

## Originalbeschreibung

*Labidus hopei* Shuckard (1840). — "Length 6 lines. Expansion of the wings 12 lines. Rufo-testaceus, pubescens; capite (mandibulis antennisque exceptis) atro; thorace fusco, scutello in medio sulcato, et pedunculo abdominis transverso quadrato, supra subconvexo. Reddish testaceous, pubescent, the hair longest upon the legs, and beneath the first ventral and the whole of the terminal segments of the abdomen. The head having the vertex and face deep black and shining, the remainder castaneous, the carinae of the face terminating gradually in front of the anterior ocellus; ocelli placed in a curve on the vertex; antennae slender, the scape about one-fifth the length of the organ; mandibles moderately long and very slender, having but a small open space between them and the clypeus. Thorax subfuscous, very gibbous both in front and at the scutellum, the latter longitudinally sulcated in the centre; superior wings with their nervures pale testaceous; marginal cell regularly lanceolate, considerably larger than either of the two first submarginals, and rounded within the first submarginal, which is rather smaller than the second, from which it is separated by an inwardly curved transverso-cubital nervure; the recurrent nervure inserted at less than one half the length of the second submarginal cell, and beyond which, and as far as the second transverso-cubital, the cubital nervure is considerably thickened; legs short and slender. Abdomen shining, the base of all the segments constricted, the peduncle as wide as the following segment, transverse quadrate, the posterior angles truncated, plane above with a transverse convex ridge at its apex, and its ventral portion viewed laterally produced in the middle into an acute tubercle. The terminal segment vertically much compressed at its extreme apex, where it has a deep fissure, and the sexual organ protruding in the form of a deeply emarginate plate, terminating on each side in a compressed acuminate spine. — In the collection of the Rev. F. W. Hope. This species, which was also captured by Mr. Swainson in the Brazils, is distinguished from all the rest I know by its longitudinally sulcated scutellum; other prominent differences are supplied by the relative proportions and form of the marginal and cubital cells and the insertion of the recurrent nervure".