

# New species of Platygastriinae from Argentina (Hymenoptera: Platygastriidae)

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**Abstract.** Five new species, viz. *Amblyaspis golbachii*, *Metanopedias tucumanensis*, *Platygaster verticalis*, *Synopeas intermedius*, and *S. recurvatus* are described from Argentina.

**Samenvatting.** Nieuwe soorten Platygastriinae uit Argentinië (Hymenoptera: Platygastriidae) Vijf nieuwe soorten, *Amblyaspis golbachii*, *Metanopedias tucumanensis*, *Platygaster verticalis*, *Synopeas intermedius* en *S. recurvatus* worden beschreven uit Argentinië.

**Résumé.** Espèces nouvelles de Platygastriinae d'Argentine (Hymenoptera: Platygastriidae) Cinq espèces nouvelles, *Amblyaspis golbachii*, *Metanopedias tucumanensis*, *Platygaster verticalis*, *Synopeas intermedius* et *S. recurvatus* sont décrites.

**Key words.** Hymenoptera – Platygastriidae – new species – Argentina

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

## *Amblyaspis golbachii* sp. nov. (figs. 1–4)

Material examined. Holotype ♀: Argentina, prov. Salta, Embarcación, 2–6.II.1950 (R. Golbach).

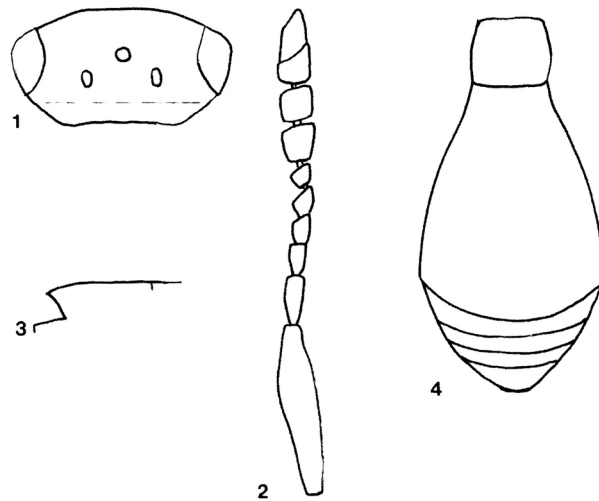
Description. Female: Length 1.1 mm. Black, A1 and legs reddish brown, base of tibiae lightest, coxae and last segment of tarsi darkest; A2–A10 dark brown.

Head from above (fig. 1) 1.9× as wide as long, 1.1× as wide as mesosoma; occiput with a strong occipital carina, distinctly reticulate-coriaceous, vertex and frons weakly so. Head in frontal view 1.1× as wide as high; antenna (fig. 2) with A1 shorter than height of head (16:17).

Mesosoma 1.5× as long as wide, very slightly higher than wide. Sides of pronotum finely reticulate-coriaceous all over. Mesoscutum with scattered hairs, finely and evenly reticulate-coriaceous, without notauli; hind margin slightly convex, laterally with a few hairs. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 3) moderately hairy, sculptured as mesoscutum, posteriorly semitransparently pointed. Metapleuron with pilosity all over. Propodeal carinae fused and dark.

Fore wing 0.9× as long as body, 2.2× as long as wide, almost clear, with dense microtrichia; marginal cilia 0.1 width of wing. Hind wing with marginal cilia 0.4 width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 4) as long as head and mesosoma combined, about as wide as mesosoma. T1 with two longitudinal keels. T2 smooth, with two small, pubescent basal foveae, medially with a couple of fine carinae to about one-fifth the length of tergite. T3–T6 reticulate-coriaceous all over.



Figs. 1–4. *Amblyaspis golbachi* sp. nov. female: 1.– head, dorsal view, 2.– antenna, 3.– scutellum and propodeum, lateral view, 4.– metasoma, dorsal view.

This species has a differently shaped scutellum than *A. caramba* Buhl, 2001, less slender antennae than *A. ecuadoriensis* Buhl, 2001, and it lacks notauli in contrast to *A. glistrupi* Buhl, 2001, and it is smaller than these three species, cf. also Buhl (2001).

