

Originalbeschreibungen

Labidus latreillii Haliday, 1836 [nec Jurine, 1807]. — "Taken at St. Paul's by Lieut. Graves.

Labidus halidaii Shuckard (1840). — "Peduncle more or less convex, transverse-quadrate. Sp. 4. Lab. Halidaii, Shuck. Length 7 lines; expansion $14\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Rufo-testaceous, pubescens; capite (clypeo, mandibulis antennisque exceptis) nigro; stigma alarum brunnea; et abdominis pedunculo transverso-quadrate, supra in medio convexo. Lab. Latreillii, Haliday. Linn. Trans., vol. XVII, p. 328. Body reddish testaceous, pubescent, especially about the coxae, beneath the peduncle, and towards the apex of the abdomen. Head black, excepting the clypeus, mandibles and antennae, which are of the same colour as the body; the latter are inserted nearer the middle of the face than usual, the carinae behind which they are inserted terminating abruptly near the anterior ocellus. The ocelli placed in a curve upon the vertex, the scape not much more than one-sixth the length of the whole antennae; the mandibles small, leaving but a small aperture between them and the clypeus. Thorax very gibbous in front, as also the scutellum; metathorax abruptly perpendicular, slightly produced laterally; superior wings with their stigma brown, marginal cell lanceolate, slightly acuminate from the apex of the second submarginal, and scarcely larger than either of the two first submarginals, which are also nearly equal in size; the first transverso-cubital nervure straight, and the second cubital cell receiving the recurrent nervure at about one half of its length, beyond which the cubital nervure becomes a little thickened; legs short and very slender. Abdomen very shining; its first segment transverse-quadrate, and a little wider than the second, the posterior angles truncated, and with a small convex elevation in the centre of its superior surface, its ventral portion scarcely produced; the third and fourth segments slightly constricted at their base, and the terminal one acutely vertically compressed at its apex, where it has a deep fissure; and the sexual organ protruding beneath in the form of a slightly convex plate, deeply emarginate, with the lateral processes very acute. — In the collection of Capt. King, R. N. and Mr. Curtis. This insect is from St. Paul, on the Brazilian coast. It is the specimen examined by Mr. Haliday, and considered as the *Labidus Latreillii* in his description of Capt. King's insects; but that it is not this insect, a comparison of its description with the preceding [*Lab. latreillii* Jurine = *Lab. coecus* Latr.] will amply show. I have accordingly dedicated it to Mr. Haliday. In the observations on the next species [*swainsoni*] I shall mark its differences from that". — Am Schluss der Beschreibung von *swainsoni* sagt Shuckard (p. 201): "It is distinguished from the preceding [*halidayi*] by many particulars, but most obviously by the relative proportions of the marginal and first and second submarginal cells".

Labidus gravenhorstii Westwood (1842). — "Testaceo-fulvus, capite (antennis mandibulisque exceptis) atro, thoracis dorso fusco, abdomine longo cylindrico. Long. corp. lin. 7, expans. alar. lin. $12\frac{1}{2}$. Taken at Rio Vendinha [Goiás] in Brazil on the 10th of September, 1828, in the evening, by W. Burchell, Esq. The head is rather small and black, the ocelli large and wide apart, the clypeus castaneous, the mandibles rather short and curved, the antennae slender; the thorax brown, above pubescent, beneath more testaceous, not very gibbous in front; scutellum entire, not sulcated; peduncle as broad as the abdomen, and shortly