Key to *Platygaster* (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae) from Denmark, with descriptions of new species

PETER NEERUP BUHL

Steenstrupia

A key to females of the about 114 species of *Platygaster* from Denmark is given. The following 13 species are described as new to science: *P. dalgaardi*, *P. frater*, *P. hansenii*, *P. hoffmeyeri*, *P. indefinita*, *P. intermedia*, *P. jutlandica*, *P. misella*, *P. punctiventris*, *P. quadriceps*, *P. singularis*, *P. subapicalis*, and *P. uniformis*. The following synonymies are proposed: *P. fuscipes* Thomson, 1859 = *P. otanes* Walker, 1835; *P. lativentris* Thomson, 1859 = *P. lissicles* Walker, 1835; *P. schlicki* Buhl, 1995 = *P. compressicornis* (Thomson, 1859); *P. occipitalis* Buhl, 1994 = *P. marginata* Thomson, 1859. New host records: *Dasyneura spadicea* (Rübsaamen, 1917) for *P. oebalus* Walker, 1835, and *Rhopalomyia foliorum* (Loew, 1850) for *P. athamas* Walker, 1835 and *P. demades* Walker, 1835. A checklist of all Danish species of *Platygaster* is given as an appendix.

Keywords: Hymenoptera, Platygastridae, *Platygaster*, Denmark, key, checklist, new species, new synonymies

Peter Neerup Buhl: Trolldhøjvej 3, DK-3310 Ølsted, Denmark. E-mail: pnbuhl@snm.ku.dk.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Platygaster* Latreille, 1809 comprises well over 400 described species worldwide (Vlug, 1995; Buhl, 1996a). Most of them are very uniformly built, darkly colored and 1–2 mm long. A key to genera of Platygastridae still suitable for most NW European species of *Platygaster* is given by Kieffer (1926), but for several species it will lead to a wrong result, e.g. to the genus *Leptacis* Förster, 1856 because of the modification of the scutellum in some species of *Platygaster*. In fact, *Platygaster* is hardly a natural taxon but a “portmanteau” genus traditionally defined by the absence of characters (no wing venation; no scutellar spine as in *Leptacis* or *Synopeas* Förster, 1856; no other modifications of the scutellum as in *Trichacis* Förster, 1856 or *Isoeybus* Förster, 1856). Recently, the affinities of *Platygaster* to these and related genera were more precisely defined by Austin & Field (1997) who described the telescoped ovipositor system of Platygastridea in detail.

In the present work *Platygaster* is defined in the widest sense, as is now customary, i.e., all Platygastridae with: no wing venation; 10 antennal segments in both sexes (in female with a 4–5 segmented club); scutellum transverse, without spine or tuft of hairs, usually rounded and convex, at most with a short tooth-like prolongation, separated from mesoscutum by distinct groove(s); first tergite without dense tufts of pubescence, clearly separated from second tergite. But the subdivision of *Platygaster* s.l. is still an unsolved matter (probably the scutellar structure should serve as the key character in such a division). But for a large cosmopolitan genus such as *Platygaster* this should not be done on the basis of the fauna of a single country. Very probably all species of the “genus” are egg-larval parasitoids of Cecidomyiidae (Diptera); a complete list of host records and an attempt to subdivide *Platygaster* on the basis of these are given by Buhl (2001b).

During more than twenty years I have rather intensively collected platygastrids in Denmark, and during the last ten years I have studied the types of most Danish species (Buhl 1995b, 1996a) as well as described numerous new species.

In the present key 114 species of *Platygaster* are recorded from Denmark, cf. appendix. There
are two main sources of material: My own collections, and R.W. Schlick’s collection from about 1870–1910 at the Zoological Museum in Copenhagen. I have relied on determined specimens from this collection with regard to some identifications of unresolved species, as Schlick had C.G. Thomson study his material. During the last years of my recent study it has been very difficult for me to add new species, so possibly the total number of Danish species is about 120 (a few existing species will probably also disappear as synonyms). Since my synopsis of Platygastridae from Fennoscandia and Denmark (Buhl, 1999a) with a key to 71 species of Platygaster from Denmark many species described by Francis Walker and C.G. Thomson have been found also in Denmark, but apart from the new species described in the present work only few new species from Denmark have been described since Buhl (1999a). In that paper many males were also keyed, but I now consider the inclusion of males premature. Often the best characters to separate species of Platygaster lie in the female antenna and metasoma. Therefore, only females are keyed out below, but males of species with unknown female are mentioned at the couplet to which the female probably key.

Due to the unsolved phylogeny, the genus is as mentioned above here treated in its widest sense, i.e., including ex parte former genera, synonymized with Platygaster, such as Huggertella Notton, 2006 (=Cylindrogaster Huggert, 1980), Hypocampsis Förster, 1856, Misocyclus Kieffer, 1914, Parallelogaster Huggert, 1973, Paralepimeces Kieffer, 1926, Polygnatus Förster, 1856, Prosactogaster Kieffer, 1914, Prosynopeas Kieffer, 1916, Triplatygaster, Kieffer, 1913, and Urocyclops Maneval, 1936.

Single specimens of Platygaster are often difficult to determine. Due to variation within some species the key should preferably be used with more specimens at hand, as it had to be designed to somewhat “average” specimens of a species. It is especially important to have specimens at hand with apical segments of the metasoma exposed (i.e. not telescoped in), as the length, punctuation and sculpture of these tergites are often important. A few problematic species in this respect are keyed out two times in the key, all based on the admittedly fragmentary knowledge that is so far available. The designation of type material and morphological studies of lectotypes and holotypes are especially acute in poorly characterised and variable taxa such as Platygaster spp.

Standard abbreviations used were A1–A10 = antennal segments 1–10, OOL = distance between lateral ocellus and eye, LOL = distance between lateral and anterior ocelli, Length = body length (should only be considered as a guide or an average, as deviating specimens are common), T1–T6 = tergites 1–6. Terminology of sculpture follows Eady (1968). For each species the more important characters are mentioned. Abbreviations for Danish faunistic districts are based on Enghoff & Nielsen (1977): South Jutland (SJ); East Jutland (EJ); West Jutland (WJ); North West Jutland (NWJ); North East Jutland (NEJ); island of Funen (F); islands of Lolland, Falster, Møn (LFM); South Zealand (SZ); North West Zealand (NWZ); North East Zealand (NEZ); Bornholm (B).

Species of Platygaster are most easily collected by sweeping along roadsides, at forest edges, and in the damp lower vegetation of woodlands. This and Malaise traps are the methods used for the capture of the vast majority of the specimens collected. Other traps (e.g. yellow pan traps) and rearing have been used as additional methods.

All specimens are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen except where otherwise mentioned.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF PLATYGASTER s. 1. FOUND IN DENMARK (FEMALES ONLY)

1 Scutellum with a tooth and/or keel posteriorly .................................................. 2
 – Scutellum without tooth or keel, evenly convex, or vertical or excavated behind ... 9

2 (1) A7–A9 each nearly 3 times as long as wide; T6 pointed, longer than T3–T5 combined, more than 2 times as long as basal width, for the most part strigose ........................................ .......................... P. xeneus Walker, 1835

Head 2.1 times as wide as long; notauli incomplete; scutellum in dorsal view
KEY TO PLATYGASTER

rounded, apically extended into a small sharp triangle. Length: 1.4 mm.

– A7–A9 and T6 much shorter .............. 3

3 (2) Notauli nearly complete (in *P. aberrans* only as weak traces) ....................... 4
– Notauli absent or very short .......... 6

4 (3) A7–A9 each about 1.5 times as long as wide .......... *P. molsensis* Buhl, 1995
Head twice as wide as long; scutellum and T2 as in *P. lyneborgi*; metasoma only slightly longer than mesosoma; legs dark brown. Length: 0.9 mm.
– A7–A9 each at most 1.2 times as long as wide ............................................. 5

5 (4) A8–A9 each as wide as long ............. *P. lyneborgi* Buhl, 1998
Head 1.7 times as wide as long; scutellum at level of mesoscum, with a small tooth; T2 smooth; metasoma as long as head and mesosoma combined; legs yellow. The hitherto unknown male of *lyneborgi* differs from male *aberrans* Buhl (apart from e.g. strength of notauli) most notably in having A7–A9 each 1.6 times as long as wide, in *aberrans* they are distinctly transverse. Length: 1.1–1.2 mm.
– A8–A9 each 1.2 times as long as wide .................. *P. aberrans* Buhl, 1998
Notauli faintly indicated, metasoma 0.8 times as long as head and mesosoma combined. Length: 1.0 mm.
Described on the basis of a single male from NEZ; a female recently found in S Norway (in Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm).

6 (3) A9 shorter than wide ..................... 7
– A9 at least as long as wide ............. 8

7 (6) A4 at most 2 times as long as wide .......... *P. leptines* Walker, 1835
Head transversely coriaceous; notauli absent; scutellum triangular behind, at level of mesoscum; propodeal carinae close to each other: T2 smooth, with small basal foveae; Length about 1.2 mm. Cf. Buhl (1996c).
– A4 at most 2 times as long as wide .......... *P. munki* Buhl, 1994
Median plate of mesoscum only slightly prolonged, just covering extreme base of scutellum; scutellum moderately convex, in lateral view cut off posteriorly at an angle of 90°; scutellum, seen from behind, clearly excavated, possessing a narrow semitransparent flange ............... *P. laricis* Haliday, 1835
Head 2.0 times as wide as long; A9 not longer than wide; T2 faintly striated in basal foveae; A1–A6 and legs yellow. Length: 1.2 mm.
NEZ. Very rare. August.
– Median plate of mesoscum prolonged into a broad semitransparent plate, postero-lateral parts of mesoscum provided with long hairs, covering base of scutellum; scutellum excavated and dor-sally prolonged into a broad plate, high above propodeum, and a second semitransparent plate under it ................. .................. *P. munki* Buhl, 1994
A9 slightly longer than wide; T2 smooth; A1 and legs yellow. Length: 1.3–1.4 mm.

9 (1) Metasoma with only 2 visible tergites ............... *Huggertella* tubulosa Brues, 1922
A7–A9 each at most 1.5 times as long as wide; notauli complete. Length: 1.0–1.2 mm.
SZ. Very rare. August.
– Metasoma with 6 visible tergites .......... 10

10 (9) T4 basally hardly wider than long .......... 11
– T4 basally distinctly wider than long .......... 32

11 (10) Sternite 2 with a hump between hind coxae ............................................. 12
– Sternite 2 without a hump between hind coxae .................................................. 20

12 (11) T2 1.5–1.8 times as long as wide, with nearly parallel sides ................................ *P. acrisius* Walker, 1835
Head strongly half-circularly striated behind; A8–A9 each as long as wide; notauli complete; wings clear; T1 with two strong keels; T2 striated in foveae to 0.5; T3–T6 with longitudinal microsculpture, distinctly convex; legs dark brown. Length: 1.9–2.4 mm.

EJ, NEZ. June–August. Very rare.

13 (12) T1 crenulated, without keels ....................... P. praecox Buhl, 1999

Head twice as wide as long; frons almost smooth mediadly and in upper half, in lower half with weak reticulation; occiput transversely reticulate and with a few transverse wrinkles mediadly; A7–A9 each almost 1.5 times as long as wide; notauli complete; scutellum distinctly above level of mesoscutum, evenly reticulate-coriaceous; T2 striated in and between basal foveae to 0.4; T3–T6 smooth. Length: 1.9 mm.