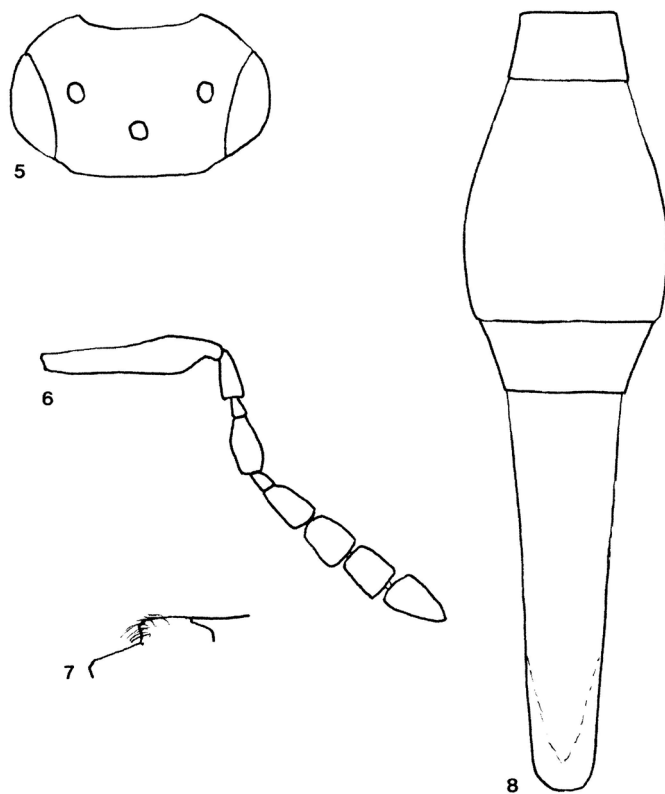
***Metanopedias tucumanensis* sp. nov.** (figs. 5–8)

Material examined. Holotype ♀: Argentina, Tucuman, Dique Cadillal, 16–19.I.1957 (R. Golbach).

Description. Female: Length 2.0 mm. Black, A1-A3 and legs light reddish brown; A4-A9, mandibles and coxae darker brownish.

Head from above (fig. 5) 1.9× as wide as long, 1.3× as wide as mesosoma; occiput distinctly transversely striated, without carina; vertex distinctly reticulate-coriaceous, frons faintly so. OOL slightly longer than ocellar diameter. Head in frontal view 1.2× as wide as high. Antenna (fig. 6) with A1 hardly 0.8× as long as height of head.

Mesosoma 1.8× as long as wide, 1.2× as high as wide. Sides of pronotum smooth, with weak rugosity at anterior corner. Mesoscutum with very few hairs; lateral lobes smooth; mid lobe finely reticulate-coriaceous, smoother posteriorly; notauli complete, mid lobe posteriorly rather narrowly prolonged over base of scutellum; scuto-scutellar grooves with numerous long hairs. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 7) slightly excavated behind, densely hairy. Metapleuron with pilosity all over. Propodeal carinae short, dark, close together.

