

Middle and hind legs long and slender, inserted at the sides of the posterior end of the thorax, the hind legs inserted above the middle legs. Middle legs without a fringe of long hairs. Tarsus two-jointed, second joint clawed before the tip. Hind legs with two-jointed tarsus, the second joint clawed before the tip.

Abdomen short; sides furnished with a conspicuous connexivum. Apex of the abdomen in the male without a conspicuous rhomboidal appendage.

Type of genus: *Halobates lituratus*, Stål.

In general form resembling *Halobates*, but with a different facies, and easily distinguished by the shape and structure of the head and front tibia, the two-jointed hind tarsus, differently constructed abdomen and genital segments, and much less pubescent integuments, as well as by the more variegated coloration.

DETAILS OF STRUCTURE.

THE HEAD AND ITS APPENDAGES.

The Head (with the eyes) presents, when viewed from above, a somewhat semicircular outline. Without the eyes it is oblong, the front and hind margins slightly rounded, and the sides slightly concave. The vertex is more or less convex; the face perpendicular; the middle lobe larger than the side lobes, widest at the apex, which is truncate; and the side lobes triangular. The *Eyes*, viewed from above, are subtriangular in outline, with the outer margin rounded; the inner margin nearly straight; and the hind margin concave, resting on the sides of the pronotum. Seen from below, the eye is subtriangular in outline. There are no ocelli nor ocellus-like spots.

The Antennæ (Pl. II. figs. 4 a., 5 a., 6 a.) are four-jointed, the first joint being the longest, slightly curved, and usually thinnest in the middle. The second joint is slightly incrassate upwards, and between the second and third joints is a distinct jointlet. Between the third and fourth is also a minute jointlet. The fourth joint is usually fusiform. The antenniferous tubercles are situated between and close to the eyes and side lobes of the face, and form cups to receive the antennæ, the inner side of the rim being incised as in *Halobates*.

The Rostrum reaches to the front margin of the mesosternum, and is four-jointed. The first joint is stout, and about as broad as long. The second is ring-like; the third is the longest; and the fourth is shorter than the third, and thinner.