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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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## TELEAS ELATIOR.

ORDER Hymenoptera. FAM. Proctotrupidæ *Nob.* *Oxyuri Lat.*

*Type of the Genus, Teleas clavicornis Lat.*

TELEAS *Lat., Curtis.*—*Scelio Lat.*

*Antennæ* approximating, inserted close to the clypeus on each side a tubercle, geniculated and pubescent, 12-jointed; as long as the body, and filiform in the *males*; basal joint long, 2nd minute, 3rd not so long as but more robust than the basal joint, 4th shorter, 5th and following elongate ovate, terminal joint conical, as long as the 4th (1): shorter in the *females* and clavate, basal joint very long, 2nd slender but not much shorter than the 3rd and 4th which are robust and oblong, 5th and 6th cup-shaped, the remainder forming an elongate-conic club (1 a). *Labrum* undiscovered.

*Mandibles* very much curved and bifid, the internal tooth having a smaller one on the inside (3).

*Maxillæ* with the basal part large and subtrigonal, terminated by a semioval coriaceous lobe, slightly pilose externally. *Palpi* short triarticulate, basal joint subclavate, 2nd shorter obrigonal, 3rd as long as the other two, subclavate pilose (4).

*Mentum* elongate-trigonal. *Lip* none or concealed. *Palpi* remote forming one small elongate obovate joint, producing 3 bristles (5).

Head *suborbicular a little produced in front forming a ridge between the Eyes which are lateral globose, and not prominent. Ocelli 3 in triangle, quite at the back of the head. Trunk obovate: prothorax very short. Scutellum mucronated at the apex. Pleuræ with the angles acute. Abdomen narrowed at its base, more or less oval, somewhat depressed, the margins beneath thin and sharp; 6-jointed, the 3rd being very large; the male organs sometimes exerted. Wings pubescent, superior spatulate, the radius or costal nervure extending two-thirds of their length, and terminating in a short obtuse ray entering the wings: 2 nervures near the base are slightly indicated: inferior small sublanceolate, the costa thickened half way. Legs slender, anterior the shortest. Thighs, hinder sometimes incrassated especially in the females. Tibiæ simple, with short spurs. Tarsi 5-jointed, basal joint the longest, terminal not much longer than the penultimate. Claws acute. Pulvilli long and slender (8† hind leg of male).*

ELATIOR *Haliday MSS.*—*Curtis's Guide, Gen. 583. n. 2.*

*Male*, black, shining, slightly pubescent. Head striated, with an elevated ridge between the eyes: thorax thickly punctured, clothed with yellowish depressed pubescence: scutellum mucronated: metathorax coarsely punctured: abdomen beautifully striated, strongest and coarsest at the base: wings iridescent, with a pale fuscous tint, costal nervure piceous: knees and tips of tibiæ ferruginous. *Female* unknown.

*In the Cabinets of Mr. Haliday and the Author.*

THERE cannot be a greater proof of the general neglect of the Hymenoptera in this country, than the fact that this numerous and interesting genus of insects, which has been described and published by Latreille upwards of twenty years, has not been even recorded as British in any of our works, excepting the "Guide." Nineteen species are there named, and in Mr. Haliday's collection alone I have seen fifteen others undescribed.

The remarkable margin to the body beneath, forming a sharp edge, is common to *Scelio*, *Sparasion*, *Teleas* and *Platygaster*. From these genera *Teleas* is distinguished, by having a costal instead of a subcostal nervure, which terminates in a short branch in the superior wings. In *Ceraphron* the large stigma to the wings will characterize the greater portion, and the whole are separated from *Teleas* by their 5-jointed maxillary palpi and 11-jointed antennæ.

From Mr. Haliday's observations it appears that the genus may be thus divided:

I. With a punctiform stigma, situated beyond the middle of the wing.

1. *T. varicornis Hal.*—Is found in sandy places.
2. *T. elatior Hal.*—*Brit. Ent. pl.* 333.—Taken in June by Mr. Haliday on marshy ground.
3. *T. lotus Curtis.*
4. *T. clavicornis Lat.*—In sunny gravel-pits.
5. *T. longipes Curt.*
6. *T. Ehippium Hal.*—Found in August.
7. *T. flavipes Hal.*
8. *T. femoratus Curt.*
9. *T. niger Curt.*
10. *T. fumipennis Curt.*
11. *T. fuscipennis Walk.*
12. *T. minutus Curt.*
13. *T. Æthiops Hal.*

II. With a longer and angulated nervure branching off from the costa near the middle.

14. *T. ater Curt.*—This may be only a black variety of the next.
15. *T. metallicus Hal.*—Has been taken by Mr. Haliday amongst *Junci* on the banks of stagnant pools, and in the water, July 31st; and by Mr. F. Walker at Southgate on Lime-trees in September, and on the banks of ponds and brooks just above the water in October.

III. Apterous.

16. *T. longicornis Curt.*
17. *T. pusillus Curt.*
18. *T. Pulex Hal.*
19. *T. brevicornis Hal.*
20. *T. parvulus Hal.*

The plant is *Arenaria serpyllifolia* (Thyme-leaved Sandwort).