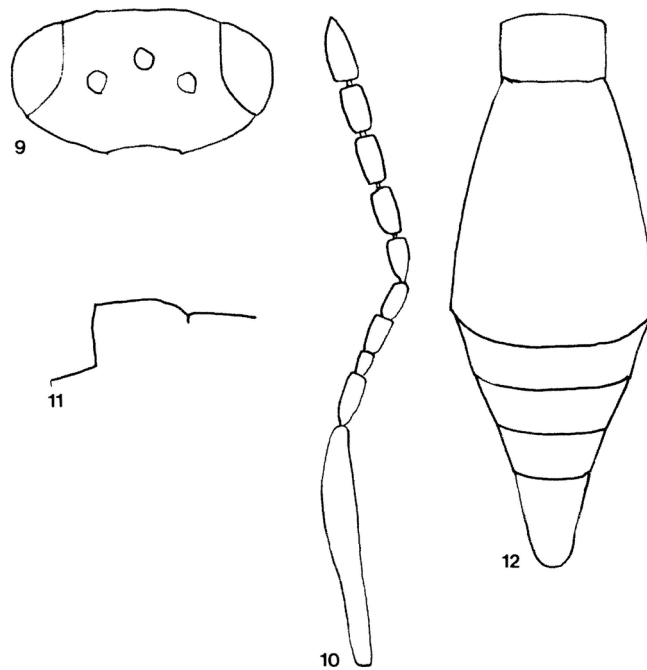


Figs. 5–8. *Metanopedias tucumanensis* sp. nov. female: 5.– head, dorsal view, 6.– antenna, 7.– scutellum and propodeum, lateral view, 8.– metasoma, dorsal view.

Fore wing reaching middle of T4,  $2.7\times$  as long as wide, clear, with moderately dense microtrichia; marginal cilia short. Hind wing with marginal cilia 0.25 width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 8)  $1.6\times$  as long as head and mesosoma combined, as wide as mesosoma. T1 smooth, with two strong longitudinal keels. T2 with faint indications of striation to hardly 0.4 of length in basal foveae, along middle with a single longitudinal carina to hardly 0.4 of length. T3 smooth, at midlength with a transverse row of six deeply implanted hairs. T4 with longitudinal rugosity in basal 0.3, rest almost smooth.

Differs from *M. antennalis* Buhl, 2004, *M. brunneipes* (Ashmead, 1887) and *M. lasiopterae* (Kieffer, 1916) in antennal structure. Most similar to *M. lasiopterae*, but this species differs also from *M. tucumanensis* e.g. in having a sharp carina on occiput, cf. also Kieffer (1926), Huggert (1980), and Buhl (2004).



Figs. 9–12. *Platygaster verticalis* sp. nov. female: **9**.– head, dorsal view, **10**.– antenna, **11**.– scutellum and propodeum, lateral view, **12**.– metasoma, dorsal view.

***Platygaster verticalis* sp. nov.** (figs. 9–12)

Material examined. Holotype ♀: Argentina, prov. Salta, Embarcación, 2–6.II.1950 (R. Golbach).

Description. Female: Length 1.5 mm. Black, antennae and legs hardly lighter; part of fore tibia and segments 1–4 of fore tarsus light brown; trochanters, base of hind tibia, and segments 1–4 of mid and hind tarsi dark reddish brown.

Head from above (fig. 9) 2.0× as wide as long, very slightly wider than mesosoma; occiput rounded, finely and densely transversely striated; vertex and frons weakly reticulate-coriaceous; OOL equal to LOL and to diameter of lateral ocellus. Head in frontal view 1.2 x as wide as high; antenna (fig. 10) with A1 0.9× as long as height of head.

Mesosoma 1.4× as long as wide, 1.1× as high as wide. Sides of pronotum dull, finely reticulate-coriaceous all over. Mesoscutum with very sparse, short hairs, finely and evenly reticulate-coriaceous; notauli weak, missing in anterior 0.25, mid lobe posteriorly slightly blunt, hardly prolonged; scuto-scutellar grooves narrow, with a few hairs. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 11)

sculptured and hairy as mesoscutum, posteriorly vertical, without modifications. Metapleuron with pilosity all over. Propodeal carinae parallel, well separated, area between them about as long as wide, smooth and shiny.

Fore wing almost reaching tip of metasoma, 2.4× as long as wide, almost clear and with rather sparse microtrichia; marginal cilia short. Hind wing with two hamuli, marginal cilia 0.2 width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 12) slightly more than 1.1 x as long as head and mesosoma combined, fully 0.8× as wide as mesosoma. T1 evenly crenulated. T2 finely striated in basal foveae to half of length, medially with short striation hardly as long as T1. T3-T6 almost smooth; T3-T5 each with a complete transverse row of deeply implanted hairs, on T5 slightly unevenly distributed; T6 with some scattered hairs in apical half.