14 (13) Occiput not striated ............................................. P. subuliformis (Kieffer, 1926)

Head 1.8 times as wide as long; vertex with fine reticulate sculpture, a transverse element present behind lateral ocelli; A7–A9 each slightly longer than wide; notauli complete, scutellum reticulate-coriaceous, slightly above mesoscutum; wings clear; T2 striated to 0.4 of length; T3 about twice as wide as long; T4–T6 with faint sculpture. Length: 1.7–1.9 mm. Cf. Buhl (1995b) and Murchie, Polaszek & Williams (1999).

EJ, NEZ. Rare. June.

15 (14) A8–A9 wider than long ................................. 16

A8–A9 each at least slightly longer than wide ........................................ 17

16 (15) Head 1.6 times as wide as long; T3–T6 smooth ............... P. tisias Walker, 1835

Lower half of frons weakly transversely striated, middle of frons smooth and shiny; notauli complete; T1 crenulated and with two keels; T2 striated in foveae to one-third; T3 at base about 4 times as wide as long; wings infuscated; joints between apical abdominal segments thickened. Length: 1.6 mm.


17 (15) T4 much longer than wide (about 2.3 times as long as basal width) .............. P. damokles Buhl, 1998

Head 1.9 times as wide as long; frons almost smooth, with traces of reticulation along inner orbits, and transverse striation on lower part of head; occiput moderately transversely reticulate-striated; A9 slightly longer than wide; notauli complete; fore wing clear; T2 faintly striated in foveae to one third; antennae and legs dark. (Cf. also couplet 40). Length: 2.1 mm.


18 (17) A8–A9 each 1.5 times as long as wide .......... P. gladiator Zetterstedt, 1838

Frons almost smooth; occiput finely striated; notauli complete; T2 striated in and between basal foveae to 0.4–0.5 of length, with faint longitudinal sculpture to 0.75 of length; T4–T6 with faint longitudinal microsculpture; antennae and legs dark. Length: 2.2 mm. Cf. Buhl (1995b).

EJ, NEZ. Rare. May–June.
– A8–A9 each only slightly longer than wide .......................... 19

19 (18) Head 2.0 times as wide as long .......... .......................... P. confinis Thomson, 1859
Occiput with a few transverse striae; T2 striated in foveae to almost 0.5 of length; fore wing with faint yellowish tint; T3–T6 almost smooth, joints between abdominal segments slightly thickened; antennae and legs mostly dark brown, A1–A2 light brown. Length: 1.6–1.9 mm. Cf. Buhl (1995b).
SJ, EJ, NEZ. Rare. May–June.

– Head 2.4 times as wide as long ........ .......................... P. munita Walker, 1835
Lower half of frons weakly transversely striated, middle of frons smooth and shiny, along eyes and around median ocellus coriaceous; occiput with strong, transverse carinae; wings infuscated; T2 with very deep foveae which are striated to 0.5 the length of tergite; T3 apically only 0.6 times as wide as basally; T4–T5 with superficial sculpture; antennae black; legs mostly dark brown. Length: 2.0 mm.

20 (11) Metasoma about 3 times as long as head
and mesosoma combined, with parallel sides; T3 more than 2 times as long as wide ........................................ (Parallelolagaster) lamelliformis Huggert, 1973
A8–A9 each slightly longer than wide; notauli complete; metasoma more than 9 times as long as wide, flat and smooth. Length: 3.9 mm.

– Metasoma less than 3 times as long as head
and mesosoma combined; when approaching this length, then T3 transverse, with sides much convergent towards apex .................................. 21

21 (20) A8–A9 each more than twice as long as wide ................................ 22
– A8–A9 each at most twice as long as wide ........................................ 24
22 (21) A8–A9 each fully 3 times as long as wide .................................................. 22

Head 2.0–2.3 times as wide as long, occiput faintly transversely reticulate, frons almost smooth, finely alutaceous; notauli complete; scutellum smooth or finely alutaceous; T1 with two long keels and some shorter and finer ones; T2 striated in foveae to 0.4 of length; T3–T6 each with a transverse row of punctures. Length: 1.5–2.1 mm.

After studying more specimens, P. schlicki, described in Buhl (1995c), appears to be synonymous with P. compressicornis, which was redescribed by Huggert (1973). This is a very variable species, in sculpture as well as in structure of metasoma. New synonymy.
NEJ, NEZ. Uncommon. May–August.

– A8–A9 each slightly more than twice as long as wide ........................................ 23

23 (22) Mesosoma wider than high, somewhat flattened dorsally; A2 a little more than twice long as wide, A3 slightly longer than wide .......... P. plana Buhl, 1994
A4 about twice as long as wide; T2 striated in and between basal foveae to 0.3 of length. Length: 2.5 mm. (P. versiceps Buhl, 1998 probably represents the male of P. plana.)
NWZ, NEZ. Rare. May.

– Mesosoma as high as wide; A2 almost 3 times as long as wide, A3 about twice as long as wide .......... P. planoides Buhl, 1995
A4 about 2.5 times as long as wide; T2 striated in and between basal foveae to 0.4 of length. Length: 3.0 mm. Perhaps conspecific with P. plana.
NEZ. Very rare. May.

24 (21) T5 widened towards apex .................. .......................... P. krarupi Buhl, 1995
Head 2.0 times as wide as long; frons smooth in upper half, faintly reticulate in lower half; occiput shiny, somewhat angled just behind ocelli, in anterior half weakly transversely striated, striation reaching anterior ocellus, rest of occiput and vertex almost smooth; A8 about as long as wide, A9 slightly transverse; notauli almost complete; fore wing almost clear; T2 striated between foveae to 0.25 of length; T4–T5 longitudinally...
coriaceous; T4 about 1.6 times as long as wide. Length: 1.7–2.1 mm.

EJ, NEZ. Very rare. July–August.

– Sides of T5 parallel

25 (24) T5 as long as its basal width

.......................... P. vulgaris Buhl, 1998
Head 1.6 times as wide as long, without striae; A7–A9 each very slightly longer than wide; notauli complete; scutellum weakly convex, reticulate-coriaceous; fore wing almost clear; T1 crenulated; T2 striated over whole width to 0.75 of length, about as long as T3–T6 combined. Length: 1.5–2.1 mm.


– T5 longer than wide at base

26 (25) T1 crenulated

.......................... P. masneri Huggert, 1975
Head 1.8 times as wide as long; frons almost smooth medially, reticulate laterally, with some wrinkles above antennae; A6–A9 each hardly longer than wide; T2 striated to about 0.5 of length, medially somewhat shorter; T3–T6 with longitudinal reticulate-rugose sculpture; T4 about twice as long as wide. Length about 3.3 mm.

EJ, WJ, F, NEZ. Rare. End of June.

– Notauli absent

27 (26) Legs entirely yellowish

.......................... P. luteocoxalis (Kozlov, 1966)
Head 1.6 times as wide as long; notauli incomplete; T2 striated in and between foveae to nearly 0.5 of length; whole body with dark reddish tint. Length about 2 mm.

EJ, NEZ. Rare. June.

– Legs dark

30 (29) T3–T5 smooth

.......................... P. cyrsilus Walker, 1835
Head 2.3 times as wide as long, occiput transversely striated, rest of head smooth; A7–A9 not longer than wide; mesoscutum smooth, notauli nearly complete; scutellum above level of mesoscutum; legs blackish, tarsi lighter, fore tibia proximally and distally lighter. Length: 1.6 mm.

EJ, NEJ, NEZ. Rare. May–September.

– At least T3–T5 sculptured

31 (30) T3–T6 sculptured, T2 and T6 almost smooth; frons fan-like reticulate-coriaceous ...

.......................... P. microsculpturata Buhl, 1999
Head 1.9 times as wide as long; notauli abruptly ending shortly before reaching anterior margin of disc; scutellum hardly as high as mesoscutum; fore wing clear; most of fore tibia, basal half of middle and hind tibiae, and all tarsi dark reddish, rest of tibiae darker. Length: 1.8 mm.


– T2–T6 sculptured, T2 distinctly striated to one third; frons mostly smooth .......

.......................... P. attenuata Walker, 1835
Head 2.1 times as wide as long; frons smooth, except fine microsculpture towards eyes and around antennal insertions, around ocelli finely coriaceous; notauli complete; scutellum slightly above level of mesoscutum; antennae black; legs blackish brown, fore tibia apically and tarsi brownish. Length: 2.4 mm.

EJ, NWJ, NEZ. Rare. May–June.
KEY TO PLATYGASTER

32 (10) T5 at base at most slightly wider than long ................................................... 33
– T5 at base distinctly wider than long ... 49

33 (32) Antennae and legs yellowish red .............

P. rutilipes Buhl, 1997
Head 1.75 times as wide as long; frons shiny, distinctly transversely reticulate; occult finely transversely striated medially, finely reticulate laterally; A8–A9 each slightly longer than wide; notauli indicated in basal 0.5 of length; scutellum hardly convex, at level of mesoscutum, almost smooth; T1 crenulated; T2 striated in foveae to 0.4 the length of tergite; T5 slightly shorter than wide at base. Length: 1.5 mm.
EJ. Very rare. September.

34 (33) T5 at least with fine microsculpture ...

35 (34) Tibiae yellowish red ...

P. rufitibia Buhl, 1999
Head 2.0 times as wide as long; frons superficially transversely striated, smooth medially; notauli fading out anteriorly, mid lobe broad; scutellum above level of mesoscutum, sculptured only laterally; T1 evenly crenulated, T2 striated in basal foveae to 0.5 of length.
Length: 1.6 mm.
EJ (holotype).
– Legs dark ........................................ 36

36 (35) A9 longer than wide ..................... 37
– A9 wider than long ........................... 38

37 (36) Head at most 1.8 times as wide as long; T2 striated in basal foveae to half of length; metasoma tapering to apex in almost straight lines; T5 hardly as long as wide at base ..................... P. subapicalis sp. n. (cf. description below)
– Head 2.2 times as wide as long; T2 with smooth basal foveae; metasoma constricted behind T2; T5 longer than wide at base ...... P. laticeps Thomson, 1859

Frons smooth, with a few transverse wrinkles above antennae; vertex reticulate-coriaceous, with some weak transverse carinae between ocelli; occiput distinctly reticulate-coriaceous, medi- ally with a few longitudinal wrinkles behind some transverse wrinkles; antennae blackish, legs dark brown. Length: 1.7 mm. Fully redescribed by Buhl (in press).

38 (36) A4–A5 wider than long; T2 striated to one third of length ................................

P. gorge Walker, 1835
Head 1.9 times as wide as long; frons faintly coriaceous; A10 only slightly wider than A4; notauli complete, with scaly hair-implantations between them; scutellum convex, posteriorly nearly vertically sloping towards propodeum; T1 crenulated and with two keels; T2 between foveae only with few striae; legs brownish. Length: 1.5 mm.
EJ. Rare. July.
– A4–A5 each as long as wide; T2 striated to 0.5 of length ..................................

39 (34) A8–A9 each wider than long ........... 40
– A8–A9 each at least as long as wide ... 41

40 (39) Head 1.8 times as wide as long, occult transversely rugose ......................

