

occur within the range of the Reduviid. When caught, the latter, a ♀, was sucking a fly.

[The bug is *Graptocleptes sanguineiventris* Stål, ♀, a species of HARPACTORINAE.]

4286. 7 Jan., 1934, Rupununi, Brit. Guiana.—*Trochophora duckei* Kon., ♂ (Tenthredinoidea: ARGIDAE), new to British Museum, where it was identified. Feigned dead when caught. The curious black foliar lateral appendages almost amount to a third pair of wings. In the fresh specimen these are flexible, and movable back and forth like wings. I have no idea of their function.

A NOTE ON THE HIND-WINGS OF A SAWFLY, LEAF-HOPPER
AND MOTH

By Dr. B. M. HOBBY, F.R.E.S.

WITH THREE TEXT-FIGURES.

In wing-flexing insects the anal region of the hind-wing bears two distinct folds dividing the wing into three regions known as the remigium, vannus and jugum. According to R. E. Snodgrass (1935, *Principles of insect morphology*, New York: 226-7) the vannal fold typically occurs between the postcubitus and the first vannal vein (= the first and second anal veins of the Comstock-Needham system), but is not always found in exactly the same situation. In the hind-wings of the TENTHREDINIDAE the vannal fold lies immediately in

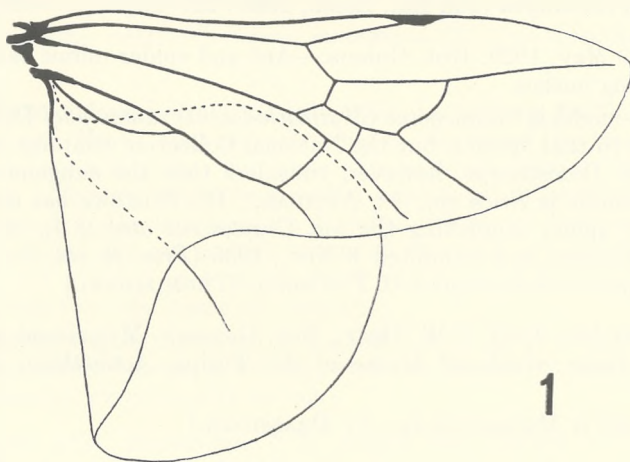


FIG. 1.—*Trochophora duckei* Konow, ♂, right hind-wing.

front of the first anal vein, and the jugal fold between the second and third anal veins. A well-developed jugum is characteristic of the TENTHREDINOIDEA (cf. A. D. MacGillivray, 1906, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.*, 29: 569-654), but in the very rare Argid, *Trochophora duckei* Konow (1905, *Z. syst. Hym. Dipt.*, 5: 158-9), the only known representative of the genus, this region is expanded in an extraordinary degree. As in the majority of sawflies the greater part of the hind-wing is membranous and transparent; the jugum, however, is

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