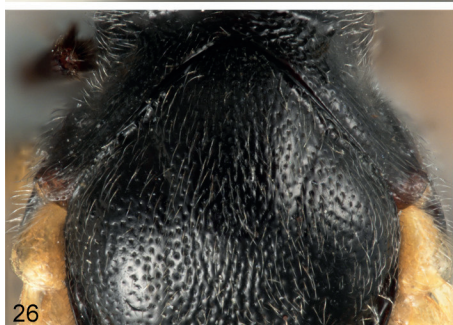
**Figs 18-23:** *Aptesis meruensis* nov.sp., holotype (♀). (18) Habitus laterally; (19) head anteriorly; (20) head dorsally; (21) mesoscutum; (22) part of propodeum and first segment of metasoma; (23) ovipositor tip.



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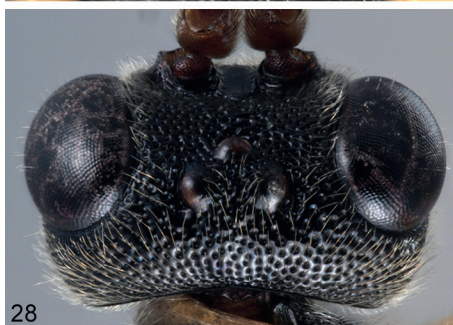
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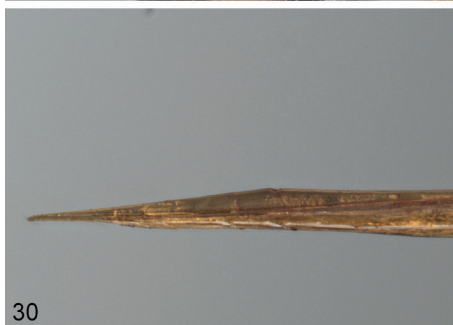
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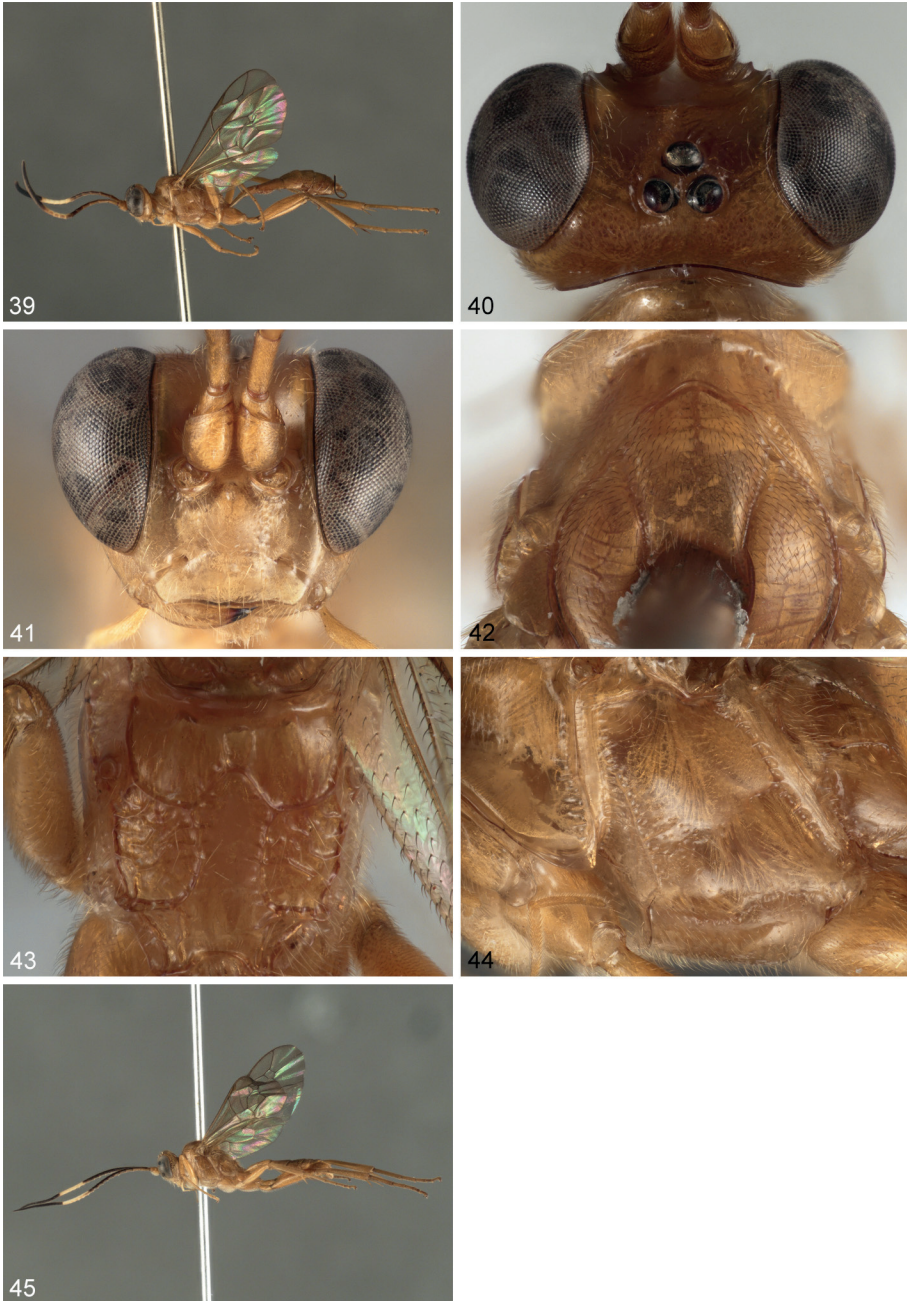
**Figs 24-26:** *Aptesis meruensis* nov.sp., paratype (♂). (24) Habitus laterally; (25) head anteriorly; (26) mesoscutum.

