

***Lamprotatus scandicus* sp.n. from northern Sweden  
(Hym. Chalcidoidea)**

By LARS HUGGERT

Among my material of Miscogasterini from the Scandinavian mountains, I have a species which I first referred to *L. pschorni* Delucc., but after having seen the original description and Graham's huge work (1969), I am now convinced that my species is a separate one. I propose the name *L. scandicus* for this new species.

*Lamprotatus scandicus* sp.n.

♀ Body dark blue-green; sides of lobes, collar, front of mid lobe, frons and face with some bronze-violet metallic reflections. Lateral and ventral parts of thorax and gaster with less intense metallic tints and dark. Mandibles chestnut brown with fuscous teeth. Antennae black; scape and pedicellus with faint green-violet metallic gloss. Coxae, and femora — except their tips — concolorous with the sides of thorax; trochanters dark; tips of femora, bases and apices of tibiae or almost the whole tibiae, and tarsi dark fuscous. The mid part of tibiae almost as dark as femora. Tegulae blackish with a metallic tinge. Wings slightly fuscous in the basal half; venation dark fuscous. Length 3.1 mm.

Head about 1.2 times the breadth of the mesoscutum, in dorsal view about 2.8 times as broad as long; temples rounded off and nearly half as long as the eye in dorsal view; POL 21 to 12 OOL. Eyes in frontal view about 2.8 times as long as broad, separated by about 1.6 times their length. Malar space slightly less than half the length of an eye. Breadth of oral fossa about 3.0 times the malar space. Clypeus with its three rather small teeth slightly asymmetrically placed and with smooth lower part. Mandibles rather large, their lower margin weakly sinuate, both with four teeth of which the inner one is broadly rounded. Face between antennal toruli rather fine symmetrically sculptured; outside antennal toruli with irregular, slightly raised sculpture, which is more regular towards vertex and lateral parts of head (fig. 1 A). Antennae with scape about 3.2 times as long as broad, not reaching the level of the median ocellus; combined length of pedicellus and flagellum about 1.0 times the breadth of head; pedicellus about 2.4 times as long as the first funicular segment; funicle fairly stout, thickening slightly distad, its first three segments only slightly longer than broad, the fourth and fifth about quadrate, sixth a bit transverse; clava 2.2 times as long as broad, its length

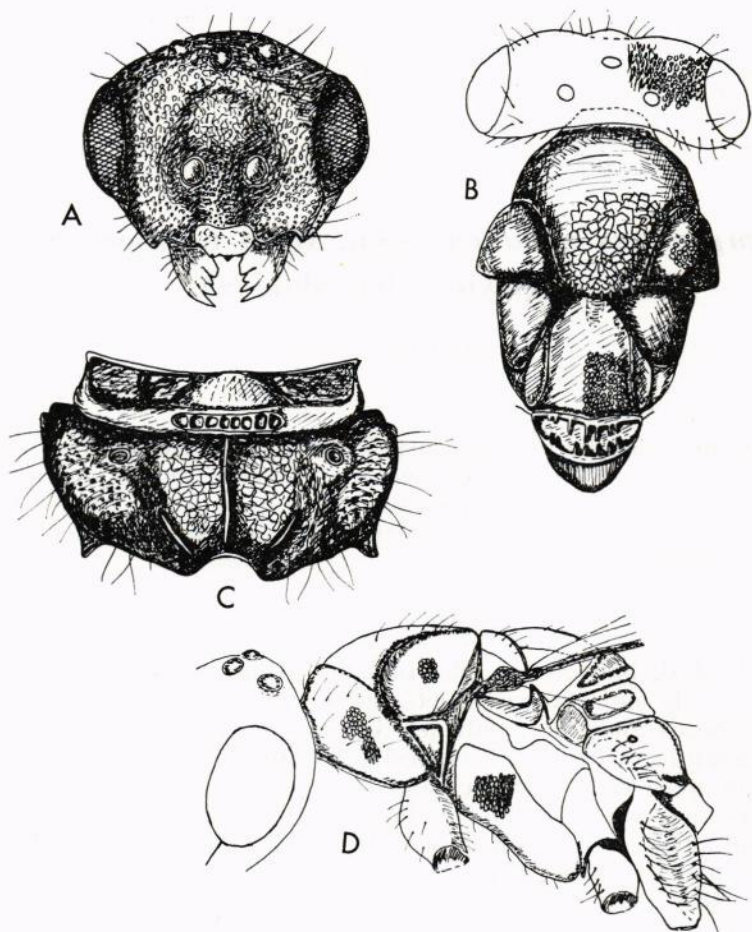


Fig. 1. *Lamprotatus scandicus* sp.n. A. Head in frontal view ♀. B. Head and thorax in dorsal view ♀. C. Propodeum and D. Thorax in lateral view ♂.

equal to about two and a half of the preceding funicular segments; sensilla of flagellum fairly numerous (fig. 2 C).