P. nigra Nees, 1834
Notauli complete; scutellum at level of mesoscutum, reticulate-coriaceous; fore wing brownish; T1 with two keels and crenulated; T2 striated in and between basal foveae to 0.5 the length of tergite; legs blackish. Length: 1.4 mm.
SJJ, EJ, NWJ, F, SZ, NEZ. Rare. May–June.
– Head 2.3 times as wide as long; occult transversely striated ......................

P. oebalus Walker, 1835 (cf. couplet 16)

41 (39) A8–A9 hardly longer than wide ...... 42
- A8–A9 each distinctly longer than wide .............................................. 43

42 (41) Frons and mesoscutum smooth ............... 
...................... P. galenus Walker, 1835 
Head 1.9 times as wide as long; frons smooth; occiput very weakly transversely striated; notauli incomplete; scutellum smooth medially; T2 striated in foveae, these very short; T5 rugulose, slightly longer than wide at base, as long as T2–T3 combined, hardly as long as T6; antennae and legs dark brown. Length: 1.1 mm. 
B. Rare. July.

- Frons and mesoscutum coriaceous ..... 
...................... P. oeclus Walker, 1835 
Head 2.2 times as wide as long; frons coriaceous, medially smooth; occiput rather strongly striated; A3–A5 each longer than wide; T1 with two strong keels, T2 striated in and between basal foveae to one third; apical tergites smooth, except T5 which has very faint sculpture; antennae and legs dark brown. Length: 1.8 mm. 
F. Rare. May.

43 (41) T5 with faint microsculpture .......... 44
- T5 with distinct rugosity .......... 45

44 (43) Frons with fan-like striation .......... 
...................... P. iolas Walker, 1835 
Head 2.4 times as wide as long; A9 1.5 times as long as wide; notauli incomplete; T1 crenulated, T2 striated in basal foveae to 0.5 the length of tergite, medially with few striae; antennae and legs blackish. Length: 1.3 mm. 
EJ, NEZ. Rare. June.

- Frons reticulate-coriaceous, smoother medially ...... P. marchali Kieffer, 1906 
Head 2.0 times as wide as long; A9 1.2 times as long as wide; notauli complete; wings almost clear; T1 with two keels, T2 striated in and between foveae to almost 0.5 of length; T5 hardly longer than wide at base. Length: 1.5–1.6 mm. 

45 (43) T2 striated over whole width to 0.5 of length; T5 at least as long as wide .... 46
- T2 with medial striae shorter than striae in foveae, or T5 hardly as long as wide .............................................. 47

46 (45) Wings clear ... P. demades Walker, 1835 
Head 2.0 times as wide as long; frons with a clear midline from median ocellus to clypeus, at both sides with distinct fan-like striation; A7–A9 each 1.5 times as long as wide; notauli incomplete; scutellum strongly convex; T1 strongly crenulated; T3 smooth, with a transverse line of deeply implanted hairs which is interrupted in the middle; T4 smooth with two irregular lines of deeply implanted hairs; antennae and legs dark brown or blackish. Length: 1.6 mm. 
EJ, NEJ, NEZ. Common. Reared from Rhapalomyia foliorum (Loew, 1850) (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae) on Artemisia vulgaris L., J. Jørgensen leg.

- Medial striae of T2 shorter than lateral ones; T5 at base hardly as wide as long .............................................. 48

47 (45) T2 striated in and between basal foveae to about 0.4 of length; T5 hardly as long as basal width .............................................. 
...................... P. betulae (Kieffer, 1916) 
A9 almost twice as long as wide; notauli incomplete, mesoscutum densely hairy, hair-implantations scale-like; T3 and T4 smooth with a few deeply implanted hairs. Length: 1.6 mm. 

- Head 1.8 times as wide as long; T2 with medial striae 0.5 as long as lateral ...... 
...................... P. apiicalis Thomson, 1859 
Occipit strongly striated; A7–A9 each 1.5 times as long as wide; notauli incomplete; scutellum smooth; T1 and T3 as in P. demades, T4 smooth, with some deeply implanted hairs laterally. Length: 1.6–1.7 mm. Cf. Buhl (1995b). 
EJ, F. Mainly June. Rather rare.

- Head 2.1 times as wide as long; T2 smooth between foveae .................. 
...................... P. pelias Walker, 1835 
Wings infuscated; T3 and T4 with a few
hairs, not particularly deeply implanted. Otherwise much as *P. demades*. Length: 1.4 mm.

49 (32) Mesosoma at least 1.75 times as long as wide .............................................. 50
   – Mesosoma hardly more than 1.5 times as long as wide ......................................... 52

50 (49) A7–A9 each about 3 times as long as wide ............................................... (Triplatygaster) *contorticornis* Ratzeburg, 1844
   Frons transversely striated in more than lower 0.5; fore wing clear; metasoma much wider than mesosoma; T2 striated to one third. Length: 2.0–2.7 mm.

   – A7–A9 each about as long as wide ................................................................. 51

51 (50) Notauli complete... *P. nottoni* Buhl, 1995
   Head 2.0 times as wide as long; occiput moderately transversely striated; frons with a medial longitudinal line, with transverse striation at sides and below this; scutellum weakly convex, faintly coriaceous; fore wing clear; metasoma slightly wider than mesosoma; T1 with two keels; T2 striated to about 0.5 of length; T3–T6 combined almost as long as T2. Length: 1.9–2.4 mm. Cf. Buhl (1995a).

   – Notauli very short ......................................................... *P. szeleynyi* Huggert, 1975
   Head 2.0 times as wide as long; occiput finely reticulate; A8–A9 each at most very slightly longer than wide; scutellum smooth and distinctly convex; metasoma slightly longer and distinctly wider than mesosoma; T1 crenulated; T2 striated in foveae to about 0.5; A1–A2 and legs reddish-brown, thickened parts of femora and tibiae darker. Length: 1.0–1.4 mm.

   – Occiput very short ................................................ *P. virgo* Day, 1971
   Head 1.6 times as wide as long, with uniform reticulate sculpture, vertex distinctly swollen above and behind anterior ocellus; A7–A9 each 1.5 times as long as wide; notauli complete; T1 crenulated; T2 striated to 0.5–0.7 of length; metasoma pointed at apex, T6 slightly longer than wide at base. Length: 1.9–2.6 mm.

   – Scutellum distinctly less convex, without raised sculpture ......................... 54

52 (54) T6 extremely flattened, nearly twice as long as T3–T5 combined .... (Urocylops) *depressiventris* Thomson, 1859
   A7–A9 each hardly longer than wide;
notauli complete; T2 striated in foveae to fully 0.5 of length. Length: 2.2 mm. SJ, EJ, WJ, NEJ, LFM, NEZ. Uncommon. May–June.
– T6 less flattened and much shorter ...

57 (56) Notauli incomplete .................................. 58
– Notauli complete .................................. 61

58 (57) Head only 1.4 times as wide as long ....

59 (58) A7–A9 each longer than wide ........

60 (59) Frons at most with faint reticulation; mesoscutum in posterior half smooth ....

– Frons finely reticulate-coriaceous, medially slightly smoother and with fan-like reticulation; mesoscutum uniformly reticulate-coriaceous .................. *P. indefinita* sp. n. (cf. description below)

61 (57) T2 hardly striated .................................. 62
– T2 distinctly striated .............................. 64

62 (61) Scutellum at level of mesoscutum ....

Head 1.7 times as wide as long; frons medially with fine alutaceous sculpture which is stronger towards eyes, and on lower face there are some transverse wrinkles; A7–A9 each hardly longer than wide; notauli meeting in a fine point; T1 with two keels; legs and basal half of antennae yellowish. Length: 1.1–1.9 mm.

– Scutellum raised above level of mesoscutum .................. 63

63 (62) A1–A4 and legs reddish yellow ........

64 (61) T2 striated only on anterior half ....
– T2 striated for at least two thirds of its length ........................................ 66

65 (64) T1 with two strong keels ............ *P. hoffmeyeri* sp. n. (cf. description below)
– T1 crenulated .... *P. striolatus* Nees, 1834

Frons above antennae with transverse striae; A7–A9 each hardly as long as wide; scutellum coriaceous, strongly convex; fore wing clear; T6 as long as wide at base; fore legs reddish, rest of legs dark. Length: 2.2 mm.

SJ, NEZ. Rare. May.
– Antennae and legs dark ........................

66 (64) T1 with two keels ................................

*P. minuta* Zetterstedt, 1838

Head 1.8 times as wide as long, almost uniformly reticulate-coriaceous; A7–A9 each slightly longer than wide; scutellum at level of mesoscutum, reticulate-coriaceous; fore wing faintly yellowish, 3.0 times as long as wide; antennae and legs dark brown, apex of all femora and part of all tibiae lighter
KEY TO *PLATYGASTER*


NWZ. Very rare. May.

– T1 crenulated

67 (66) A9 1.7 times as long as wide

... *P. frater* sp. n. (cf. description below)

– A9 at most slightly longer than wide

68 (67) Head entirely and uniformly reticulate-coriaceous. *P. otanes* Walker, 1835

Head 1.6 times as wide as long; sides of pronotum striated in lower half; T1 crenulated; T2 striated to 0.75 of length; T5 with a single row of deeply implanted hairs; antennae and legs dark brown, fore legs lighter. Length about 2 mm.

I have seen the type of *P. fuscipes* Thomson, 1859 (in MZLU), cf. Buhl (1995b) and compared it with Vlug’s (1985) redescription of the type of *P. otanes*. Only insignificant differences in colour and measurements separate the two, which no doubt both represent the same characteristic species. New synonymy.

EJ, NEJ, F, LFM, NEZ. Common. April–August, but mainly May–June.

– Head behind ocelli transversely reticulate-coriaceous or transversly rugose

69 (68) A9 slightly longer than wide; T2 striated to two thirds of length

... *P. longestriolatus* Thomson, 1859

Head reticulate-coriaceous, above antennae with transverse striae; scutellum just above level of mesoscutum, finer sculptured than disc of mesoscutum; T6 shorter than its basal width; antennae and legs mostly dark brown. Length: 1.8–2.2 mm. Cf. Buhl (1995b).


– A9 not longer than wide; T2 striated to at least three fourths of length

70 (69) Head 1.7 times as wide as long

T2 striated to 0.75 of length, medially smooth; T5 with a single row of hairs; T6 with widely separated hairs

... *P. orus* Walker, 1835

A2 as long as A3–A4, preapical antennal segments hardly as wide as long; T1 strongly crenulated; legs brown. Length about 2 mm.

NEZ. Very rare. April.

– Head 1.8 times as wide as long; T2 striated to 0.9 of length over whole width;

T5 with irregularly arranged hairs; T6 densely hairy

... *P. quadriceps* sp. n. (cf. description below)

71 (52) T2 without striae

72 (71) A8–A9 each nearly 2 times as long as wide

... *P. lineaticeps* Buhl, 1994

Head 2 times as wide as long, entirely transversely striated; notauli complete; scutellum at level of mesoscutum; metastoma 1.1 times as long as head and mesosoma combined; T1 with two keels; antennae brown; legs light brown except dark coxae. Length: 1.7 mm.


– A8–A9 each at most 1.5 times as long as wide

73 (72) Notauli very short

... *P. nisus* Walker, 1835

Head 1.8 times as wide as long; frons nearly smooth; A8–A9 each about as long as wide; scutellum smooth, ovoid; T1 crenulated; A1–A5 and legs yellowish. Length: 0.9 mm.

