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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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TENTHREDO CINGULATA.

ORDER Hymenoptera.

FAM. Tenthredinidæ.

Type of the Genus, Tenthredo dimidiata Fab.

TENTHREDO Linn., Curt.—Hylotoma Fab.—Allantus Jur.

Antennæ stoutest in the male, inserted near the middle of the face, approximating, shorter than the body, compressed, slightly pubescent and 9-jointed (1); basal joint the stoutest and obovate, 2nd the smallest, cup-shaped, 3rd as long as the 4th, the remainder decreasing in length, the apical joint short and elliptical in the male.

Labrum inserted under the clypeus, orbicular, slightly truncated at the base, the margin ciliated with longish hairs (2).

Mandibles very similar, elongate, linear, convex and hairy externally, the apex forming a large claw, with a small tooth below and a tubercle at the middle (3).

Maxillæ slender, terminated by an ovate lobe, with an internal one equally large, and very pubescent, the apex acuminate.

Palpi long pubescent and 6-jointed, basal joint short, 2nd and 3rd the stoutest, the former scarcely so long as the 3rd or 4th; 5th and 6th a little shorter, the last slightly clavate (4).

Mentum corset-shaped. *Palpi* attached to the anterior angles, rather long, hairy and 4-jointed, basal joint obovate, 2nd twice as long, curved and ciliated before, 3rd and 4th much broader, especially the former which is ovate, the latter ovate-conic. *Lip* rather large and cordate, composed of 3 lobes, the outer ones ovate-trigonate, the central one narrow, dilated at the apex (5).

Males generally smaller than the females. Head transverse, base concave; face trigonate: eyes lateral prominent and ovate: ocelli large, 3 in triangle on the crown. Thorax not large, subglobose: scutellum rather large and semiovate. Abdomen linear and depressed in the males, rather large and convex in the females, the apex conical: ovipositor with the apex projecting. Wings, superior with 2 marginal and 4 submarginal cells. Legs, anterior the shortest, hinder the longest: coxæ, hinder large: thighs short, hinder the stoutest: tibiæ all armed at the apex with a pair of spurs: tarsi 5-jointed, first 4 joints lobed beneath: claws bifid: pulvilli distinct.

Larvæ with 6 pectoral, 14 abdominal and 2 anal feet.

CINGULATA Fab.—Curt. Guide, Gen. 467. 2.

Male black: abdomen and legs bright ochre, excepting the back of the 2 basal segments and the coxa and trochanters: head and scutellum strongly punctured: wings yellowish fuscous, scapulars and costa ochreous, nervures and stigma brown, the latter with an ochreous margin. *Female* with 2 basal joints of antennæ bright ochre: abdomen brown, margins of segments ochreous, excepting the basal one; in other respects it is like the male.

In the Author's Cabinet.

THE differences between *Tenthredo* and *Allantus* are very slight; the 3rd joint of the antennæ is evidently longer than the 4th in the latter genus, which seems to be the essential character. *Tenthredo* comprises 23 British species, of which I shall notice a few in my own cabinet.

2. *cingulata* *Fab.*—*Curt. Brit. Ent. pl.* 692.

The remarkable insect figured is a hermaphrodite, the right-hand half being feminine, that on the left masculine, so that in the specimen the antennæ, abdomen, legs, and wings are not symmetrical: the sexual organs are represented at fig. 6. Since the attention of naturalists has been called to this subject, a large number of insects of this description have been discovered, especially amongst the *Papilionidæ*. I have on a former occasion alluded to an example of *Smerinthus Populi* in my possession, but the most extraordinary specimen that has come under my observation was a North American *Lucanus*, which Mr. Raddon showed me. Never having seen any other Hymenopterous insect of this kind, I have been induced to figure the *Tenthredo* in the annexed plate; and as the sexes vary in the colour and markings of the abdomen, &c., they are rendered conspicuous in the figure. I took this individual with a vast number of females off Fern in the New Forest in June; the males were very rare. I have also found the females in Coomb Wood in May.

13. *neglecta* *St. Farg. Mon.* 77. 229.—*subinterrupta* *Steph.*

Middle of June, Yorkshire and Scotland, J. C.

14. *ornata* *St. Farg. p.* 77. *no.* 228.—*Faun. Fran. pl.* 3. *f.* 5.

16. *scutellaris* *Fab.?* *Panz.* 98. 12.

Common in June and July.

17. *ambigua* *Klug. die Blatt.* p. 202. 146.

18. *nassata* *Linn.*—*Panz.* 65. 2. ♂.—*Tiliæ* *Panz.* 91. 13. ♀.

End of May and June, abundant in hedges.

19. *Rubi?* *Panz.* 91. 14. ♀.

Beginning of August near Manchester, and at Roundstone in Connemara.

21. *antennata* *Klug. p.* 129. 98.—*duplex* *Geoff.?*

Beginning of June, Glanville's Wootton, Mr. Dale.

23. *Rapæ* *Linn.*—*Schæf. Icon. pl.* 179. 1.

May and June, common in hedges.

6. *dimidiata* *Fab.* The lower recurrent nervure in this species, nearly meets the second in the submarginal cell, as in fig. 9*. *Klug* considers *T. dimidiata*, *scutellaris*, *nassata* and *Tiliæ* of *Panzer* to be one species, which he has named *instabilis*; but as the neuration of the wings is so different in *T. dimidiata*, I think that at least must be distinct.

Mr. Dale possesses a specimen with seven legs.

The Plant is *Spergula arvensis*, Corn Spurry.