Thorax rather elongate, 1.8 times as long as broad, rather arched dorsally; dorsellum and propodeum sloping at an angle of  $45^\circ$  relative to the tangential plane to the mesoscutum and scutellum. Mesoscutum 1.7 times as broad as long, its mid lobe rather convex with rather strong reticulation discally, finer so on the side lobes. Scutellum as convex as mesoscutum and almost as long, distinctly longer than broad and with uniform, moderately impressed reticulation; frenum sharply separated from scutellum by a transverse ridge, surface smooth and shiny, finely reticulate and with some longitudinal costulae (fig. 1 B). Dorsellum slightly shorter than the scutellar frenum, shiny, weakly alutaceous. Scutellum, especially in some of the males, with a weak

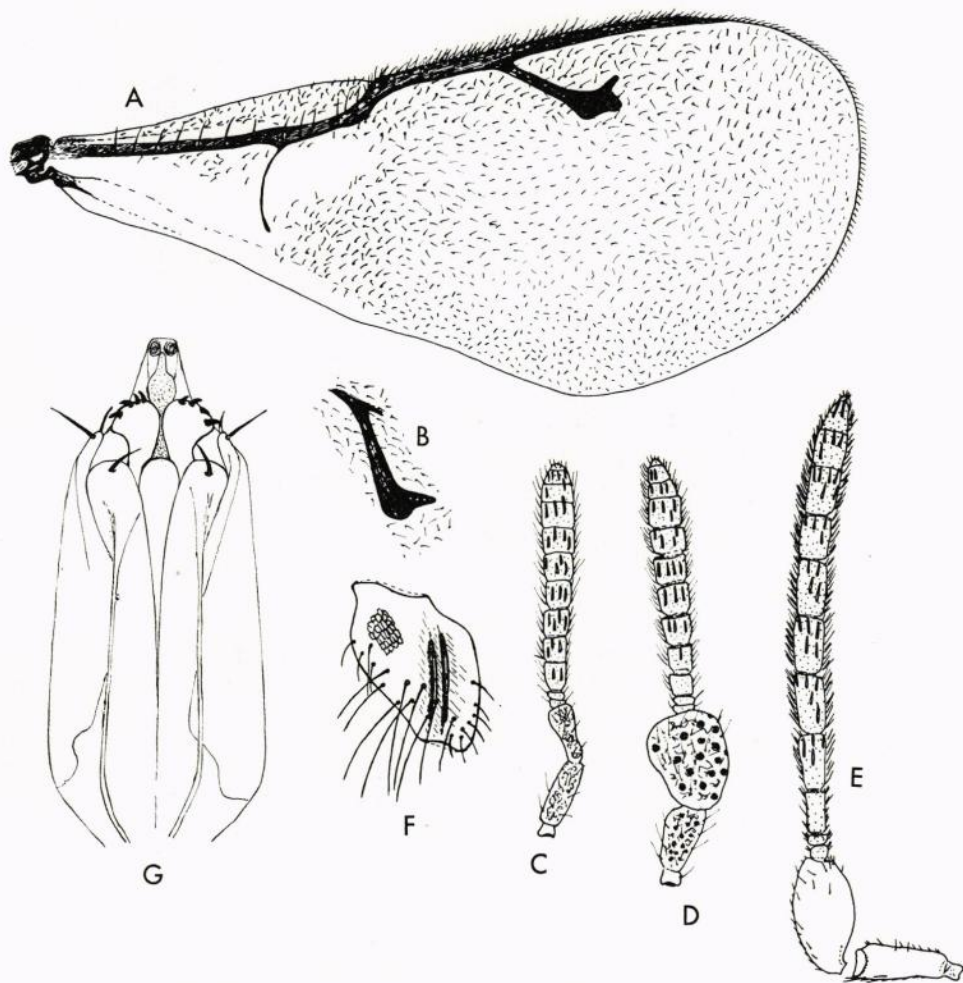


Fig. 2. *Lamprotatus scandinavicus* sp.n., A. Fore wing ♀, B. Unusual shape of stigma ♂, C. Antenna ♀, D. Antenna ♂, E. *Lamprotatus pschorni* Del. antenna ♂ (after Graham), F. *L. scandinavicus* sp.n. inside of hind coxa ♂ and G. Genitalia in ventral view ♂.

longitudinal impressed line at its base. Propodeum medially half as long as the scutellum, its median part protruding slightly backwards, a little behind the level of the posterior edge of the supracoxal flanges, which are narrow; surface between spiracles shiny, finely and irregularly reticulate, alutaceous, the sculpture only slightly raised; on each side of the rather weak median carina with the sculpture more regular and open; nucha a polished, lunate strip. Spiracles circular, separated by its diameter from the metanotum; spiracular sulci shallow with not very strong irregular longitudinal reticulation; callus finely, rugously sculptured with numerous hairs arising from small tubercles. Plica fine, only in the basal third of propodeum. Metanotum

smooth and shiny (fig. 1 C). Metapleuron reticulate; mesepisternum with a polished, almost triangular area below the hind wing, otherwise finely reticulate and alutaceous, mesolcus distinctly impressed. Postspiracular sclerite alutaceous, more so below, but without any traces of an oblique carina. Sculpture on the sides of pronotum stronger reticulated than on the mid lobe (fig. 1 D).

