

The Abdomen of the Female.

The abdomen of the female (Pl. II. fig. 4 ♀ *ab. a.*, 4 ♀ *ab. b.*, 5 ♀ *ab. b.*) is on the whole similar to that of the male.

The Genital Segments of the Male.

The first segment above is similar to the sixth abdominal segment, but narrower and longer; like it it is provided with an erect connexivum. Below it is ring-like, but nearly as long as all the ventral abdominal segments together; the hind margin is concave.

The second is, below, longer than the first, the hind margin concave, the sides prolonged and sloping upwards and backwards to the upper surface, where they form a convex oblong plate (with hairy margins) nearly concealing the third above.

The third below is a convex roundish plate; above is a small conical tubercle like the podical plates in *Halobates*, nearly concealed, and embraced by the third segment below. There is therefore reason to believe that the third segment above and the third below are not to be considered as the same segment. I have had no opportunity of making dissections.

The Genital Segments of the Female.

Three segments are visible above, but only one below. The first and second above resemble the sixth abdominal above, but are somewhat shorter and narrower. The third above is a conical tubercle.

The only segment visible below is triangularly convex, with the apex truncate, the sides sloping upwards and embracing the sides of the three segments above, forming, as it were, a continuation of the erect connexivum of the abdominal segments.

THE LEGS.

The Front Legs.

As in *Halobates*, these are very short in comparison with the others, and for the greater part of their length lie well in advance of the body.

The Acetabulum (Pl. II. fig. 5, *ac.*) is very large, occupying the outer third on each side of the prosternum, and extending from the front to the hind margin. Its opening is circular, and looks backwards and downwards; on the middle line in front is a suture or slit reaching from the rim to the base, but not triangularly emarginate as in *Halobates*.

The Coxa is nearly altogether immersed in the acetabulum, appearing merely as a ring above the opening.