EJ, NEJ, F, LFM, NEZ, B. Very common. June–August.

– Notauli distinct in at least posterior two thirds

74 (73) Frons entirely smooth

... *P. soederlundi* Buhl, 1998

Head 2.1 times as wide as long; occiput somewhat angled, posteriorly smooth laterally, medially with weak irregular transverse sculpture; mesoscutum and scutellum smooth; scutellum at level of mesoscutum; fore wing faintly yellowish; T1 with two keels. Length: 0.9 mm.

EJ, F, NEZ, B. Rather rare. June–August.

– Frons more or less sculptured or punctured

75 (74) Frons finely punctured on a smooth background

... *P. ericeti* Rondani, 1877

Head 2.0 times as wide as long, rounded behind eyes, occiput finely striated; mesoscutum reticulate-coriaceous, notauli obliterated in anterior third; scutellum reticulate-coriaceous; T1 almost smooth; T6 pointed, as long as wide at base; antennae and legs mostly dark.
Length: 1.2 mm. Redescribed from type by Buhl (1995a).

NEZ. Very rare. September.

76 (75) Frons without striation, in lower 0.3 with transverse reticulation .......................... *P. martikainenii* Buhl, 2003

Head 1.8 times as wide as long; occiput rounded, with weak but rather dense transverse striation or wrinkles; notauli nearly complete; T1 crenulated and with two weak carinae; T3–T6 smooth, T4–T6 each with an incomplete transverse line of superficially implanted hairs; A1–A2 and legs reddish brown. Length: 1.1 mm.

NEZ. Very rare. June.

77 (76) Frons more or less striated .............. 77

Head 1.7 times as wide as long; occiput strongly transversely striated; T1 with two keels; apical tergites smooth with some fine hairs; A2–A6 and legs light brown. Length: 1.5 mm.

NEZ. Very rare. June.

80 (79) Scutellum strongly convex, with raised rugosity ............ *P. vintheri* Buhl, 1994

Frons with extensive transverse stria- tion; occiput reticulate, medi ally with longitudinal striae; A7–A9 each fully 1.5 times as long as wide; notauli complete; T1 with two keels; T2 striated in and between foveae to 0.5, behind striae with longitudinal microsculpture to 0.8 of length. Length: 1.8 mm.

EJ, NEZ. Very rare. April–May.

81 (80) Scutellum less convex, without raised sculpture ........................................... 81

Scutellum strongly convex all over ................. *P. striatithorax* Buhl, 1994

Fronds with extensive transverse stria- tion; occiput longitudinally striated; A7–A9 each slightly longer than wide; scutellum very slightly above mesoscu- tum, punctured; T1 with two keels; T2 striated in and between foveae to 0.7–0.8 of length; T6 shorter than its basal width; legs yellowish brown, coxae, most of femora, and mid and hind tibiae distally dark. Length: 1.5–1.6 mm.


82 (81) Scutellum evenly convex ................. 83

Mesoscutum distinctly less striated ... 80

Scutellum posteriorly vertical or exca- vated ................................................. 82

Scutellum evenly convex ................. 83

83 (81) Scutellum distinctly above mesoscu- tum, almost triangular in dorsal view, vertical posteriorly, without excavation; metasoma about as long as head and mesosoma combined .........................

*P. abrupta* Buhl, 1994

Head 1.9 times as wide as long; fronds strongly transversely striated; A7–A9 each slightly longer than wide; notauli incomplete; T1 crenulated; T2 with faint striae in foveae to 0.5 of length; A1–A5 and legs except coxae orange. Length: 1.6 mm.

EJ, NEZ. Very rare. August–October.

84 (47) Scutellum with vertical hind margin exca- vated in upper half; metasoma 1.2 times as long as head and mesosoma combined .... *P. danielssoni* Buhl, 1998

Head 1.8 times as wide as long; Fronds finely transversely reticulate-coria-
ceous; occiput strongly transversely striated; A7–A9 each 1.5 times as long as wide; notauli hardly indicated posteriorly; T2 with foveae striated distally to three quarters of length of tergite; fore leg bright red, mid and hind legs dark red. Length: 1.7 mm.


83 (81) Scutellum strongly convex, more or less compressed in posterior part and postero-laterally with a strong rounded impression; median plate of mesoscutum prolonged and usually covering base of scutellum ........................................ 84

– Scutellum less convex, entire or at most with a small roundish impression, never compressed; median plate of mesoscutum at most reaching base of scutellum .................................................................................. 85

84 (83) Head about 2.0 times as wide as long; frons alutaceous; area between propodeal cariae smooth ......................... P. athamas Walker, 1835

A7–A9 each slightly longer than wide; notauli incomplete; T2 striated in foveae to 0.5 the length of tergite; T3–T6 with deeply implanted hairs; T6 slightly elongate. Length: 1.6 mm.

EJ, NEJ, NEZ. Common. August. Reared from Rhopalomyia foliorum (Loew, 1850) (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae) on Artemisia vulgaris L., J. Jørgensen leg.

– Head about 2.5 times as wide as long; frons faintly fan-like striated; area between propodeal carinae with transverse carinae ....... P. euhemerus Walker, 1835

A7–A9 each slightly longer than wide; T6 nearly as long as wide; antennae and legs dark. Length: 1.6 mm.

I have seen the types of both P. marginata (in MZLU) and P. occipitalis Buhl, 1994. The sculpture of the former is distinctly weaker than on P. occipitalis, but basically forms the same unique pattern. New synonymy.

NEZ. Rare. May.

85 (83) Notauli complete or almost complete ......................... 86

– Notauli incomplete ........................................ 96

86 (85) Head 2.1 times as wide as long; hind wing with four hamuli, T2 striated to fully one third of length, length at least 2 mm ...... P. quadrifarius (Kieffer, 1916)

Head striated on occiput only; A7–A9 each slightly longer than wide; T6 transverse; legs partly reddish-brown. Length: 2.2 mm.

NEZ. Very rare. June.

– Head at most twice as wide as long; if not, then hind wing with only two hamuli, T2 striated to at most one third, and length less than 2 mm ....................... 87

87 (86) A8–A9 each slightly shorter than wide .......................................................... 88

– A8–A9 each at least as long as wide ... 90

88 (87) Head 1.4 times as wide as long, ...................

............................. P. philinna Walker, 1835

Frons roughly and strongly coriaceous, occiput strongly transversely striated; T1 with crenulation and two keels; T2 striated over whole width to 0.5 of length. Length about 2 mm.

EJ. Rare. June.

– Head 2 times as wide as long .......... 89

89 (88) Occiput longitudinally striated medially ............. P. marginata Thomson, 1859

Frons with transverse striations; T1 with two keels; T2 striated in and between basal foveae to 0.5 of length; T6 nearly as long as wide; antennae and legs dark. Length: 1.6 mm.

I have seen the types of both P. marginata (in MZLU) and P. occipitalis Buhl, 1994. The sculpture of the former is distinctly weaker than on P. occipitalis, but basically forms the same unique pattern. New synonymy.

NEZ. Rare. May.

– Occiput transversely rugose ............... P. eriphyle Walker, 1835

Frons smooth, only with transverse wrinkles above antennal sockets; scutellum coriaceous; T1 crenulated and with two moderately strong keels; T2 strongly striated in basal foveae to hardly 0.5 of length, medially moderately striated; antennae and legs dark. Length: 1.5 mm.

EJ. Rare. May.

90 (87) A8–A9 each 1.5 times as wide as long ..................... P. danica Buhl, 1999

Head 1.75 times as wide as long, frons smooth, reticulate laterally; occiput transversely reticulate-coriaceous, moderately transversely striated medially;
scutellum reticulate, at level of mesoscutum; fore wing almost clear, hind wing with two hamuli; T1 crenulated and with two keels; T2 striated in between foveae to 0.5 of length; T3–T4 each with an incomplete, T5 with a complete transverse row of deeply implanted hairs; antennae and legs brown, most of fore tibia and base of mid and hind tibiae yellowish. Length: 1.6–1.7 mm. Cf. Buhl (2001a).

EJ, LFM, NEZ. Rare. May–June.

– A8–A9 each at most slightly longer than wide ........................................ 91

91 (90) A8–A9 each as wide as long ........... 92
– A8–A9 each slightly longer than wide ....................................................... 93

92 (91) Frons partly striated, occiput strongly transversely striated; T1 with two keels... P. hanseni sp. n. (cf. description below)
– Frons nearly smooth, occiput finely striated medially; T1 crenulated and with two weak keels... P. puccinii Vlug, 1995

Head 1.9 times as wide as long; scutellum hardly above mesoscutum, reticulate-coriaceous; T2 striated to 0.5 of length, medially slightly shorter; apical tergites with superficially implanted hairs; T6 1.7 times as wide as long; antennae and legs brown. Length: 1.4–1.7 mm. Redescribed from the lectotype of P. nigripes Thomson, 1859 (preocc.) by Buhl (1995b) as P. thomsoni nom. nov., but Vlug’s (1995) new name from earlier in the same year has priority.

EJ. Rare. June.

93 (91) T6 pointed, as long as wide at base ...... .................. P. sagana Walker, 1835

Head 1.9 times as wide as long, frons faintly coriaceous; occiput transversely reticulate to coriaceous; scutellum slightly convex, coriaceous; wings slightly brownish; T1 crenulated and with two keels; T2 striated in foveae to one third of length; T3–T6 smooth and with some very fine hairs; antennae and legs dark. Length: 1.1 mm.

– T6 shorter than basal width .............. 94

94 (93) T1 crenulated .................................................. P. suecica (Kieffer, 1926)

Head 1.8 times as wide as long; frons smooth medially, reticulate-coriaceous and punctured laterally, in lower half more or less transversely striated; scutellum slightly convex, finely reticulate-coriaceous; middle and hind legs mostly dark, fore legs lighter. Length: 1.6–2.1 mm. Cf. Buhl (1995b).

– T1 with two keels ......................... 95

95 (94) Frons striated above antennae; occiput strongly striated; scutellum strongly convex .... P. equestris Spittler, 1969

Head twice as wide as long; mesopleuron weakly striated above and below; scutellum coriaceous; hind wing with two hamuli; T2 striated to one third of length; T6 basally more than twice as wide as long; legs dark. Length: 1.7–2.1 mm.

SI.
– Frons without striae; occiput finely striated; scutellum at level of mesoscutum .................................................. P. singularis sp. n. (cf. description below)

96 (85) A8–A9 each fully twice as long as wide .................. P. ennius Walker, 1835

Head 2.2 times as wide as long, frons with weak striation; ocellar region and occiput transversely striated; notaulari nearly complete; T1 crenulated; T2 striated in foveae to one third; T3–T6 smooth, with single rows of deeply implanted hairs; antennae and legs dark, A2–A5, tibiae and tarsi lighter. Length: 1.3 mm.

– A8–A9 at most nearly twice as long as wide ........................................ 97

97 (96) A8–A9 shorter than wide .............. 98
– A8–A9 each at least as long as wide ... 99

98 (97) Head 1.6 times as wide as long; A1–A5 and legs yellow ... P. clavata Buhl, 1994

Frons smooth, occiput finely striated; scutellum at level of mesoscutum, smooth; T1 crenulated; T2 striated in foveae to 0.4 of length; apical tergites

– A8–A9 each at least as long as wide .................................................................. 94
KEY TO PLATYGASTER

with a few superficially implanted hairs. Length: 1.0–1.4 mm. F, NEZ. Rare. June–October.