**Figs 27-30:** *Aptesis rufigastra* (TOSQUINET) (♀). (27) Habitus laterally; (28) head dorsally; (29) mesoscutum; (30) ovipositor tip.





**Figs 31-38:** *Aptesis rufigastra* (TOSQUINET) (♂). (31) Habitus laterally; (32) habitus laterally, holotype; (33) head anteriorly, holotype; (34) head anteriorly; (35) head dorsolaterally with elevated area above antennal socket; (36) head dorsolaterally with smooth area above antennal socket, holotype; (37) propodeum, holotype; (38) mesopleuron, holotype.



**Figs 39-44:** *Platymystax asemus* (TOSQUINET) (♀). (39) Habitus laterally; (40); head dorsally; (41) head anteriorly; (42) mesoscutum; (43) propodeum; (44) mesopleuron.  
**Fig. 45:** *Platymystax asemus* (TOSQUINET) (♂), habitus laterally.





**Figs 46-52:** *Platymystax chingolaensis* nov.sp., holotype (♀). (46) Habitus laterally; (47) head dorsally; (48) head anteriorly; (49) mesoscutum; (50) scutellum; (51) propodeum; (52) mesopleuron.



**Figs 53-60:** *Platymystax glabrotibialis* nov.sp., holotype (♀). (53) Habitus laterally; (54) head dorsally; (55) head anteriorly; (56) mesoscutum; (57) propodeum; (58) mesopleuron; (59) hind tibia distally with smooth area; (60) ovipositor tip.

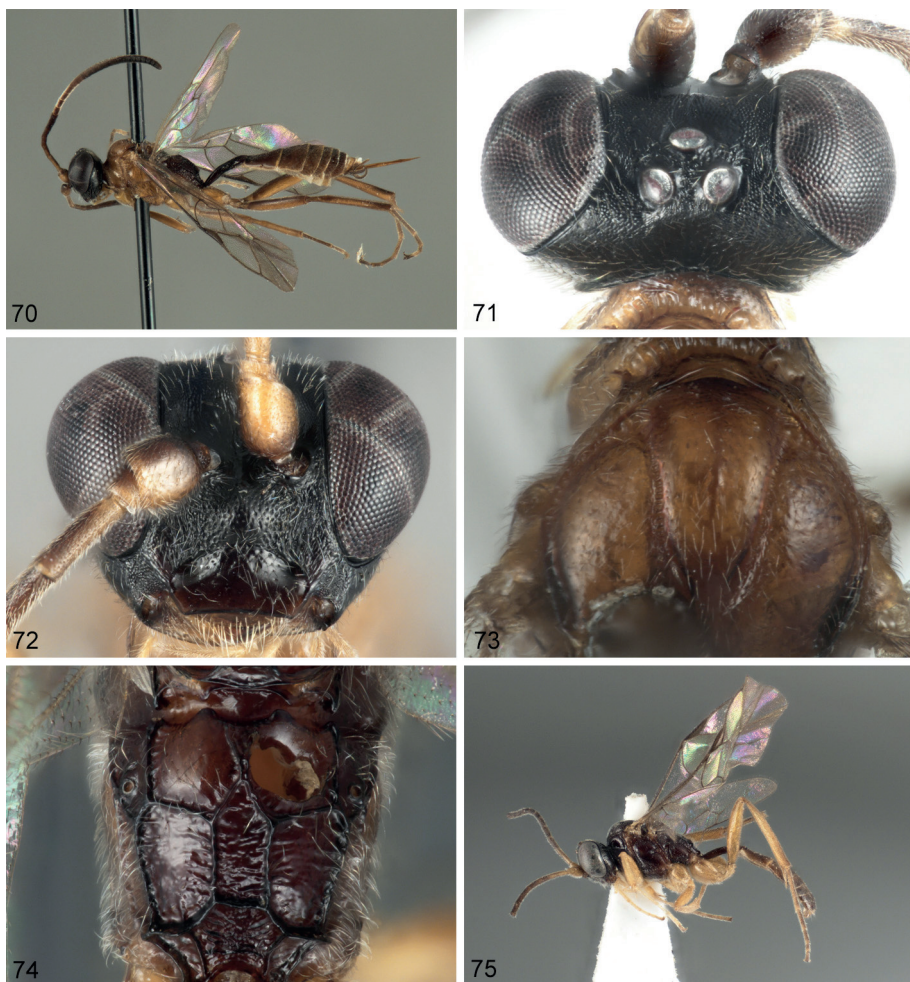
**Fig. 61:** *Platymystax glabrotibialis* nov.sp., paratype (♂), habitus laterally.





