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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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## TRICHIOSOMA LATERALE.

ORDER Hymenoptera. FAM. Tenthredinidæ *Lat., Leach.*

*Type of the Genus Tenthredo Lucorum Linn.*

TRICHIOSOMA *Leach.* *Cimbex Oliv., Fab., Lat.* *Tenthredo Linn., Fab., Jur.*

*Antennæ* inserted between the eyes, clavate, punctured, 7-jointed, first joint nearly globose, very hairy, second transverse, third very long and slender, fourth and fifth clavate, truncate, sixth dilated anteriorly, forming the base of the club which has an elevated transverse suture. (f. 1.)

*Labrum* quadrate, angulated at the base, rounded before and ciliated, slightly produced in the centre. (2.)

*Mandibles* exerted, of the male very long, slender, acute, most commonly with two teeth on the internal side. (3.)

*Maxillæ* with the external lobe corneous, the internal one membranaceous, hairy: *Palpi* irregular, extending a little beyond the maxillæ, composed of six joints nearly equal in length, the fourth being the most dilated, and the terminal most slender. (4.)

*Mentum* short, oblong, slightly angulated before (5. a.); *Palpi* a little longer than the lip, 4-jointed, first and second joints somewhat long, cylindric, third joint membranaceous, flat, broad, terminal joint slender, cylindric (b.): *Lip* membranaceous, three-lobed, the centre lobe rather the smallest, attenuated towards the base. (c.)

*Clypeus* broad, slightly emarginate. *Ocelli* 3. *Abdomen* sessile, villose, cylindric in the males, somewhat ovate and depressed in the females, first segment, especially of the males, slightly emarginate above. *Oviduct* not exerted, composed of two lamellæ, which are serrated. Superior wings with 2 marginal and 3 submarginal cells. *Thighs* 4 posterior, dentated and incrassated in the males. *Tibiæ* with siphon-formed spurs, obtuse at the apex. *Tarsi* 5-jointed, with the penultimate joint a little shorter than the antepenultimate, four first joints with small membranaceous appendages, dentated beneath, especially the first joint of the males. *Claws* simple (8 fore leg of a male).

*Larva* with membranaceous feet.

LATERALE *Leach Zool. Mis. v. 3. p. 109. n. 2.*

Æneous black covered with soft yellowish hairs. Head and antennæ very black; sides and underside of abdomen, tibiæ, tarsi, and costa, yellow inclining to ferruginous. Wings stained with yellow, posterior margin fuscous.

*In the Author's and other Cabinets.*

THE Genus *Trichiosoma* was established by Dr. Leach in his valuable Monograph upon the *Tenthredinidæ*: it is closely allied

to the Genus *Cimber* ; from which, however, it is very distinct in the formation of the organs of manducation, the labrum being very broad, the mandibles are tridentate, and the relative proportions of the joints of the palpi are very different ; the most constant character in the antennæ is the great length of the third joint, the tarsi have their joints angulated beneath towards the centre, not spined near the apex as in *Cimber*, from which the males may be instantly known, by their wanting the membranaceous covering near the base of the abdomen, and the four posterior thighs being furnished with a tooth. The dissections in the plate are taken from a male, in which sex the *instrumenta cibaria* far exceed those of the female in size, especially the labrum and mandibles.

*Trichiosoma laterale* is a rare insect, specimens being only occasionally met with in the woods about London : Mr. Samonelle first captured a specimen at Coombe, in the month of April ; the one figured (which is a male) came from Darent ; and I believe Mr. Stephens has also specimens from the same neighbourhood : the other British species are *T. sylvaticum* Leach. ; *Lucorum* Linn. ; *tibiale* Steph. ; *Scalesii* Leach., and *unidentatum* Leach.

The larvæ, like those of *Cimber*, roll themselves up in a peculiar manner, and when full grown inclose themselves in a hard case, which they attach to the plant they fed upon. One species (*T. Lucorum*) is very abundant upon the White-thorn (Pl. 31.) ; and in the winter, when the leaves have fallen off, the cocoons are easily collected ; and in April following the fly will make its appearance.

*Hyacinthus non-scriptus* Linn. ; *Scilla nutans* Smith (Harebell Squill) is figured with the insect.