– Head 1.9–2.0 times as wide as long; antennae and legs dark .............. P. misella sp. n. (cf. description below)

99 (97) Notauli nearly complete; frons smooth ....... P. dryope Walker, 1835 Head 2.3 times as wide as long; A8–A9 each as long as wide; mesoscutum and scutellum smooth, at same level; T2 striated in and between foveae; antennae and most of legs brown. Length: 1.1 mm. EJ, F, B. Very rare. July.

– Notauli missing in at least anterior 0.2; if frons is smooth, then notauli are very short ......................... 100

100 (99) Notauli missing in anterior 0.2; A4 2.5 times as long as wide, less than half as wide as A9; T3–T6 combined less than half as long as T2 ...... P. jutlandica sp. n. (cf. description below)

– Notauli missing in at least anterior third; if A4 is almost as elongate and narrow as above, then T3–T6 combined are more than half as long as T2 ................................................. 101

101 (100) A8–A9 each at most very slightly longer than wide .................. 102

– A8–A9 each at least about 1.5 times as long as wide ..................... 108

102 (101) Notauli absent ....................... P. inermis Walker, 1835 Head 2.2 times as wide as long, frons faintly striigose; mesoscutum with scale-like hair-implantations; mesoscutum posteriorly prolonged into a broad flange which is memanscous in its extreme hind border, covering bare of scutellum; scutellum at level of mesoscutum; T2 striated in foveae to one third; T3–T5 equal; T6 as long as wide at base; antennae and legs dark brown. Length: 1.3 mm. NWJ, F, NEZ. Rare. May.

– Notauli indicated posteriorly ...... 103

103 (102) T5 with distinct rugosity .... P. dalgaardi sp. n. (cf. description below)

– T5 smooth .................................. 104

104 (103) T2 striated for 0.75–0.80 of its length .............................................. P. uniformis sp. n. (cf. description below) T2 striated for at most 0.6 of its length .............................................. 105

105 (104) T2 striated in basal foveae to one third of length, medially shorter .................. 108

– T2 striated in basal foveae to at least 0.5 of length ..................... 106

106 (105) T2 striated in basal foveae to 0.5 of length, medially to one third; T3–T5 with deeply implanted hairs ... P. punctiventris sp. n. (cf. description below)

– T2 striated in basal foveae to 0.6 of length; T2 medially smooth or T3–T5 with superficially implanted hairs ... .............................................. 107

107 (106) T2 smooth medially ...................... P. ungeri Buhl, 1999 Head 1.8 times as wide as long; frons superficially transversely striate-reticulate; notauli fading out in anterior half; scutellum smooth, just above level of mesoscutum; fore wing clear; T1 evenly crenulated; T3–T4 each with a medially interrupted row of rather deeply implanted hairs; T5 with a complete row of deeply implanted hairs; antenna and legs mostly black; Length: 1.1–1.4 mm. WJ. Very rare, but widely distributed in marshy habitats, cf. Przhiboro & Buhl (2004). June.
– T2 medially striated to 0.5 of length .................................................. P. intermedia sp. n. (cf. description below)

108 (101) A8–A9 each about 1.75 times as long as wide ... P. tuberosula Kieffer, 1926

Very similar to P. athamas, but pre-apical flagellar segments longer (in both sexes) and mid lobe of mesoscutum not prolonged. Length: 1.6 mm. Cf. Johansson (1936) and Ol fert, Doane & Braun (2003).

F. Rare. July–August.

– A8–A9 each about 1.5 times as long as wide ........................................... 109

109 (108) Notauli nearly absent .................. 110

– Notauli missing in at most anterior 0.6 ............................................... 111

110 (109) Frons smooth; T2 striated over whole width to one third of length .......... P. betularia Kieffer, 1916

Scutellum strongly convex, smooth as mesoscutum; fore wing clear; T1 crenulated; T6 slightly shorter than basal width but sharply pointed; antennae and legs brownish. Length: 1.0 mm. Cf. Roskam (1986).

EJ, F, SZ, NEZ. Rather common. April–May.

– Frons finely striated; T2 only with a few striae in basal foveae ............ P. koponenii Buhl, 2003

Head 1.8 times as wide as long, frons finely fan-like striated, occiput strongly transversely striated; mesoscutum almost smooth in posterior half; scutellum distinctly above level of mesoscutum, almost smooth; fore wing clear; T1 evenly crenulated; T3–T6 with rather superficially implanted hairs; antennae and legs brownish. Length: 1.6 mm.

NEZ. Very rare. August–September.

111 (109) Occiput distinctly and densely transversely striated .................. 112

– Occiput finely striated, laterally coriaceous ........................................ 113

112 (111) Frons in upper half finely transversely reticulate-striated, in lower half finely transversely striated; legs red ............ P. varicornis Buhl, 1999

Head fully twice as wide as long; notauli indicated in posterior 0.4; scutellum at level of mesoscutum, almost smooth; T1 irregularly crenulated; T4–T6 with rather deeply implanted hairs; A1–A5 red, A6–A10 black. Length: 1.4 mm.

LFM. Only holotype known.

– Frons finely fan-like striated, just above antennae transversely striated; legs dark ... P. aebeloeensis Buhl, 2001

Head 2.0 times as wide as long; notauli indicated in posterior half; scutellum slightly above mesoscutum, almost smooth but with numerous slightly raised hair-implantations; fore wing yellowish; T1 almost evenly crenulated; T3–T6 with rather superficially implanted hairs; antennae dark brown. Length: 1.8 mm.

SJ, NEJ, F, SZ, NEZ. Rather common. May.

– Frons faintly reticulate; T2 striated in and between basal foveae to hardly 0.5 ....... P. chloropus Thomson, 1859

Head 1.7 times as wide as long; notauli missing in anterior 0.4; scutellum smooth, slightly above mesoscutum; T1 crenulated; apical tergites with superficially implanted hairs; A1 and tibiae yellowish brown, A2–A10, coxae and most of femora more or less darkened. Length: 1.3–1.7 mm. Cf. Buhl (1995b).


– Frons finely fan-like alutaceous; T2 striated in basal foveae to 0.5 of length, medially smooth .................. P. pedasus Walker, 1835

Head 1.7 times as wide as long, broadly rounded behind eyes; notauli fading in anterior half; scutellum smooth; T1 crenulated; pre-apical tergites with deeply implanted hairs; antenna and femora brown, tibiae light brown. Length: 1.5 mm.

KEY TO PLATYGASTER

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES

*Platygaster dalgaardi* sp. n.

Material examined:


*Description*

**Female:** Length 1.5–1.6 mm. Black, antenna hardly lighter; legs dark brown; trochanters and both ends of tibiae slightly lighter; apical half of fore tibia and segments 1–4 of tarsi light brown. Head from above (Fig. 1A) 2.1 times as wide as
long, 1.1 times as wide as mesosoma. Occiput rather strongly transversely striated; vertex and upper part of frons weakly transversely reticulate-coriaceous, rest of frons finely fan-like striated. Antenna (Fig. 1B) with A1 0.9 times as long as height of head, A9 about as long as wide. Mesosoma 1.4 times as long as wide. Sides of pronotum finely longitudinally reticulate-coriaceous except along hind margin. Mesoscutum faintly reticulate-coriaceous but with rather dense, slightly scaly hair-implantations; notauli distinct for about 0.7 of length; mid lobe posteriorly smooth, rather narrow and slightly prolonged to base of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves narrow, moderately hairy. Scutellum (Fig. 1C) evenly convex, just above mesoscutum, almost smooth except for rather dense hair-implantations. Propodeal carinae very short; area between them much transverse, unsculptured. Fore wing almost clear, 2.3 times as long as wide. Hind wing 5.2 times as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia hardly 0.25 width of wing. Metasoma (Fig. 1D) about as long as head and mesosoma combined, hardly as wide as mesosoma. T1 crenulated. T2 striated in basal foveae to fully 0.6 of length, medially slightly shorter. T3–T5 each with a medially interrupted transverse line of rather superficially implanted hairs, T6 with more scattered hairs; T3–4 and T6 smooth, T5 with distinct rugosity except along anterior and posterior margins.

Male: Length 1.4–1.5 mm. Antenna (Fig. 1E) with length of flagellar pubescence equal to 0.4 width of segments.

Etymology
Named after Dr. Sune Dalgård, Copenhagen (who was born the same day most of the types were collected).

Remarks
This species is defined by the following characters: A7–A9 each about as wide as long, and moderately pointed metasoma with smooth T3–4 and 6, and distinctly sculptured T5. It is closest to the species group around *P. demades* Walker, 1835, especially in the sculpture of female metasoma, but metasoma and female antennae are shorter than in the mentioned group. *P. dalgaardi* keys out to *P. iteocrypta* Kieffer, 1916 and *P. verrucosa* Kieffer, 1916 in Kieffer’s (1926) key, but differs from these species, e.g., in shape of antenna and sculpture of metasoma.

*Platygaster frater* sp. n.
Figs 2, 16–18

Material examined:

Description
*Female:* Length 1.8–2.1 mm. Black; legs dark brown; trochanters, apex of femora, both ends of tibiae, and segments 1–4 of all tarsi dark reddish brown. Head from above (Fig. 2A and 16) 1.8 times as wide as long, 1.1 times as wide as mesosoma, distinctly but slightly irregularly reticulate-coriaceous; occiput medially with a few short transverse wrinkles; frons transversely striated in about lower third. Antenna (Fig. 2B) with
length of A1 about equal to height of head; A7–A9 each 1.7 times as long as wide. Mesosoma 1.6 times as long as wide. Sides of pronotum (Fig. 17) reticulate-coriaceous in upper half, rather densely punctured in lower half. Mesoscutum (Fig. 16) distinctly and almost uniformly reticulate-coriaceous, with hairs along sides and along notauli; notauli complete and deep; mid lobe in anterior third with rather distinct admedian lines, posteriorly ending in a fine point almost touching base of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves wide, with few hairs. Mesopleuron striated in upper half. Scutellum (Fig. 2C and 18) above level of mesoscutum, roughly reticulate-coriaceous, rather densely hairy. Propodeal carinae strong, parallel; area between them smooth, fully as long as wide. Fore wing with yellowish tint, 0.9 times as long as body, 2.6 times as long as wide. Hind wing 5.3 times as long as wide, with three hamuli; marginal cilia 0.2 width of wing. Metasoma (Fig. 2D) about as long as head and mesosoma combined, slightly wider than mesosoma. T1 crenulated. T2 striated in and between basal foveae to 0.6–0.8 of length, striation very fine in posterior
half; T2 with a few hairs laterally and posteriorly. T3–T6 with faint microsculpture; T3 with a medially interrupted transverse line of rather deeply implanted hairs; T4–T6 densely covered with rather deeply implanted hairs.

**Male:** Length 1.8–2.1 mm. Antenna (Fig. 2E) with preapical antennal segments each about 1.8 times as long as wide, and with length of flagellar pubescence about 0.4 width of segments.

**Etymology**

The name means “brother” in Latin, referring to the close relationship with similar species (see Remarks).

