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This species differs from *Jung. complanata*, L., by the smaller and more convex leaves, their olive-brown colour, their lesser lobe not sharply reflected upon the upper but having a tumid base, by the deflexed perichætal leaves, by the *perigonia* occurring usually at the termination of the shoot and not on proper short lateral branches, and by the angulate portion of the lower lobes of the leaves being shorter. This species prefers very wet surfaces of mural rocks, while *Jung. complanata*, L., is partial to trees.

V.—*Descriptions of some Chalcidites of North America, collected by George Barnston, Esq.* By FRANCIS WALKER, Esq., F.L.S.

THE two hemispheres of the earth are said to be represented in their climate and productions by the higher mountains, whose tops are compared to the poles, and the plains whence they arise to the equatorial line. The vegetation and animals on one side of a mountain range are often very different from those of the other side, while on its summit they are alike. Thus also in proportion as we are more remote from the poles and nearer to the tropics, we find creatures more numerous and more various, due allowance being made for the soil, elevation, size and form of the land. In entomology, the land within the Arctic circle comprises one insect region, and of the territories surrounding it have been formed three regions, that of North America, that of Europe, and that of Siberia. The insects here described were taken at Martin's Falls, Albany River, Hudson's Bay*, which is contained in the North American region. I am indebted to G. Barnston, Esq., for this opportunity of adding to the knowledge of the geography of the *Chalcidites*.

Callimome splendidus, Barnston's MSS. fem. *Viridis cupreo varius*, abdomine purpureo, antennis nigris, pedibus rufis, alis subfulvis. (Corp. long. lin. 2; alar. lin. 3.)

Body convex, thinly clothed with hairs: head and thorax minutely squameous; the scales on the head and on the fore part of the thorax so disposed as to form little transverse undulations: head green, æneous in front, as broad as the thorax: eyes and ocelli red: mandibles fulvous: antennæ black, clavate, pubescent, shorter than the thorax; first joint fulvous, long, slender; second long-cyathiform; third and fourth very minute; fifth and following joints to the eleventh successively shorter and broader; club linear, conical at the tip, more than twice the length of the eleventh joint: thorax elliptical, green: prothorax transverse, forming beneath in front a slender neck which joins the head, its breadth more than twice its length: scutum of the

* See "Observations on the progress of the seasons as affecting animals and vegetables at Martin's Falls, Albany River, Hudson's Bay," by G. Barnston, Esq., in the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, vol. xxx. 1840-41.

mesothorax long; sutures of the parapsides distinct, approaching each other; axillæ large, triangular, not conniving; scutellum nearly rhomboidal: metathorax cupreous, transverse, very short: propodeon cupreous, large, subquadrate, almost horizontal, having a few little ridges along the middle: pondeon extremely short: abdomen elliptical, purple, very minutely squameous, varied with green on each side, nearly as long and as broad as the thorax; metapodeon occupying more than one-third of the dorsum, slightly dehiscent on the middle of the hind border, having a little channel at the base; octoon a little shorter than the metapodeon; ennaton much shorter than the octoon; decaton still shorter; protelum, paratelum and telum very short: segments of the thorax beneath partly cupreous, very minutely squameous, having a suture along the middle: ventral segments of the abdomen concealed by those of the dorsum: sheaths of the oviduct black, pubescent, a little longer than the abdomen: legs pale red; coxæ green, scaly: wings slightly tinged with yellow; nervures fulvous; humerus much less than half the length of the wing; ulna much shorter than the humerus; radius much shorter than one-fourth of the length of the ulna; cubitus not half the length of the radius; stigma of moderate size, emitting a thick branch towards the tip of the radius.

Callimome Cecidomyæ, fem. *Aureo-viridis*, *antennis nigris*, *pedibus flavis viridi et fusco vittatis*, *alis limpidis*. (Corp. long. lin. $1\frac{1}{4}$; alar. lin. 2.)

Body bright golden-green, convex: head and thorax finely squameous, the scales on the head and on the fore part of the thorax so disposed as to form little transverse undulations: head as broad as the thorax: antennæ black, subclavate, pubescent, shorter than the thorax; first joint long, slender, green, fulvous at the base; second cyathiform; third and fourth very minute; fifth and following joints to the eleventh successively but very slightly shorter and broader; club linear, conical at the tip, a little broader than the eleventh joint and more than twice its length: thorax elliptical: prothorax transverse, narrower in front, its breadth more than twice its length: scutum of the mesothorax long; sutures of the parapsides distinct, approaching each other; axillæ large, triangular, not conniving; scutellum somewhat rhomboidal: metathorax transverse, very short: propodeon transverse, rather short, very slightly decumbent: pondeon extremely short: abdomen fusiform, smooth, shining, narrower, but not longer than the thorax, blue towards the base; the segments, excepting the metapodeon, very minutely squameous; metapodeon occupying less than one-third of the dorsum, slightly dehiscent on the middle of the hind border; octoon and ennaton of moderate length; decaton longer than the ennaton; protelum shorter than the ennaton; paratelum still shorter; telum very short: sheaths of the oviduct black, pubescent, much longer than the abdomen: legs yellow; coxæ green; a longitudinal stripe of green on each of the metafemora, and the same of fuscous on each metatibia; mesotarsi and metatarsi straw-colour, fuscous at the tips: wings limpid, broad,

very long, reaching when at rest to half the length of the sheaths of the oviduct; nervures piceous; humerus much less than half the length of the wing; ulna much shorter than the humerus; radius hardly longer than one-sixth of the ulna; cubitus half the length of the radius; stigma small, emitting a very short branch.