Fore wing (fig. 2 A) with costal cell with hairs all over the surface except for the region close to the basal part of submarginal vein; basal cell on upper side under submarginal vein with hairs, open below; speculum closed below, rather small, not reaching marginal vein, with some hairs below the distal part of parastigma; disc of wing rather thickly hairy; marginal vein 1.2 times as long as stigmal vein, the latter not curved, forming an angle with postmarginal vein of about  $43^\circ$ ; stigma rectangular, about 2 times its height separated from postmarginal vein.

Petiole of gaster small, subconical, about 2 times as broad as long, with some weak transverse sculpture posteriorly, otherwise smooth. Gaster ovate, as long as thorax and slightly broader than the latter, 1.7 times as long as broad; first tergite occupying less than one third of the total length, with a moderately large basal fovea, and with its hind margin not incised medially; last tergite about half as long as broad; ovipositor sheaths hardly protruding. Gaster after death depressed distally.

♂ Differs from the female in the following characters:

Length 2.7—3 mm. Antennal scape broader 2.1 to 2.2 times as long as broad; pedicellus greatly swollen, about 1.3 times as long as broad, 3.8 to 5.0 times as long as the first funicular segment and broadest at apex, combined length of pedicellus and flagellum 1.3 to 1.4 times the breadth of head, first funicular segment 1.3 to 1.5 times as long as broad, sixth segment about as long as broad; clava about 3.0 times as long as broad, somewhat longer than the combined length of the two preceding segments; flagellum clothed with hairs which are nearly as long as the breadth of the segments and stand out at an angle of about  $45^\circ$ . Scape and pedicellus with fine irregular alutaceous sculpture, sometimes rather rugose. Pedicellus with some pili-ferous punctures or impressions, scape even so but finer (fig. 2 D). Hind coxae seen from the inside with some long hairs at its distal lower part and two more or less distinct oblique carinae (fig. 2 F). Gaster oblong, about as long as but narrower than thorax. In one male the stigma has a form differing from the usual shape (fig. 2 B). Genitalia see fig. 2 G.

This species probably has a rather isolated position in *Lamprotatus* and perhaps a new genus ought to have been created, but I prefer to place it here because of the following combination of characters: Three but rather small teeth in clypeus, four teeth in both mandibles, a longitudinal impression at the base of scutellum, basal cell of fore wing open below; petiolus, however, is almost smooth and with no transverse crest anteriorly.

*L. scandicus* sp.n. does not seem to be very close to *L. pschorni* Delucc. and seems to have darker legs and to be larger than the latter species, the female of which is 2.1 mm, the male 1.9. In *L. pschorni* the first funicular segment is smaller than the following. In *L. scandicus* they are all of about the equal length. The petiolus of *L. pschorni* is 2.5 times as broad as long, only 2.0 times in our species. The last funicular segment in our species about 1.2 times as broad as long, not 1.5 as in *L. pschorni*. The male has a still

more swollen pedicellus, which in *L. pschorni* is only about 3.0 times as long as the first funicular segment.

Graham (1969) may have studied another species because fig. 184 in his work (fig. 2 E in the present paper) does not match Delucchi's original description, "Der Pedicellus ist . . . 1.5 mal länger als das erste Funiculusglied".

Holotype ♀. Sweden: Torne lappmark, Björkliden, 2/7 1969, swept from *Astragalus alpinus* L. on a mountain-meadow 700—800 m above sealevel (Huggert), in Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

Paratypes. Same locality as holotype, 7 ♂♂, 2/7 1969; Björkliden, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 2/7 1969, swept from *A. alpinus* and *Salix* sp. along the railroad; Torne lappmark, Abisko, 1 ♂, 30/6 1969, by sieving *A. alpinus* on a river bank; Abisko, 4 ♂♂, 4/7 1968, by sieving *A. alpinus* on a meadow 700—900 m above sealevel; Abisko, 5 ♂♂, 3/7 1968, in the same locality; Province of Norrbotten, Vuomajokki, Männikkö-, Tärendö, 1 ♂, 1/6 1969, swept on *Salix* sp. at the edge of a bog (Huggert), in the author's collection, coll. Hedqvist and in Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

Biology. Unknown.

#### References

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