**Remarks**

This species is similar to *P. taras* Walker, 1835 but differs from it in having pronotal flange not particularly expanded, head less transverse and less narrowed behind eyes, more elongate preapical antennal segments of female, and longer striation on T2, cf. Vlug (1985). It is also close to *P. danica* Buhl, 1999, but this species has preapical antennal segments of female less slender than in *P. frater*, and it has different relative proportions of segments, e.g. in *P. danica* A6 is smaller than A7, in *P. frater* it is not. *P. frater* is defined by the following characters: Occiput without striation, preapical antennal segments more than 1.5 times as long as wide, apical tergites short, striation of T2 to distinctly more than half of length.

**Platygaster hanseni** sp. n.

Figs 3, 4

Material examined:


**Description**

**Female:** Length 1.4–1.8 mm. Shiny black, antennae hardly lighter; legs dark brownish; trochanters, apex of femora, both ends of tibiae, and most of tarsi slightly lighter reddish-brown. Head from above (Fig. 3A) 1.9–2.2 times as long as wide, slightly wider than mesosoma; occiput densely and rather strongly transversely striated; vertex finely reticulate-coriaceous and with some more or less transverse wrinkles; frons smooth except for transverse striation just above antennae, and fan-shaped striation medially in lower half (holotype), sometimes also with rather few distinct transverse wrinkles on a smooth surface over larger parts of frons. OOL = LOL. Head in frontal view 1.4 times as wide as high. Antenna (Figs 3B, 4A) with A1 0.8–0.9 times as long as height of head. Mesoscutum smooth, reticulate-coriaceous at anterior end of notauli, these distinct and almost complete; disc hairy laterally and along notauli; mid lobe posteriorly rather narrow, just touching base of scutellum; scutocutellar grooves wide, each with about seven long hairs. Mesopleuron smooth, sometimes with a few wrinkles below tegulae. Scutellum (Figs 3C, 4A, B) smooth, evenly rounded, moderately hairy, just above mesoscutum. Propodeal carinae parallel; area between them hardly as long as wide, smooth. Fore wing clear, 0.8 times as long as body, 2.3–2.4 times as long as wide; marginal cilia short. Hind wing 4.5–4.9 times as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia 0.25 width of wing. Metasoma (Figs 3D, 4A, B) as long as head and mesosoma combined, hardly as wide as mesosoma. T1 with two strong longitudinal keels. T2 striated in basal foveae to 0.4 of length, medially somewhat shorter; striae sometimes only in basal foveae to one third of length, rarely entirely obliterated. Hind margin of T2–T5, and most of T6, with fine punctuation and reticulation, T3–T6 with some rather superficially implanted hairs which on T3–T5 form medially more or less interrupted transverse rows. Metasoma in lateral view characteristically flattened towards apex (Fig. 3D).

**Etymology**

Named after the great Danish entomologist Dr. Michael Hansen (1956–2000).
Remarks

This species is defined by the following characters: Strongly striated occiput; partly striated frons; preapical antennal segments as long as wide; almost complete notauli; T1 with two strong keels; T2 striated in foveae; apical tergites short, with superficially implanted hairs. *P. hansenii* is similar to *P. eriphyle* Walker, 1835, but *P. eriphyle* has A7–A9 distinctly transverse, complete notauli, and mesoscutum longitudinally coriaceous, cf. also Vlug (1985). It is also similar to *P. aebeloensis* Buhl, 2001, but has less elongate antennae than this and differently sculptured.
frons and T1, cf. above. *P. hanseni* differs from *P. oscus* Walker, 1835 e.g. in having more transverse head, smoother mesoscutum, and in having microsculpture on apical tergites. *P. hanseni* differs from *P. minthe* Walker, 1835 e.g. in having more transverse T1, and in having hairs on T3–T6 superficially implanted. *P. hanseni* differs from both these species in having more or less striated basal foveae of T2, less slender antennae, and darker body appendages. Cf. also Vlug (1985).

**Platygaster hoffmeyeri** sp. n.

Fig. 5

Material examined:
Type material. – **Holotype**: Female, Denmark, NEZ, Lille Hareshov, 17.v.1993, P. N. Buhl leg.

Description

**Female**: Length 1.9 mm. Black, antenna hardly lighter; legs dark brown; apex of femora, both ends of tibiae, and segments 1–4 of all tarsi lighter reddish brown, fore tibia most extensively so. Head from above (Fig. 5A) 1.7 times as wide as long, as wide as mesosoma; occiput distinctly reticulate-coriaceous with three very short transverse wrinkles medially; vertex distinctly reticulate-coriaceous; frons more transversely reticulate-coriaceous, transversely striated over whole width in lower 0.3. Antenna (Fig. 5B) 0.8 times as long as height of head, A9 hardly as long as wide. Sides of pronotum in upper half reticulate-coriaceous, in lower half longitudinally striated and with hair-implantations. Mesoscutum distinctly and evenly reticulate-coriaceous, almost bare, with weak admedian lines for about 0.25 of its length; notauli complete, deep and smooth, posteriorly almost meeting; mid lobe very slightly prolonged, just touching base of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves wide, with just a couple of hairs. Scutellum (Fig. 5C) at about level of mesoscutum, dull, almost uniformly reticulate-coriaceous, sparsely hairy. Propodeal carinae strong, parallel; area between them about as long as wide, smooth and shiny. Fore wing faintly yellowish, 2.5 times as long as wide; marginal cilia less than 0.1 width of wing. Hind wing 6.2 times as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia hardly 0.25 width of wing. Metasoma (Fig. 5D) 1.1 times as long as head and mesosoma combined, hardly wider than mesosoma. T1 almost smooth except for two strong longitudinal keels. T2 striated in basal foveae to hardly half of length, medially slightly shorter. T3–T6 smooth, with a few superficially implanted hairs which form medially interrupted and slightly irregular transverse rows on T4–T5.
Etymology

Named after the late Danish hymenopterist Erik B. Hoffmeyer.

Remarks

This species is defined by the following characters: Occiput without striation, frons partly striated, notauli complete, propodeal carinae not connected by carinae, T1 with two strong keels, T2 striated to almost half of length. It is similar to *P. cebes* Walker, 1835, but this species has propodeal carinae connected by transverse carinae, and head behind eyes less constricted and T2 less striated than in *P. hoffmeyeri*, cf. also Vlug (1985).
**Platygaster indefinita** sp. n.

Figs 6, 19

Material examined:


**Description**

**Female:** Length 1.3–1.6 mm. Rather dull black, from A1–A3 to A1–A6 and legs yellowish.

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Fig. 6. *Platygaster indefinita* sp. n. Female. A. Head. B. Antenna. C. Scutellar region in lateral view (anterior end to the right). D. Metasoma. — Scale bar = 0.1 mm.
brown; coxae, scape and sometimes femora slightly darker; apical 4 to 7 flagellar segments and last segment of tarsi dark brown. Head from above (Figs 6A, 19) 1.8 times as wide as long, slightly more than 1.1 times as wide as mesosoma; occiput finely reticulate-coriaceous, with a few weak transverse wrinkles medially; vertex and frons finely reticulate-coriaceous, frons medially slightly smoother and with fan-like reticulation. Antenna (Fig. 6B) with A1 slightly shorter than height of head (8:9), A9 as long as wide. Mesosoma 1.5 times as long as wide. Sides of pronotum finely longitudinal reticulate-coriaceous, smooth along upper and hind margins. Mesoscutum finely and rather uniformly reticulate-coriaceous, with sparse hairs; notauli distinct to about two thirds of length; mid lobe posteriorly slightly prolonged and blunt, touching base of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves moderately wide, with numerous hairs. Scutellum (Fig. 6C) smooth, above mesoscutum, evenly rounded, rather densely hairy. Propodeal carinae nearly parallel, moderately long; area between them distinctly transverse, almost smooth. Fore wing clear, 2.8 times as long as wide; marginal cilia 0.13 width of wing. Hind wing 5.8 times as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia one third the width of wing. Metasoma (Fig. 6D) smooth, above mesosoma, evenly rounded, rather densely hairy. Propodeal carinae nearly parallel, moderately long; area between them distinctly transverse, almost smooth. Fore wing clear, 2.6 times as long as wide; marginal cilia 0.13 width of wing. Hind wing 5.8 times as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia one third the width of wing. Metasoma (Fig. 6D) smooth, above mesosoma, evenly rounded, rather densely hairy. Propodeal carinae nearly parallel, moderately long; area between them distinctly transverse, almost smooth.

**Etymology**
The name refers to the difficulty of identifying the affinities of this species.

**Remarks**
This species is defined by the following combination of characters: Occiput without striation, frons fan-like sculptured, A9 as wide as long, notauli incomplete, mesoscutum reticulate-coriaceous all over, apical tergites wider than long. This species seems to be most similar to *P. pedasus* Walker, 1835 (cf. couplet 113), but is most readily separated from it by its less slender antenna, less extensive striation on occiput, more extensive striation on T2, and brighter colored antenna and legs, cf. above. Among the most similar species with brightly colored antenna and legs, *P. indefinita* differs from *P. abia* Walker, 1835 in having incomplete notauli, from *P. clavata* Buhl, 1994 in having less smooth mesoscutum and more slender antenna, and from *P. fennica* Buhl, 2003 e.g. in having head less transverse and occiput less striated, cf. Buhl (2003).

**Platygaster intermedia** sp. n.
Figs 7, 20–22

**Material examined:**


**Description**

**Female:** Length 1.2–1.4 mm. Black, antenna and legs dark brown; both ends of tibiae and segments 1–4 of tarsi light brown. Head from above (Figs 7A, 22) 1.9 times as wide as long, 1.1 times as wide as mesosoma; occiput finely transversely reticulate-coriaceous and with very fine transverse striation; vertex finely reticulate-coriaceous; frons (Fig. 20) finely fan-like reticulate-coriaceous. Antenna (Fig. 7B) with A1 hardly 0.9 times as long as height of head, A9 as long as wide. Mesosoma 1.4 times as long as wide. Sides of pronotum (Fig. 21) finely longitudinally reticulate-coriaceous except along a rather wide hind margin. Mesoscutum (Fig. 22) sparsely hairy, finely reticulate-coriaceous, in posterior half faintly and longitudinally so; notauli indicated in posterior two thirds; mid lobe posteriorly blunt, with a medial longitudinal line indicated, not prolonged, hardly touching base of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves moderately wide, with few hairs. Scutellum (Fig. 7C) smooth, evenly convex, moderately hairy. Propodeal carinae parallel, rather weak; area between them transverse, almost smooth. Fore wing hardly infuscated, 2.6 times as long as wide. Hind wing 5.3 times as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia 0.2 width of wing. Metasoma (Fig. 7D) hardly as long to as long as head and mesosoma combined, as wide as mesosoma. T1 dull,
rather evenly crenulated. T2 striated in basal foveae to about 0.6 of length, medially to hardly half of length. T3–T5 smooth, with very faint sculpture posteriorly; T6 more extensively faintly sculptured; T3–T5 each with a transverse row of superficially implanted hairs, T6 with such hairs laterally.

Etymology
The name refers to the fact that the defining characters of this species are intermediary between the characters of already known, similar species.