Parasitic on *Cecidomya communis*, Barnston's MSS.

Lamprotatus Diæus, fem. *Æneus, antennis nigris, pedibus rufis, femoribus viridibus, alis limpidis.* (Corp. long. lin. 1; alar. lin. $1\frac{3}{4}$.)

Body convex, æneous: head and thorax finely squameous: head transverse, short, a little broader than the thorax: antennæ black, subclavate, a little shorter than the thorax; first joint long, slender, æneous; second cyathiform, æneous; third and fourth joints very minute; fifth and following joints to the tenth transverse, successively shorter and slightly increasing in breadth; club conical, more than twice the length of the tenth joint: thorax elliptical: prothorax transverse, very short, rounded in front, much narrower than the mesothorax: scutum of the mesothorax broad; sutures of the parapsides very distinct, approaching each other; axillæ large, triangular, not conniving; scutellum narrow, somewhat rhomboidal: metathorax transverse, very short: propodeon transverse, obconic, decumbent: podeon very short: abdomen elliptical, slightly keeled beneath, a little narrower but not longer than the thorax; metapodeon occupying less than one-third of the dorsum; octoon not half the length of the metapodeon; ennaton shorter than the octoon; decaton a little longer than the ennaton; protelum and paratelum each as long as the decaton; telum very short; ventral segments hidden by those of the dorsum: oviduct concealed; legs dull red; coxæ æneous; thighs æneous green; mesotarsi and metatarsi pale red, their tips fuscous: wings limpid; nervures fuscous; humerus much less than half the length of the wing; ulna not more than half the length of the humerus; radius longer than the ulna; cubitus much shorter than the ulna; stigma small, emitting a short branch.

Pteromalus puparum, Linn. &c.

Female.—Scales of the scutellum more minute than those of the scutum of the metathorax: propodeon having a rim on each side: abdomen oval, concave above, pilose towards the tip; metapodeon smooth, occupying more than one-third of the dorsum; octoon of moderate size, very minutely squameous, as are all the following segments; ennaton shorter than the octoon; decaton shorter than the ennaton; protelum, paratelum and telum of equal length, each a little longer than the decaton; dorsal segments hiding those beneath the abdomen, leaving a passage for the oviduct.

Reared from the pupa of *Vanessa Cardui* by Mr. Barnston. This insect inhabits Europe, and has been found in Finmark, within the Arctic circle. It is a means ordained by Providence to counteract the otherwise too great increase of butterflies belonging to the genera *Pontia* and *Vanessa*.

Encyrtus Bolus, fem. *Ater, antennis pedibusque nigris, genibus fulvis, tarsis piceis, alis albis.* (Corp. long. lin. $\frac{1}{2}$; alar. lin. $\frac{3}{4}$.)

Body black, convex, shining, slightly punctured: head transverse, short, vertical, as broad as the thorax: antennæ clavate, black, as long as the thorax; first joint long, stout; second cyathiform; third and following joints to the ninth small, successively shorter and broader; club fusiform, nearly as long as all the joints from the third to the ninth: thorax elliptical: prothorax transverse, extremely short, not visible above: scutum of the mesothorax large, having a slight channel along its disc; parapsides united with the scutum; axillæ triangular; scutellum small: metathorax transverse, very short: propodeon obconic, declining: podeon extremely short: abdomen fusiform, concave above, longer and narrower than the thorax: legs black; knees fulvous; tarsi piceous; middle legs having the tibiæ and tarsi long and large as usual: wings white, rather small; nervures fuscous; humerus less than half the length of the wing; ulna thick, very short; radius still shorter than the ulna; cubitus much longer than the ulna; stigma small, emitting no branch.

Reared from a species of *Coccus*? that infests willow-twigs.

Tetrastichus granulatus, fem., *Barnston's MSS.* *Tetrastichus Agathocles*? A. N. H. 1. *Æneo-viridis, antennis fuscis, pedibus flavis, femoribus viridibus, tibiis nonnunquam fuscis, alis limpidis.* (Corp. long. lin. $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{2}{3}$; alar. lin. $1\frac{1}{4}$.)

Body æneous-green, shining, slightly convex, very minutely squameous, thinly pubescent: head very short, impressed between the eyes, as broad as the thorax: eyes and ocelli red, one of the latter in advance on a line between the other two: antennæ fuscous, clavate, pubescent, shorter than the thorax; first joint long, slender; second cyathiform; fourth joint shorter and broader than the third, but longer and narrower than the fifth; club elliptic, broader than the fifth joint and about twice its length: thorax elliptical: prothorax transverse, very short: scutum of the mesothorax very large, having a slight furrow along the middle; sutures of the parapsides very distinct, approaching each other; axillæ rather large, not conniving; scutellum somewhat rhomboidal, having a longitudinal furrow on each side: metathorax transverse, very short: propodeon transverse, rather short, slightly decumbent: podeon extremely short: abdomen oval, depressed, shorter and a little broader than the thorax; metapodeon large; octoon and following segments to the telum successively shorter?: oviduct concealed: legs yellow; coxæ and thighs green; tibiæ sometimes fuscous; tips of the tarsi fuscous: wings limpid; nervures fulvous, not much more than half the length of the wing; humerus rather short; ulna as long as the humerus; radius extremely short; cubitus long, rather less than half the length of the ulna but more than twice the length of the radius; stigma very small, emitting a short branch.

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