deep narrow furrow, anteriorly forked, the upper branch nearly perpendicular, but sloping slightly forwards; the lower and shorter branch horizontal, and occupied for all or most of its length by the longitudinal opening of the mesothoracic spiracle. On the inner side the acetabulum is bounded by the erect connexivum, which at its commencement has its edge slightly but acutely folded over to the outer side.

The Coxa is similar to the middle coxa, but rather longer.

The Trochanter is similar to the middle trochanter.

The Femur is also similar to the middle femur, and nearly as long or longer, but less stout.

The Tibia is similar to the middle tibia, but without longer hairs on the inner side.

The Tarsus (Pl. II. fig. 5, h.t.) is two-jointed, with the second joint cleft and clawed before the apex.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIES.

In the following pages four species of Halobatodes are described, namely:—

Halobatodes lituratus, Stål.

- ,, histrio, n. sp.
- ,, compar, n. sp.
- , ståli, Dohrn.

Of these the first three are before me, and are certainly congeneric. The fourth, which was described as *Halobates ståli*, I have not seen, and as the original description does not give any of the details of structure, it is perhaps not rightly located in this genus. From the description of the coloration, however, it seems to be probably a *Halobatodes*.

KEY TO THE SPECIES.

Owing to insufficiency of material, colour differences have to be employed in the following key (as well as in the diagnoses of the species) more than structural differences.