Remarks
This species is defined by the following combination of characters: Occiput striated, frons fan-like sculptured, A8–A9 each about as long as wide, notauli missing in anterior third, T2 laterally striated to 0.6 of length, medially to 0.5, T3–T6 short. *P. intermedia* may be distinguished from the rather similar *P. pedasus* Walker, 1835 and *P. ungeri* Buhl, 1999 most readily in striation of T2, cf. above. It is similar to *P. fennica* Buhl, 2003, but with occiput less strongly striated, head more rounded behind eyes, medial striation of T2 longer, and body appendages darker, cf. also
Buhl (2003). It is also somewhat similar to *P. misella* sp. n., but with less stout antenna and brighter colored than this, cf. below.

**Platygaster jutlandica** sp. n.

Fig. 8

Material examined:  
**Holotype**: Female, Denmark, EJ, Jeksendalen, 11.vi.1996, P. N. Buhl leg.

**Description**

**Female**: Length 1.4 mm. Rather shiny black; antennae and legs hardly lighter; most of fore tibia, base of middle and hind tibiae, and segments 1–4 of all tarsi dark reddish brown. Head from above (Fig. 8A) 2.0 times as wide as long, 1.1 times as wide as mesosoma. Occiput rather strongly transversely striated; vertex finely transversely striated between ocelli, otherwise distinctly transversely reticulate-coriaceous; frons distinctly transversely reticulate-coriaceous, almost striated, medially with a smoother longitudinal impression. Antenna (Fig. 8B) with A1 hardly 0.9 times as long as height of head; A9 about as long as wide, more than twice as wide as A4. Mesosoma 1.4 times as long as wide. Sides of pronotum longitudinally striate-reticulate,
smooth along upper and hind margins. Meso-
cutum rather sparsely hairy, finely reticulate-
coriaceous except mid lobe posteriorly and most
of lateral lobes which are smooth; notauli visible
but fine to almost 0.8 of length; mid lobe pos-
teriorly somewhat blunt, reaching base of scu-
tellum; scuto-scutellar grooves moderately wide,
each with about seven long hairs. Scutellum (Fig.
8C) distinctively above mescutum, hardly sculptu-
tured but with numerous hair-implantations.
Propodeal carinae parallel, area between them
smooth, much transverse. Fore wing 2.2 times as
long as wide, clear. Hind wing 4.5 times as long
as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia 0.2
width of wing. Metasoma (Fig. 8D) hardly as
long as head and mesosoma combined, hardly as
wide as mesosoma. T1 strongly and rather evenly
crenulated. T2 striated in basal foveae to slightly
more than half of length, medially to about one
fourth of length. T3–T5 smooth except for faint
sculpture along hind margin, each with a trans-
verse row of rather deeply implanted hairs (inter-
rupted medially on T3); T6 with faint sculpture
over most of surface and with a transverse row of
superficially implanted hairs.

Etymology
The name refers to the geographical position of
the type locality in central Jutland.

Remarks
This species is defined by the following combi-
nation of characters: Distinctly striated occiput,
A7–A9 each about as long as wide, notauli miss-
ing in anterior one fifth, body appendages dark. It
is rather similar to P. misella, described below,
but the relatively wide antennal club in contrast
to narrow basal flagellar segments is the most
distinct feature of this species. In this respect it is
also similar to P. eriphyle Walker, 1835, but P.
jutlandica differs from this species in the same
characters as P. hansenii sp. n., i.e., P. eriphyle
has A7–A9 distinctly transverse, complete no-
tauli, and mesoscutum longitudinally coriaceous.

Platygaster misella sp. n.

Material examined:
Type material. – Holotype: Female, Denmark, EJ, Anholt,
27.–30.v.2001, T. Munk leg. Paratypes: 2 females, same data
as holotype: 1 female, Anholt, NW of Anholt town, 24.–
27.v.2002, P. N. Buhl leg.; 3 females, 1 male, Anholt, Ør-
kenen, 25.v.2002, P. N. Buhl leg.; 1 female, 1 male, Anholt,
around Flakket, 27.v.2002, P. N. Buhl leg.; 1 female, NJ,
Blokhus Klit, grey dune community, 2.vi.1998, T. Munk leg.

Description
Female: Length 0.95–1.30 mm. Shiny black;
base and apex of fore tibia, base of middle and
hind tibiae, and tarsi reddish brown. Head from
above (Fig. 9A) 1.9–2.0 times as wide as long,
1.1–1.2 times as wide as thorax.; occiput finely
and densely transversely striated; vertex round-
ed, almost smooth; frons very finely fan-like
striated. Longer diameter of lateral ocelli 0.6–0.7
times as long as ocellular space; OOL = 1.0–
1.2 LOL. Head from front 1.3 times as wide as
high. Antenna (Fig. 9B) with A1 0.7 times height
of head. Mesosoma 1.3 to almost 1.5 times as
long as wide, 1.0–1.1 times as high as wide. Sides
of pronotum finely longitudinally reticulate-co-
riaceous except along hind margin. Mesoscutum
somewhat flattened, almost bare, faintly reticu-
late-coriaceous in anterior half, rest smooth (e.g.
holotype) to distinctly convex and somewhat
longitudinally reticulate-coriaceous all over; no-
tauli weakly indicated to 0.4–0.8 of length; mid
lobe rather wide and blunt, reaching base of
scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves triangular,
moderately wide and deep, with at most a few
hairs. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (Fig. 9C)
weakly to distinctly convex, very slightly to dis-
tinctly above level of mesoscutum, smooth and
only laterally with hairs. Metapleuron with rather
sparse and short pilosity all over. Propodeal cari-
nae dark, widely separated, transverse area be-
tween them smooth and shiny. Fore wing clear
and with rather sparse hairs, 0.85 times as long as
body, 2.3 times as long as wide; marginal cilia
hardly 0.1 width of wing. Hind wing 4.7 times as
long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia
hardly one fourth the width of wing. Metasoma
(Fig. 9D) 1.3 times as long as mesosoma, hardly
0.9 times as wide as this. T1 evenly crenulated,
slightly transversely depressed medially, with
only a few hairs laterally. T2 weakly striated in
basal foveae to half of length, medially to one
third of length. T3–T6 smooth, T4–T6 with a few
superficially implanted hairs. Sternite 2 without
hump anteriorly.
Male: Length 1.00–1.20 mm. Antenna (Fig. 9E) with flagellar pubescence half as long as width of segments. Metasoma hardly longer than mesosoma.

Etymology
The name refers to the inconspicuous, “miserable” stature of the species.

Remarks
This species is defined by the following characters: Striated occiput, stout female antennae, dark body appendages. This is a variable, dark, small species, most easily recognised by the transverse female preapical antennal segments. Some specimens, e.g., the holotype, are superficially rather similar to *P. inermis* Walker, 1835 and *P. spe-
cularis Buhl, 1999, but *P. misella* differs from the first mentioned species in having smoother and less hairy mesoscutum, from the last mentioned species in different scutellar structure, and from both species in having wider flagellar segments and notauli indicated, cf. Vlug (1985) and Buhl (1999b). *P. misella* keyes out to *P. iteocrypta* Kieffer, 1916 in Kieffer’s (1926) key, but it has flagellar segments differently shaped and metastoma less pointed than this species. Some specimens of *P. misella* are rather similar to *P. ungeri* Buhl, 1999, but this species has more slender antennae and differently sculptured metastoma than in *P. misella*, cf. also Buhl (1999a).

The variability of *P. misella* is rather striking, especially concerning shape of mesosoma. However, this is probably a similar phenomenon as known from the genus *Gryon* (Scelionidae), where a species has stout or slender body (and other characters can vary) depending on host species, cf. Mineo (1981).

**Platygaster punctiventris** sp. n.

*Fig. 10*

Material examined:


*Description*

**Female:** Length 1.1–1.2 mm. Shiny black; antenna and legs dark brown; both ends of fore tibia, base of middle and hind tibiae, and segments 1–4 of all tarsi lighter brown. Head from above (Fig. 10A) 1.9 times as wide as long, almost 1.2 times as wide as mesosoma; occiput distinctly but superficially transversely striated; vertex finely reticulate-coriaceous with a few wrinkles; frons finely fan-like striated. Antenna (Fig. 10B) with A1 hardly 0.9 times as long as height of head, A9 about as long as wide. Mesosoma 1.6 times as long as wide. Sides of pronotum finely reticulate-coriaceous, in lower half longitudinally so. Mesoscutum weakly reticulate-coriaceous, becoming smooth in posterior half, sparsely hairy; notauli weak, not covering base of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves rather wide, with numerous distinct hairs. Scutellum (Fig. 10C) above mesoscutum, evenly convex, moderately hairy, smooth except for scattered hair-implantations laterally. Propodeal carinae parallel, strong, short, reticulate-coriaceous; area between them distinctly transverse, smooth and shiny. Fore wing clear, 0.8 times as long as body, 2.4 times as long as wide; marginal cilia hardly 0.1 width of wing. Hind wing 5.4 times as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia at most 0.3 width of wing. Metasoma (Fig. 10D) hardly as long as head and mesosoma combined (about 15:16), hardly as wide as mesosoma. T1 crenulated, with a transverse impression medially. T2 striated in rather narrow basal foveae to half of length, medially to one third of length. T3–T6 smooth; T3–T5 each with a transverse row of deeply implanted hairs (row on T3 interrupted medially); T6 with scattered, superficially implanted hairs.

**Male:** Length 1.0–1.1 mm. Antenna (Fig. 10E) with flagellar pubescence half as long as width of segments.

*Etymology*

Named for the unusually distinct punctures on the preapical tergites.

*Remarks*

In the shape of female antenna this species approaches *P. misella* sp. n., but *P. punctiventris* is most easily recognised by the unusually distinct punctures on the preapical tergites. This species can be defined by the following characters: Female antennae stout; T2 striated medially to one third, laterally to 0.5 of length; very strong punctures on T3–T5.

**Platygaster quadriceps** sp. n.

*Figs 11, 12*

Material examined:

*Type material.* – *Holotype:* Female, Estonia, Saaremaa, Vii-dumägi, Sutrumets, 13.vi.1996, M. Koponen leg. (Department of Applied Biology, University of Helsinki, Finland). *Paratypes:* 1 female, Denmark, NEZ, Tokkekøb Hegn,
**Description**

**Female:** Length 2.1–2.4 mm. Black; A1–A3 and middle and hind legs dark brown; fore leg yellowish except darker coxa, trochanter, base of femur and last segment of tarsus. Head from above (Figs 11A, 12A) 1.75–1.80 times as wide as long, as wide as mesosoma, dull, finely but distinctly reticulate-coriaceous; occiput in posterior half with extensive, irregular transverse wrinkles; frons with a smoother longitudinal line from anterior ocellus to transverse wrinkles above antennal insertions. Head from in front 1.15 times as wide as high. Antenna (Figs 11B, 12B) with A1 as long as height of head. Mesosoma 1.5 times as long as wide, slightly higher than wide. Sides of pronotum dull and finely reticulate-coriaceous in upper half, smoother and with dense hair-implantations in lower half. Mesoscutum almost bare, uniformly and distinctly reticulate-coriaceous, with notauli strong and complete, and admedian lines smooth and distinct to one third of disc. Mid lobe slightly prolonged to a fine point almost reaching scutellum;
scuto-scutellar grooves wide, with a few hairs. Mesopleuron with longitudinal striation in upper two fifths. Scutellum (Figs 11C, 12C) dull, with slightly raised rugosity, and moderately and uniformly hairy. Propodeal carinae strong, sculptured, smooth area between them of moderate width. Fore wing 0.95 times as long as entire body, 2.5–2.6 times as long as wide, with dense hairs and yellowish tint; marginal cilia short. Hind wing 5.1 times as long as wide, with 3–4 hamuli; marginal cilia one tenth to one sixth the width of wing. Metasoma (Figs 11D, 12D) fully 0.9 times as long as head and mesosoma combined, 1.0–1.2 times as wide as mesosoma. T1 somewhat unevenly crenulated. T2 densely striated over whole width to 0.9 of length. T3–T4 almost smooth, each with a medially interrupted transverse row of deeply implanted hairs: T5–T6 with faint microsculpture, with dense and unevenly distributed deep hair-implantations.
Etymology
The name refers to the rather quadrate head.