**Figs 62-67:** *Platymystax leucocephalus* (TOSQUINET) (*♀*). (62) Habitus laterally; (63) head dorsally; (64) head anteriorly; (65) mesoscutum; (66) propodeum; (67) hind leg with femur and tibia.

**Figs 68-69:** *Platymystax leucocephalus* (TOSQUINET) (*♂*). (68) Habitus laterally; (69) tyloids.



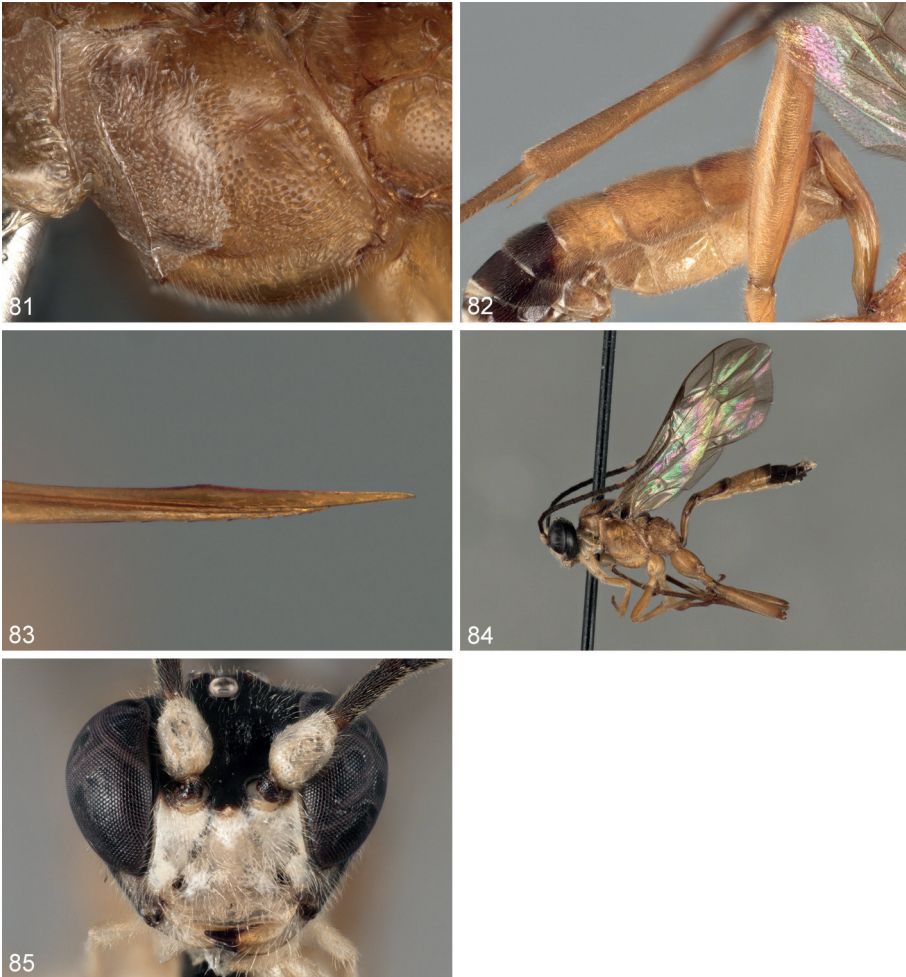
**Figs 70-74:** *Platymystax melanocephalus* nov.sp., holotype (♀). (70) Habitus laterally; (71) head dorsally; (72) head anteriorly; (73) mesoscutum; (74) propodeum.

