## BRITISH ENTOMOLOGY;

BEING

## ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

OF

## THE GENERA OF INSECTS

FOUND IN

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:

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CONTAINING
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## COLOURED FIGURES FROM NATURE

of The most rare and beautiful species,
and in many instances
OF THE PLANTS UPON WHICH THEY ARE FOUND.

## BY JOHN CURTIS, F.L.S. <br> ,

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY OF OXFORD, OF THE IMPERIAL AND ROYAL ACADEMY OF FLORENCE, OF THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA, ETC.

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DERMAPTERA. DICTYOPTERA. ORTHOPTERA. STREPSIPTERA. hymenoptera, part I.

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## CLADIUS PILICORNIS.

## Order Hymenoptera. Fam. Tenthredinide.

 Type of the Genus, Tenthredo difformis Panz.Cladius Lat., Leach, Le Pel., Curt.-Pteronus Jur.-Lophyrus Klug.-Tenthredo Panz.
Antenne inserted near the middle of the face, shorter than the body, tapering, pilose and 9 -jointed, generally branched in the males; 1st and 2nd joints small, especially the latter, 3rd the stoutest and rather shorter than the following, curved and hooked at the base beneath, producing a branch above, the remainder nearly of equal length, the 4 th and 5 th being branched above (1): simple in the females.

Labrum semiorbicular hairy and ciliated (2).
Mandibles rather small curved and acute, notched on the inside, forming an obtuse tooth above the middle, pilose externally towards the base (3).
Maxille small, terminated by a suborbicular lobe, with an acute and ciliated one on the inside. Palpi long pilose and 6-jointed, basal joint subglobose, 2nd twice as long, 3rd much longer, attenuated from the middle, the remainder equally long but membranous and clavate, the terminal joint more strap-shaped (4).
Mentum small trapezate, sinuated before. Labium trilobed, centre lobe a little the narrowest and rounded. Palpi rather long, pubescent and hairy, 4 -jointed, basal joint the slenderest, subclavate, two following subovate, 4th a little the longest, ovate-conic (5).
Head transverse : eyes lateral and prominent : ocelli 3. Thorax suborbicular. Abdomen cylindrical, conical at the apex. Wings ample, iridescent, superior having a large stigma; one marginal and 4 submarginal cells, the basal one small and nearly obliterated, 3rd short and receiving a recurrent nervure in the middle, discoidal cell triangular. Legs rather small : thighs short : tibiæ simple, spurred only at the apex: tarsi 5-jointed, basaljoint the longest. Claws and pulvilli distinct.
Larva hairy with 6 pectoral, 12 abdominal and 2 anal feet.
Pupa inclosed in a strong glossy cocoon.
Pilicornis Curt. Guide, Gen. 473. 5.
Male black, shining slightly pubescent, minutely punctured : antennæ nearly as long as the body, tapering, thickly clothed with fine short hairs on the under side ( $\mathrm{fg} .1, a$ ), 2nd joint nearly as large as the 1st, cup-shaped, 3rd joint stout, curved at the base and acute on the upper side at the apex, 4th joint nearly twice as long, slightly clavate, the upper side forming an acute angle at the apex as well as 2 or 3 of the following: mandibles ferruginous at the apex : wings pale yellowish-fuscous, the costa and stigma fuscous brown; nervures piceous: tips of thighs and tibiæ whitish ochre, hinder pair with a fuscous line down the inside: tarsi brownish-ochre.

Although most of the males of Cladius may easily be recognised, the females are not readily distinguished from some of the Nemati, N. pallipes St. Farg. for example, in which the 3 rd submarginal cell receives a recurrent discoidal nervure in the centre; this submarginal cell, however, is the longest in Nematus, and the 1st discoidal cell forms a less perfect triangle than in Cladius; and although the 1st submarginal cell is indistinct in Cladius, it is altogether wanting in N. pallipes, notwithstanding many of the Nemati have 4 submarginal cells.

Cladius was established by Latreille, in his " Considérations Générales ", in 1810, and contains the following British species :

1. C. difformis Panz. 62. 10 mas.

Found from the end of May to the middle of August in Copenhagen Fields, Coombe-wood, on Blackheath, in Darent Lane ; near Bristol; Glanville's Wootton and Stafford Dorset, J. C. Dale, Esq.; Tynemouth Northumberland, G. Wailes, Esq.

Two or three years since my friend Mr. C. J. Thompson gave me some larve * that he found at Fulham on the under side of the leaves of the China rose, eating small holes through them: they were thickly clothed with short upright hairs, the head was ochreous, with two minute black eyes: the body green with a deeper line down each side and a darker one along the back; the anal feet did not assist them in walking. They were full fed about the 28 th of July, when they spun cocoons amongst the leaves, and hatched the 11th and 12th of August: one that was stung by an Ichneumon produced a Tryphon the 20th of August.
2. C. rufipes St. Farg. Mon. 58. 167.-Faun. Fran. pl. 12. f. 5.
3. C. Morio St. Farg. 58. 168.

Females beginning of July, Dover, J. C.
4. C. pallipes St. Farg. 59. 169.-Faun. Fran. pl. 12.f. 6.
5. C. pilicornis Curt. Brit. Ent. pl. $457 \delta^{7}$.

This insect, which I at first thought had only been the female of C. difformis, I found near London in June; the specimens which I consider to be the females of this species have simple antennæ, but longer than in C. difformis.
6. C. immunis, and 7. C. luteicornis Ste. are undescribed. The Plant is Vicia Cracca (Tufted Vetch).

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[^0]:    * See the outline figure in the Plate, and pl. 11. tom. 1. of the Annales de la Société Entomologique de France.