Remarks
This species is defined by the sculpture of head, preapical antennal segments not longer than wide, length of striation on T2 and distribution of punctures on apical tergites. It keys out to *Platygaster orus* Walker, 1835 in Vlug’s (1985) key, but *P. quadriceps* has the head less narrowed behind eyes, more extensive striation on T2, and different punctuation on the apical tergites. *P. quadriceps* is similar to *P. corcyrana* Buhl, 1996 in the sculpture of T2, but differs from this species in the sculpture and shape of the head, cf. Buhl (1996b). It is also similar to *P. frater* sp. n. which, however, has distinctly more slender antennae than *P. quadriceps*. As a typical example of the intraspecific variation in *Platygaster*, both

![Fig. 12. Platygaster quadriceps sp. n. Female, paratype. A. Head. B. Antenna. C. Scutellar region in lateral view (anterior end to the left). D. Metasoma. – Scale bar = 0.2 mm.](image-url)
holotype and a paratype for this species are figured.

*Platygaster singularis* sp. n.

Fig. 13

Material examined:

Type material. – **Holotype**: Female, Denmark, NEZ, Ruderhegn, 26.v.1895, R. W. Schlick leg.

**Description**

**Female**: Length 1.6 mm. Dull black, antenna and legs dark brown; most of fore tibia, base of middle and hind tibiae, and segments 1–4 of all tarsi slightly lighter. Head from above (Fig. 13A) 1.9 times as wide as long, 1.1 times as wide as mesosoma; occiput with numerous fine transverse striae medially (to a width equal to outer margin of lateral ocelli), striae becoming transverse reticulate-coriaceous sculpture laterally, behind eyes just reticulate-coriaceous; vertex and frons almost uniformly and rather distinctly reticulate-coriaceous, frons smoother medially. Antenna (Fig. 13B) with A1 0.8 times as long as height of head; A9 1.25 times as long as wide. Mesosoma 1.4 times as long as wide. Sides of pronotum finely reticulate-coriaceous except along hind margin. Mesoscutum distinctly and almost uniformly reticulate-coriaceous, with few hairs; admedian lines distinct to fully 0.25 of length; notauli complete and distinct, meeting in a fine point reaching base of scutellum; scutoscutellar grooves moderately wide, each with three long hairs. Scutellum (Fig. 13C) at level of mesoscutum, sculptured as this, sparsely hairy. Propodeal carinae short, parallel; area between them smooth, much wider than long. Fore wing clear, 2.4 times as long as wide; marginal cilia
very short. Hind wing 4.3 times as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia at most one seventh the width of wing. Metasoma (Fig. 13D) as long as head and mesosoma combined, very slightly wider than mesosoma. T1 almost smooth except for two strong longitudinal keels. T2 strongly striated in and between basal foveae to 0.4 of length, rest smooth. T3–T6 smooth and with few superficially implanted hairs, T3–T4 medially bare.

Etymology
The name refers to the singular standing in the genus with no close affinities to other species.

Remarks
This species is easily recognizable due to its defining characters: Relatively long A7–A9 in contrast to basal flagellar segments, and rather pointed T6.

**Platygaster subapicalis** sp. n.

*Fig. 14*

Material examined:  

Description

**Female:** Length 1.6 mm. Black, antenna hardly lighter; apex of femora, both ends of tibiae, and segments 1–4 of all tarsi reddish brown, fore tibia lighter on most of surface. Head from above (Fig. 14A) 1.7–1.8 times as wide as long, 1.1 times as wide as mesosoma, distinctly reticulate-coriaceous all over; occiput and lower half of frons finely transversely striated. Antenna (Fig. 14B) with A1 0.8 times as long as height of head. Mesosoma 1.5 times as long as wide. Sides of pronotum reticulate-coriaceous in upper half, rest smooth with faint longitudinal striae and scattered punctures. Mesoscutum uniformly and distinctly reticulate-coriaceous, with sparse hairs; notauli deep and complete, meeting in a fine point almost touching base of scutellum. Scuto-scuteal grooves wide, with few hairs. Scutellum (Fig. 14C) sculptured and hairy as mesoscutum, slightly levelled above this. Propodeal carinae short, parallel; area between them smooth, slightly transverse. Fore wing clear, 2.5 times as long as wide, almost reaching apex of metasoma; marginal cilia at most one seventh the width of wing. Metasoma (Fig. 14D) 1.3 times as long as head and mesosoma combined, hardly as wide as mesosoma. T1 with two longitudinal keels and some shorter crenulae. T2 striated in basal foveae to about half of length, medially slightly shorter. T3–T6 smooth, with some superficially implanted hairs which on T3–T5 form medially interrupted transverse rows. Sternite 2 convex anteriorly.

**Male:** Length 1.4–1.6 mm. Antenna (Fig. 14E) with flagellar pubescence about one third the width of segments.

Etymology
The name refers to the moderately pointed metasoma.

Remarks
The shape and sculpture of the metasoma, in combination with elongate preapical female antennal segments and dark body appendages, defines the species. It is most similar to *P. marchali* Kieffer, 1906 and *P. iolas* Walker, 1835, but differs from the first mentioned, e.g., in the sculpture of the frons, from the last mentioned, e.g., in the length of the notauli, and from both in the lack of sculpture on T5.

**Platygaster uniformis** sp. n.

*Fig. 15*

Material examined:  
Description

Female: Length 1.2 mm. Dull black; antenna and legs dark brown; both ends of tibiae and segments 1–4 of all tarsi light brown. Head from above (Fig. 15A) 1.7 times as wide as long, very slightly wider than mesosoma. Occiput densely and distinctly transversely striated; vertex finely reticulate-coriaceous, frons distinctly transversely so. Antenna (Fig. 15B) with A9 as long as wide. Mesosoma 1.4 times as long as wide. Sides of pronotum finely longitudinally reticulate-co-
riaceous except along hind margin. Mesoscutum reticulate-coriaceous, in posterior half longitudinally so, with few hairs; notauli indicated in posterior half, mid lobe hardly prolonged posteri orly, slightly blunt; scuto-scutellar grooves narrow, moderately hairy. Scutellum (Fig. 15C) evenly convex, just above level of mesoscutum, hardly sculptured and with few hairs. Propodeal carinæ short, dull and parallel, widely separated; area between them smooth, much transverse.

Fore wing clear, hardly 2.4 times as long as wide. Hind wing 4.6 times as long as wide, with two hamuli; marginal cilia 0.25 width of wing. Metasoma (Fig. 15D) about 0.9 times as long as head and mesosoma combined, 0.9 times as wide as mesosoma. T1 crenulated. T2 striated in and between basal foveae to 0.75–0.80 of length. T3–T6 smooth, with some scattered rather superficially implanted hairs, T3–T4 only laterally with such hairs.
Etymology

The name refers to the very limited morphological variation among the types.

Remarks

This species is especially distinct on account of its extensive striation on T2. In general appearance it superficially looks like a strongly sculptured *P. splendidula* Ruthe, 1859. *P. uniformis* is defined by the characteristic striation of T2 in combination with the transversely striated opisthosoma, very incomplete notauli, and the short apical tergites.

REFERENCES


Vlug, H.J. 1985. The types of Platygastridae (Hymenoptera,
Appendix

A checklist of the species of *Platygaster* found in Denmark (synonyms in brackets)

 abduction Buhl, 1998
 abia Walker, 1835
 abrupta Buhl, 1994
 acrisius Walker, 1835
 aebeleoesis Buhl, 2001
 aegus Walker, 1835
 apicalis Thomson, 1859
 (Misocyclops ruborum Kieffer, 1916; *P. crevecoeuri* Maneval, 1936)
 athamis Walker, 1835
 attenuata Walker, 1835 (P. evadne Walker, 1835)
 betulae (Kieffer, 1916)
 betularia Kieffer, 1916
 cebes Walker, 1835 (P. cratinus Walker, 1835; *P. olorus* Walker, 1835)
 chloropus Thomson, 1859
 (Urocyclops bettyae Maneval, 1936; *U. roosevelti* Debauche, 1947; *U. humboldti* Fabritius & Greliman, 1972)
 dryope Walker, 1835
 ennius Walker, 1835
 equestris Spittler, 1969
ericeti Ronandi, 1877
 eriphyle Walker, 1835
 euhemerus Walker, 1835
 frater sp. n.
galenus Walker, 1835
gladiator Zetterstedt, 1838 (P. nitidae Thomson, 1859)
gorge Walker, 1835
 gracilipes Huggert, 1975
 gyre Walker, 1835 (P. longiventris Thomson, 1859)
hanseni sp. n.
henkvlugi Buhl, 1996


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Scelionoidea) described by Haliday and Walker and pre-
served in the National Museum of Ireland and in the
British Museum (Natural History). 2. Keys to species,
redescriptions, synonymy. – Tijdschrift voor Entomologie
Vlug, H.J. 1995. Catalogue of the Platygastriidae (Platyga-
stroidea) of the world. – In C. van Achterberg (ed.):
Hymenopterorum Catalogus, Pars 19: 1–168. SPB
Academic Publishing bv, Amsterdam.
KEY TO PLATYGASTER

puccinii Vlug, 1995 (P. nigripes Thomson, 1859 non Ratzeburg, 1852)
punctiventris sp. n.
quadriceps sp. n.
quadrijfarius (Kieffer, 1916)
ruftibia Buhl, 1999
rugosiceps Buhl, 1994
rutipes Buhl, 1997
rutarbus Walker, 1835
sagana Walker, 1835
singularis sp. n.
sienderlandi Buhl, 1998
splendidula Ruthe, 1859 (P. leptocera Thomson, 1859; P. hirticornis Förster, 1861; P. lissomus Förster, 1861)
striathorax Buhl, 1994
striolatus Nees, 1834
subapicalis sp. n.
subuliformis (Kieffer, 1926) (P. subulatus Nees, 1834 sensu Thomson, 1859)
suecica Kieffer, 1926 (P. tristis Nees, 1834 sensu Thomson, 1859)
szelevnyii Huggert, 1975 (P. crassus Szelenyi, 1958 non Kryger & Schmiedeknecht, 1938)
tisias Walker, 1835 (P. siphon Förster, 1840)
tuberosula Kieffer, 1926 (P. tuberosus Nees, 1834 sensu Thomson, 1859)
tubulosa Brues, 1922
ungerti Buhl, 1999
uniformis sp. n.
varicornis Buhl, 1999
vintheri Buhl, 1994
virgo Day, 1971
vulgaris Buhl, 1998
xeneus Walker, 1835