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BRITISH ENTOMOLOGY;

BEING

ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

OF

THE GENERA OF INSECTS

FOUND IN

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:

CONTAINING

COLOURED FIGURES FROM NATURE

OF THE MOST RARE AND BEAUTIFUL SPECIES,

AND IN MANY INSTANCES

OF THE PLANTS UPON WHICH THEY ARE FOUND.

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Chryseida albicincta

LEIOPHRON APICALIS.

ORDER Hymenoptera. FAM. Ichneumonidæ.

Type of the Genus, Leiophron pallipes Curt.

LEIOPHRON Nees, Curt., Hal.—Cryptus Fab.

Antennæ inserted in front of the face, as long as the wings in the male, and composed of from 26 to 17 joints; shorter in the female, and composed of from 21 to 16 joints, filiform and pubescent, basal joint the stoutest, 2nd globose, 3rd slender, longer than any of the following, which decrease in length until they become nearly cup-shaped, the apical joint ovate-conic (1).

Labrum transverse-oval, with a membranous ciliated margin and an elongate-trigonal pubescent lobe in the middle (2).

Mandibles curved, slender, cleft at the apex, slightly pilose externally (3).

Maxillæ terminated by a rounded hairy lobe with a minute one on the inside. *Palpi* long pilose and 5-jointed, 1st 3rd and 5th joints the longest, 2nd the broadest, very pilose, 4th the shortest, 5th slender subfusiform (4).

Mentum oblong, rounded at the base, truncated before. *Lip* short pubescent subcordate. *Palpi* as long as the mentum, pilose, triarticulate; basal joint slightly clavate, 2nd subovate, 3rd a little longer subfusiform (5).

Head subglobose, transverse. Eyes large and lateral. Ocelli 3, large and prominent on the crown of the head. Thorax elongate-ovate; neck narrowed: scutellum semiorbicular. Abdomen ovate-conic, not larger than the thorax; attached by a broad sulcated peduncle, narrowed at the base, the sides sometimes slightly sinuated; 2nd joint large campanulate: ovipositor concealed. Wings, superior with a large trigonal stigma, the marginal cell short, semilunate; 2 large discoidal and no submarginal cells (9). Legs moderately long stout and simple: tibiæ with small spurs at the apex: tarsi 5-jointed, basal joint the longest, 4th the shortest, 5th a little broader: claws and pulvilli distinct.

APICALIS Curt. Guide, Gen. 549. 7.

In the Cabinets of Mr. Walker, Mr. Haliday and the Author.

THIS genus was established by Nees von Esenbeck, who placed it between Perilitus (which follows Aphidius) and Bracon; and Mr. Haliday, in his learned Essay on the Parasitic Hymenoptera, locates it between the same groups. Our Leiophrons are easily distinguished from the other *Ichneumones minuti*, by the extremely short and sublunar marginal cell, although they are undoubtedly closely allied to the Braconidæ.

I shall describe the few species recorded in my Guide, as well as two others, and regret that space will not allow me to add some that Mr. F. Walker has obligingly transmitted to me. Mr. Haliday calls his division A. PYGOSTOLUS, of which *Crypus sticticus* Fab. is the type; it is characterized by "the radial areolet just touching the apex of the wing." The next is B. Radial areolet very short, semilunate.

a. Abdomen sessile.

Type *L. mitis* Haliday's MSS.

b. Abdomen petiolated. * Petiole striated.

1^a. *L. Orchesiæ* Curt.—1½ line. Antennæ 26-jointed in the male? Black, shining: antennæ (excepting the last 10 joints), head and legs ochreous; eyes and crown of head black, leaving a bright ochre orbit: postscutellum thickly punctured: posterior coxæ piceous; wings very transparent, the stigma piceous, excepting the interior angle.

This fine species was bred, I believe, by Mr. Walker, from pupæ of *Orchesia micans* (folio 197^a).

1. *L. pallipes* Curt.—1¼ line. Antennæ of male 24-jointed, of female 21. Black shining, head and thorax punctured, postscutellum rugose: antennæ pale castaneous or ochreous at the base: legs deep ochre; stigma pale piceous.

2. *L. picipes* Curt.—1 line. Antennæ 16-jointed. Black shining, postscutellum dull and rugose; abdomen antennæ and legs piceous, the latter gradually growing paler from the thighs, the tips of which, as well as the tibiæ and tarsi of the anterior pair, are more or less ochreous; stigma pale piceous.

3. *L. nitidus* Curt.—Similar to No. 2, but narrower; the antennæ are rather stout, castaneous brown, ochreous at the base, legs ochreous, posterior thighs and tibiæ, excepting the base of the latter, brown.

4. *L. similis* Curt.—Like No. 2, but the antennæ are longer, with the 4 basal joints ochreous as well as the legs, the posterior being a little the darkest.

** Petiole punctured and indistinctly striated.

5. *L. fulvipes* Curt.—¾ line. Piceous shining: antennæ 16-jointed, brown, the base ochreous; postscutellum punctured; wings pale fuscous; legs ochreous.

6. *L. pallidistigma* Curt.—¾ line: piceous shining: antennæ 16-jointed, longer than in the foregoing and ochreous, as well as the legs; postscutellum shining, sparingly punctured: stigma pale ochreous.

6^a. *L. basalis* Curt.—Similar to No. 6, but the base of the abdomen is ferruginous-ochre, and the scutellum dull and thickly punctured, or reticulated. I took a specimen b. of June, in the New Forest.

7. *L. apicalis* Curt. *B. E. pl.* 476. ♂. Antennæ 17-jointed in the male, 16 in the female; shining ochreous; tips of antennæ and pulvilli brown: eyes green: ocelli piceous; postscutellum punctured, piceous in the female; petiole long and nearly linear, slightly angulated at the middle; posterior portion of abdomen piceous: stigma pale, with a brown patch at the extremity.

This pretty species, as well as Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, Mr. Walker took at Southgate.

The Plant is *Lysimachia Nummularia* (Money-wort).