A distinct species on account of shape of scutellum to which its name refers. Approaches *P. dentata* Buhl, 2001 from Honduras, but this species has much less slender flagellum than *P. verticalis*, cf. also Buhl (2001). *P. topali* Buhl, 2004 from Argentina has scutellum nearly vertical behind but differs from *P. verticalis* also in shape of head, in having shorter notauli and more pointed metasoma, cf. also Buhl (2004).

### ***Synopeas intermedius* sp. nov.** (figs. 13–16)

Material examined. Holotype ♀: Argentina, prov. Salta, Urundel, 25–31.I.1950 (R. Golbach).

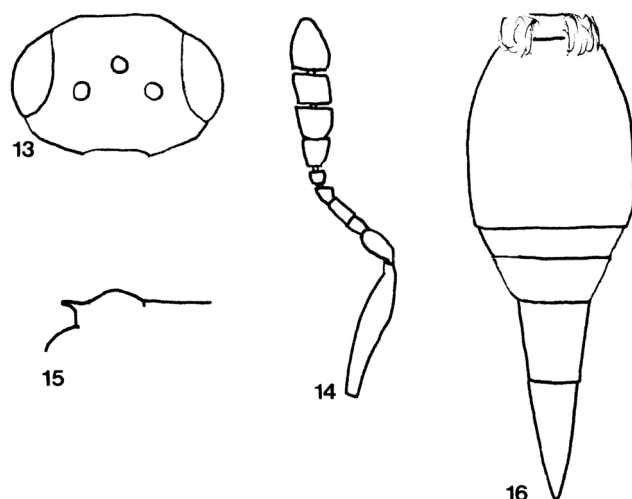
Description. Female: Length 1.2 mm. Dull black, A1 and legs dark reddish brown; base of A1, trochanters, part of fore tibia, base of mid and hind tibiae, and segments 1-4 of all tarsi lighter; A2-A10 dark brown.

Head from above (fig. 13) 1.7× as wide as long, 1.2× as wide as mesosoma, evenly reticulate-coriaceous, without occipital carina, occiput evenly rounded. OOL 2× ocellar diameter. Head in frontal view 1.2× as wide as high; antenna (fig. 14) with A1 shorter than height of head (6:7).

Mesosoma 1.6× as long as wide, fully 1.1× as high as wide. Sides of pronotum reticulate-coriaceous, slightly smoother below. Mesoscutum with a few hairs, reticulate-coriaceous; notauli almost complete, anteriorly erased in rugosity, posteriorly almost meeting in front of scutellum, mid lobe hardly prolonged here; scuto-scutellar grooves narrow, with some hairs. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 15) sculptured and hairy as mesoscutum; spine dark, without lamella. Metapleuron with pilosity all over. Propodeal carinae dark.

Fore wing clear, reaching tip of metasoma, 2.6× as long as wide, without marginal cilia. Hind wing with marginal cilia 0.4 width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 16) 1.2× as long as head and mesosoma combined, about as wide as mesosoma, at its widest 1.2 x as wide as high. T2 smooth. T3-T6 convex, with rugosity, smooth at junctions, hardly hairy.



Figs. 13–16. *Synopeas intermedius* sp. nov. female: 13.– head, dorsal view, 14.– antenna, 15.– scutellum and propodeum, lateral view, 16.– metasoma, dorsal view.

Fore wing clear, reaching tip of metasoma,  $2.6\times$  as long as wide, without marginal cilia. Hind wing with marginal cilia  $0.4$  width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 16)  $1.2\times$  as long as head and mesosoma combined, about as wide as mesosoma, at its widest  $1.2$  x as wide as high. T2 smooth. T3–T6 convex, with rugosity, smooth at junctions, hardly hairy.