**Fig. 75:** *Platymystax melanocephalus* nov.sp., paratype (♂), habitus laterally.



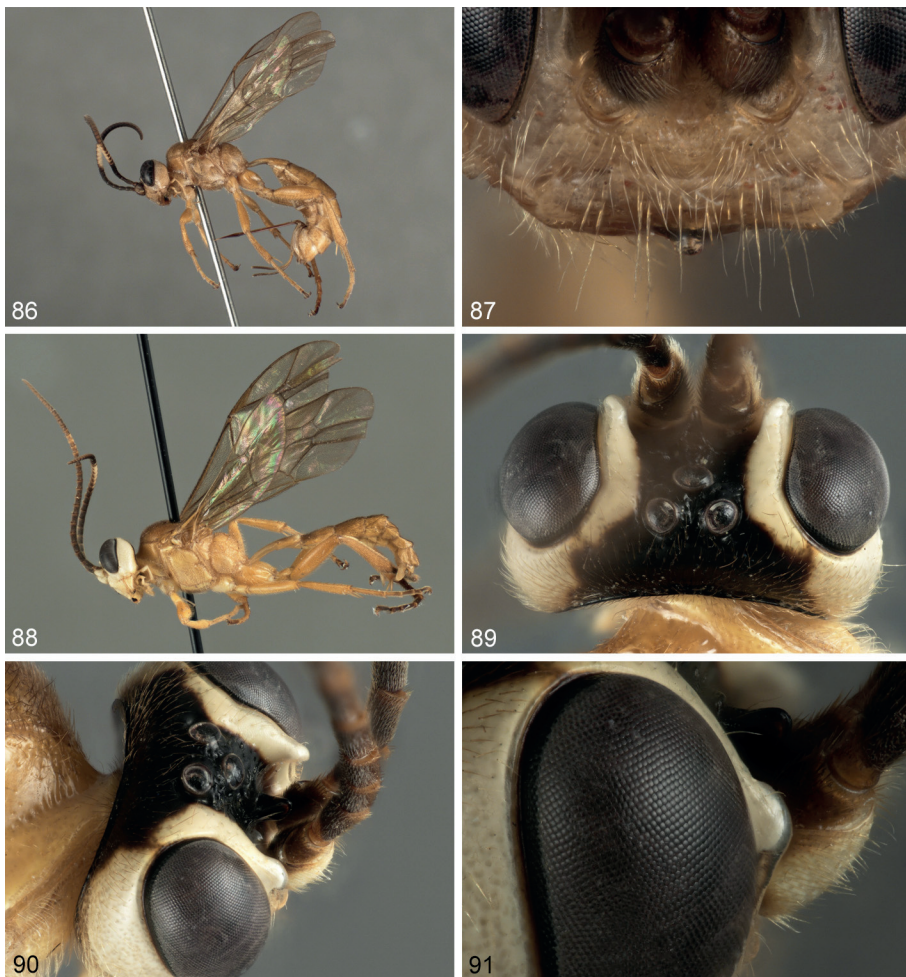
**Figs 76-80:** *Platymystax nasutus* nov.sp., holotype (♀). (76) Habitus laterally; (77) head anteriorly; (78) ventral part of head laterally; (79) mandible; (80) propodeum.





**Figs 80-83:** *Platymystax nasutus* nov.sp., holotype (♀). (81) Mesopleuron; (82) hind leg with femur and tibia; (83) ovipositor tip.

**Figs 84-85:** *Platymystax nasutus* nov.sp., paratype (♂). (84) Habitus laterally; (85) head anteriorly.



**Figs 86-87:** *Platymystax rhinoceroticus* nov.sp., paratype (♀). (86) Habitus laterally; (87) clypeus with median tooth.

**Figs 88-91:** *Platymystax rhinoceroticus* nov.sp., holotype (♂). (88) Habitus laterally; (89) head dorsally; (90) head dorsolaterally; (91) upper part of head laterally.





**Figs 92-96:** *Platymystax rhinoceroticus* nov.sp., holotype (♂). (92) Head anteriorly; (93) mandible; (94) mesoscutum; (95) propodeum; (96) mesopleuron.



**Figs 97-101:** *Platymystax sulculatus* nov.sp., holotype (♀). (97) Habitus laterally; (98) head dorsally; (99) head anteriorly; (100) mesoscutum; (101) propodeum.

**Fig. 102:** *Platymystax sulculatus* nov.sp., paratype (♂), habitus laterally.





**Figs 103-109:** *Platymystax unidentatus* nov.sp., holotype (♀). (103) Habitus laterally; (104) head dorsally; (105) head anteriorly; (106) mandible; (107) mesoscutum; (108) propodeum; (109) mesopleuron.

**Fig. 110:** *Platymystax unidentatus* nov.sp., paratype (♂), habitus laterally.