A NEW SPECIES OF *PLATYGASTER*
(HYMENOPTERA: PROCTOTRUPOIDEA, PLATYGASTRIDAE)
ASSOCIATED WITH SHORTLEAF PINE, *PINUS ECHINATA*

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***Platygaster prolata* n. sp.**

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. This species keys to *Platygaster compressiventris* (Ashm.) in Fouts' (1924) key. It differs from *P. compressiventris* since the pronotum is not covered with white hairs laterally, the abdomen is 3.6 times as long as the head and thorax combined, and tergite V is more than 11 times as long as wide, this tergite being considerably shorter in *P. compressiventris*.

Female. Length 3.5 mm. Head from above full behind eyes, convex in front, concave behind, somewhat excavated at neck; ratio of length to width at excavation = 0.56; ratio of length at widest point to width = 0.62; in front view, ratio of width to height = 1.22; occiput shagreened, with faint concentric aciculae around the occipital foramen; genae as wide as eyes, polished below, finely aciculate near top of eyes; ratio of malar space to eyes = 0.17, malar space striate, shining; frons polished, very finely transversely aciculate, with weak aciculae surrounding antennal bases; a fine impressed line extending from median ocellus downward into middle of face; ocellar triangle finely aciculate, shining, concentric aciculae surrounding ocular sulci; face near top of eyes lightly shagreened; median ocellus set in a depression, lateral ocelli about as far from eyes as from median ocellus; vertex shagreened, rounded at top, sharply sloping at sides to eyes; scape equal to next five segments, less than II through VII; pedicel equal to segments III and IV united, about twice as wide as either segment; segments V through X forming a loosely jointed, elongate club; V bell shaped, equal in length to but a little narrower than VI; VII and IX equal in length and width, VIII shorter than either VII or IX; X as long as pedicel, oval, wider at base than apex, broadly rounded apically; all antennal joints hairy except I and II. Thorax slightly higher than wide; pronotum polished with sparse punctations laterally; each propleuron with a diagonal shagreened line from antero-dorsal corner to center; antero-dorsal corners with short transverse aciculae; rest of propleura shining, forward margins turned outward at procoxae, aciculate, with a slight depression just above the coxae; mesopleura finely punctate, shining, each mesopleuron clearly separated from sternum by a suture; convex near sterna, flattened above; metapleura narrowed dorsally, dilated ventrally, densely pubescent; posterior margins reflexed; parapsidal grooves complete, shallow; median lobe finely granulate, terminating in a sharply rounded point; lateral lobes densely, finely granulate throughout; scutellum shining, with a few scattered, minute setae, and very fine scattered punctations; scutellum margined laterally, unarmed apically, barely higher than mesonotum in side view; sculpture of propodeum obscured by white hairs. Abdomen 3.6 times as long as head and thorax united; ratio, length:width, tergite I = 1.48; ratio of length of tergite I to length of tergite II = 0.48; I with several strong longitudinal striae and lateral setae; ratio of length:width, tergite II = 0.71, widest just before apex; basal foveae distinct, shallow, with striae extending about $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the tergite; interfoveal area striate basally; rest of tergite finely, densely punctate, with scattered longitudinal aciculae; sides of abdominal segment II oblique, somewhat channeled and polished; sternite II polished, smooth, with a subapical transversely impressed line, this with a few setae; apex of segment II broadly rounded; tergite III, $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as II, as wide as II basally, greatly narrowed apically, channeled laterally, the sides oblique; surface of tergite III longitudinally aciculate, shagreened; tergite IV elongate, 1.1 times as long as II, as wide as III basally, slightly narrowed apically, flattened dorsoventrally; sides of tergite strongly longitudinally aciculate; disk smoother, minutely punctate; tergite V long, flat, 11.6 times as long as wide, 2.3 times as long as II; entire tergite longitudinally aciculate except a basal, median punctate area; tergite VI $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as wide, a little shorter than III; very flat, lanceolate, apparently fused to V dorsally; ovipositor exerted, as long as tergites V and VI combined. Head, thorax, abdomen shining black; coxae piceous to rufous; femora yellow at bases, rufous at dilated apices; rest of legs yellow; antennal scape yellowish basally, rest of scape, antennal segments piceous.

TYPES. Holotype, female, Clark County, Ga., September 3, 1970, R. T. Franklin collector (U.S. National Museum No. 71446).

PARATYPES. Five females, same data as holotype, coll. U.S. National Museum; four females, same data as holotype, coll. Univ. of Georgia, Athens; four females, same data as holotype, coll. M. W. MacGown, Univ. of Maine, Orono.

FIGS. 1-3. *Platygaster prolata* n. sp., ♀. 1, head; 2, antenna; 3, dorsal view of abdomen.

REMARKS. Dr. R. T. Franklin, University of Georgia, collected the specimens from bark beetle traps on shortleaf pine, *Pinus echinata* Mill. The host is unknown. *P. prolata* varies little except in size. Proportions tend to be similar between individuals. The antennae appear to be nearly identical to those of *P. compressiventris* but this cannot be verified since the antennae of Ashmead's type were lost. The species is easily recognized by the elongate abdomen, especially by the long fifth tergite. Males were not available for study, and are unknown at this date.

Fouts, R. M. 1924. Revision of North American wasps of the subfamily Platygasterinae. *Proc. U.S. natn. Mus.* 63(15): 61, 62.

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