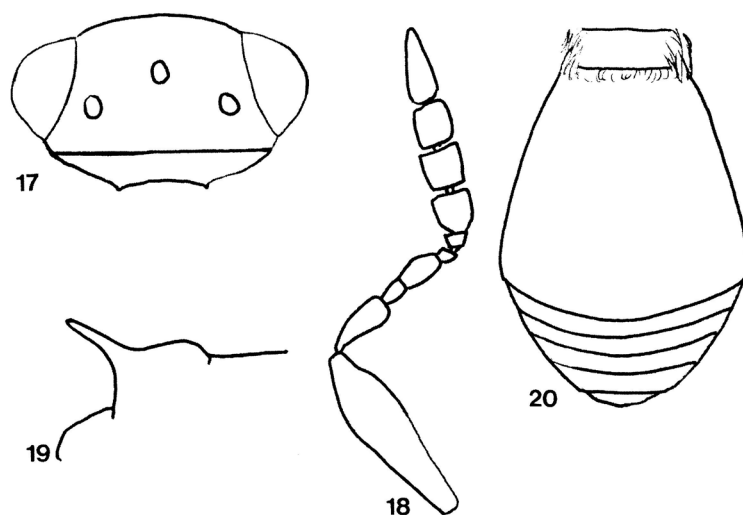
This species is intermediate between *Synopeas* s. str. and *Sactogaster* Förster, 1856. Thus, it differs from *Synopeas* (*Sactogaster*) *ilsei* Vlug, 1995 (= *S. affinis* (Ashmead, 1894)) and *Synopeas* (*Sactogaster*) *rufipes* (Ashmead, 1894) in shape of second sternite, from *S. ilsei* also in sculpture, from *S. rufipes* also in colour, and from both also in having longer OOL, cf. Kieffer (1926). *S. intermedius* is most similar to *S. guatemalae* Buhl, 2003, but this species has brighter coloured antennae and legs, more transverse A7–A9, and striated T2, cf. Buhl (2003).

***Synopeas recurvatus* sp. nov.** (figs. 17–20)

Material examined. Holotype ♂: Argentina, Tucuman, Lacavera, 23–28.XI.1951 (M.L. Aczél).

Description. Male: Length 1.1 mm. Black, A1–A6, mandibles and legs light reddish, A7–A10 brown.

Head from above (fig. 17)  $1.9\times$  as wide as long,  $1.1\times$  as wide as mesosoma, strongly and uniformly reticulate-coriaceous, with a very strong occipital carina; lateral ocelli separated from eye by their diameter. Head in frontal view almost  $1.2\times$  as wide as high. Antenna (fig. 18) with A1  $0.7\times$  as long as height of head; flagellar pubescence at most about  $0.3$  width of segments.



Figs. 17–20. *Synopeas recurvatus* sp. nov. male: 17.– head, dorsal view, 18.– antenna, 19.– scutellum and propodeum, lateral view, 20.– metasoma, dorsal view.

Mesosoma 1.5× as long as wide, 1.1× as high as wide. Sides of pronotum strongly reticulate-coriaceous, smoother along lower margin. Mesoscutum with sparse hairs, slightly less distinctly reticulate-coriaceous than head; notauli fading out anteriorly, mid lobe posteriorly slightly blunt, a little prolonged to base of scutellum, brownish at tip; scuto-scutellar grooves wide, with a few hairs. Mesopleuron smooth. Scutellum (fig. 19) sculptured and hairy and mesoscutum, with an upcurved semitransparent spine with a narrow vertical lamella below. Metapleuron smooth, with pilosity only posteriorly and below. Propodeal carinae semitransparent.

Fore wing as long as body, 2.6× as long as wide, slightly brownish and with dense microtrichia, hardly with marginal cilia. Hind wing 6.1× as long as wide; marginal cilia about one-third the width of wing.

Metasoma (fig. 20) 0.9× as long as mesosoma, 0.9× as wide as this. T2 smooth, this tergite as well as T3-T7 roughly reticulate along hind margin; apical tergites virtually bare.

This species is distinct on account of unusually strong occipital carina and shape of scutellar spine. Similar in this last respect to some species of *Synopeas*-subgenus *Sactogaster* Förster, 1856 (e.g. *S. weaveri* Buhl, 2001), but due to the short metasoma (which is long even in males of *Sactogaster*) *S. recurvatus* almost certainly belongs to *Synopeas* s. str.

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