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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.

BY JOHN CURTIS, F.L.S.

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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CLAVELLARIA MARGINATA.

ORDER Hymenoptera. FAM. Tenthredinidæ Lat., Leach.

Type of the Genus Tenthredo Amerinæ Linn.

CLAVELLARIA Lamarck, Leach. Cimbex Oliv., Fab., Lat. Tenthredo Linn., Fab., Jur., Panz.

Antennæ inserted between the eyes, longer in the male than female, clavate, 5-jointed, 1st joint somewhat globose, with a tuft of long hairs, 2nd transverse hairy, 3rd very long slender, 4th short, 5th forming a club as long as the 3rd joint, covered with minute tuberculated glands (f. 1).*Labrum* large, semi-transparent, scarcely hairy, rounded, narrowed at the base (2).*Mandibles* exerted, very long in the male, slender, acute, with 2 large and sometimes smaller teeth on the internal edge (3).*Maxillæ* hairy, composed of 2 membranaceous lobes, the superior one somewhat trigonate, the internal one more lanceolate. *Palpi* considerably longer than the maxillæ, composed of 6 joints of nearly equal length, 3 first joints robust, 2 following somewhat hatchet-shaped, terminal joint clavate (4).*Mentum* pilose, oblong, slightly dilated before (5 a). *Palpi* a little longer than the lip, 4-jointed, 3 first joints of equal length, the 3rd rather more robust, terminal joint the longest, cylindric, not more slender than the others (b). *Lip* membranaceous, 3-lobed, the centre one linear, the others considerably longer, narrow, attenuated towards the base (c).*Clypeus* broad, emarginate, membranaceous (1 a, front view of head of male). *Ocelli* 3. *Abdomen* sessile, villose, linear in the males, somewhat dilated in the females, 1st segment scarcely emarginate above. *Oviduct* not exerted, composed of 2 lamellæ that are serrated. *Superior wings* with 2 marginal and 3 submarginal cells. *Thighs* unarmed, 4 posterior incrassated in the males. *Tibiæ* with siphoniformed spurs, obtuse at the apex. *Tarsi* 5-jointed, with the penultimate joint a little shorter than the antepenultimate, 4 first joints with small membranaceous appendages slightly angulated beneath. *Claws* simple (8 a fore leg). *Larvæ* with membranaceous feet.

MARGINATA Linn. Syst. Nat. 2. 929. 2. Fab. Ent. Syst. t. 2. p. 106. n. 6.

Fem: black. Head and thorax pubescent. *Clypeus* pale yellow. Club of the antennæ except at the base ferruginous. Thorax and basal joint of abdomen green inclining to purple. Basal joint of abdomen edged with yellow, the remaining joints except the 2nd and 3rd margined with ochraceous, the band on the 4th joint being interrupted in the middle. *Tibiæ* and *tarsi* pale ferruginous. *Wings* stained yellowish, the costal and one of the discoidal cells being most intense, nerves and stigma ferruginous; posterior margins tinged pale brown.*In the Cabinets of the British Museum and Mr. Stephens.*

EXCEPT in the cabinets above recorded, I know of no British specimens of this valuable genus, of which Dr. Leach in the Zoological Miscellany mentions 2 species that were first described by Linnæus; and from our finding males only of the one and females of the other, it is exceedingly probable they are the same species, notwithstanding their dissimilarity, which would render the specific name of "*dispar*" more appropriate; the fact, however, of their being the same is not proved; and if it should hereafter, I would strongly recommend that the name which Linnæus gave to the male might be adopted, "*Amerinæ*" being descriptive of the locality of the insect; for we are informed by authors that it inhabits sallows, living in society, and eating the edges of the leaves of those trees.

Clavellaria Amerinæ Linn. has been twice taken at Windsor in June: a figure of it will be found in Panzer's *Faunæ Germanicæ*, fasc. 65, pl. 1. mas.

C. marginata Linn. is also figured by Panzer: the specimen represented in our plate was taken at Windsor also in June, by Mr. Griesbach.

The absence of the membranaceous covering as well as the slight emargination at the base of the abdomen, and the antennæ being composed of fewer joints and a longer club, are characters to distinguish *Clavellaria* from *Cimbex* and the neighbouring genera, no less than the organs of manducation; and the extraordinary length of the jaws in the males is not less characteristic. If then there be good characters to establish so many genera, (and that there are, no one can doubt, when it is recollected that Dr. Leach in the division of *Cimbex* employed only external distinctions,) the group with clavate antennæ, viz. the *Cimbices*, will form an excellent family; and the æconomy of the *Tenthredinidæ*, as well as their peculiar structure, may render it advisable in a more advanced stage of science to separate them from the *Hymenoptera* and form them into a new order, an idea which has long been entertained by various authors.

Pyrola media (Intermediate Winter-Green), from the heaths in the north of Perthshire, appears to be the plant figured.