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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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*Tab. by J. Curtis Sept. 7. 1836*

## SCELIO RUGOSULUS.

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

*Type of the Genus, Scelio rugosulus Lat.*

SCELIO Lat., Curt.

*Antennæ* inserted in a cavity at the base of the clypeus, approximating, longer than the head, geniculated robust pubescent and 10-jointed in the male (1); basal joint long, 2nd and 3rd of equal length, and longer than the following which are rather transverse, terminal joint ovate; 12-jointed in the female (1 a), the basal joint is longer than in the male, and the clavola is more incrassated.

*Labrum* undiscovered.

*Mandibles* slender, bifid and pilose (3).

*Maxillæ* with the stipes large, triangular, and meeting behind the mentum, terminated by 1 or 2 transparent membranous lobes, thickened and pilose externally. *Palpi* short and slender, triarticulate, basal joint not short, 2nd subovate pilose, 3rd rather long pilose and oval at the apex (4).

*Mentum* subtrubinate-elongate. *Palpi* arising from near the anterior angles, not very short, triarticulate, basal joint obovate, 2nd subglobose, 3rd the longest suboval and slightly pilose. *Lip* small hollow and pubescent (5).

Head broad subglobose. Eyes lateral not large. Ocelli 3, remote, placed triangularly. Trunk a little broader than the head; prothorax very short: scutellum large lunulate. Abdomen attached by a portion of its base, elongate-ovate, depressed. Wings pubescent, superior (9), with only 1 nervure running from the base (not quite parallel to the costa), nearly half their length, where it forms a hook towards the disc, upon which is a callous but undefined stigma; there are indications also of other nervures. Legs moderate. Thighs incrassated. Tibiæ; anterior not very short, with a long curved spine at the inner angle of the apex, the others spurred. Tarsi scarcely longer than the tibiæ, 5-jointed, basal joint the longest and beautifully pectinated on the inside in the anterior pair, penultimate joint the shortest. Claws and Pulvilli distinct (8).

RUGOSULUS Lat. Gen. Crust. v. 4. p. 32.—Curtis's Guide, Genus 584.

Black, shining, slightly clothed with short, depressed, pale pubescence. Antennæ slightly fuscous. Head and trunk reticulated. Abdomen finely and closely sulcated. Wings iridescent, pale fuscous, the nervures pale brown. Tibiæ dull ferruginous, the 4 posterior black in the middle. Tarsi ferruginous, terminal joint and claws black.

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

SCELIO is another of Latreille's genera which has not been recorded in any British work excepting the "Guide to an Arrangement of British Insects;" with the continuation of which I shall now proceed, I hope, without further delay.

Scelio bears a considerable resemblance to *Sparasion* (plate 317), but is distinguished from it by the 10-jointed antennæ of the male, as well as by the form of the maxillæ and their palpi. I have been able to detect by dissection twelve joints in the antennæ of the female (fig. 1. a.); and having at the same time extracted the ovipositor, no doubt can remain of its being that sex: this, as well as the third joint of the labial palpi, were apparently unknown to Latreille.

There is but one species belonging to the genus *Scelio*: I first took a male near Niton, in the Isle of Wight, the middle of September 1826; and Mr. Francis Walker has since found a female upon a window at Southgate, in the month of July.

*Scelio rugosulus*, as well as *Sparasion frontale* (lately figured), is found in the neighbourhood of Paris, generally upon the ground in fields. I took a specimen of the latter insect upon a wall near Marseille, the end of last June.

The plant is *Cheiranthus fruticulosus* (Wall-flower), from Dover Cliffs.