

base is a very short neck, above which the trochanter suddenly widens, and curves upwards and inwards; it is then for half the length somewhat cylindrical, while the apical half narrows to a point above, and below is triangularly cleft to receive the femur. The trochanter is more or less pubescent, and is sometimes armed on the inner side with small teeth or spines.

The Femur (Pl. III. fig. 15, *f.*) is much the longest joint. It is somewhat incrassate at the base, and becomes gradually thinner to about the middle, after which it is for a little way of equal thickness, and then is gradually and slightly incrassated to the apex. It is more or less pubescent, and is usually armed with small spines or teeth pointing backwards, and arranged in a series on the inner side from base to apex; more rarely the spines are irregularly scattered.

The Tibia (Pl. III. figs. 15 and 16, *ti.*) is shorter and less stout than the femur, cylindrical, and slightly and gradually attenuate from base to apex. It may be armed like the femur, or be unarmed. On the inner edge is one or more series of flattened circular tubercles, from which arise hairs (usually more or less curved at the apex), increasing in number and length towards the apex of the joint. From out of this line of curved hairs springs a fringe of very long hairs, many times longer than the diameter of the tibia, and naturally straight but easily bent. At the base of the joint these hairs are few, but their number and their length increase towards the apex.

The Tarsus (Pl. III. figs. 15 and 16, *ta.*) is two-jointed, the first joint being longer than the second, but varying in its relative length in the different species. The first joint (Pl. III. fig. 16, *ta.* 1) is cylindrical, and a little incrassate at the base. Its inner edge is furnished with hairs similar to those on the inner edge of the tibia; towards the apex of the joint these hairs diminish in length (Pl. III. fig. 17). Approximate measurements of this joint (taken about the middle) give (in *willerstorffi*) the diameter of the joint $\cdot 08$ mm.; length of the hairs on the inner side $\cdot 035$ mm.; of the curved short fringe $\cdot 05$ mm.; and of the long fringe $\cdot 4$ mm. In *sericeus* the corresponding measurements are $\cdot 05$ mm.; $\cdot 025$ mm.; $\cdot 05$ mm. and $\cdot 4$ mm. The second joint (Pl. III. figs. 15 and 16, *ta.* 2) is cylindrical, and bears on its inner side a line of short curved hairs, similar to that on the first joint, but without the long hairs. Not far from the apex on the inner side is a notch or excavation, from which to the apex runs a furrow, in which lie two straight claws. Arising from between the claws is a ribbon-like process similar to that on the front tarsus. Between the notch and the apex the joint is thinner than before the notch, and on its outer side arises, some way before the tip, one or two long stout hairs, more or less abruptly bent at the apex, and extending beyond the end of the joint. The length of the claws is, in *willerstorffi*, about $\cdot 085$ mm., and of the longest hair on the opposite side of the joint $\cdot 2$ mm. (the ordinary hairs there being $\cdot 05$ mm.). In *sericeus* the claws are $\cdot 08$ mm. long.