

THE THORAX.

As in *Halobates*, the thorax forms by far the largest part of the body, and increases in width more or less from the front to beyond the middle. In a similar manner two only of the three segments which compose it can be made out, the posterior two being coalesced.

The Prothorax is much broader than long, and narrower than the head with the eyes. The Pronotum has the front margin concave between the eyes, then obliquely rounded to the posterior angles; the anterior angles excavated to receive the eyes; the sides rounded and convex; the posterior margin slightly concave; and the disk rather flat. The Prosternum is in the middle third rather flat or longitudinally convex, and the outer third on each side is occupied by the large acetabula.

The Mesonotum is a little wider in front than the prothorax, and widens gradually backwards; the front margin is slightly convex in the middle, and then slopes slightly concavely forwards; the sides are rounded and convex; and the disk is also convex. The Mesosternum has the disk rather flat, anteriorly sloping to the prosternum.

Between the *mesonotum* and *metanotum* no suture is apparent. The metanotum slopes backwards between the ridges leading to the hind legs. No part of the meta-thorax is visible below. The hind margin of the *mesosternum* is widely concave.

THE ABDOMEN.

The structure of the abdomen is rather difficult to make out as regards the exact point above where the thorax ends and the abdomen begins, or whether any of the abdominal segments are covered by the integuments of the thorax.

The Abdomen of the Male.

On the dorsal surface in the male (Pl. II. fig. 4 ♂ *ab. a.*, 6 ♂ *ab. a.*) one segment appears to be covered, as its front margin is obscure. The front margin of the second segment is angulated, the hind margin slightly concave, and the length in the middle is three times the length at the sides. The third to the sixth segments have nearly straight hind margins, the third segment being the longest of these. All the segments have a conspicuous connexivum, which is erect, and perpendicular to the segments. It is widest opposite the third segment, and thence decreases in width anteriorly and posteriorly. The abdomen itself slopes backwards to the end of the fourth segment, and is then sub-horizontal. Below, the male abdomen (Pl. II. fig. 4 ♂ *ab. b.*, 6 ♂ *ab. b.*) is convex, with six ring-like segments, whose hind margins are concave. The first segment has the sides mostly hidden by the mesosternum, and has in the middle a conspicuous perforated tubercle as in *Halobates*.