

to by the S.E. trade sweeping over the surface and banishing all traces of the Medusæ and their companions.

“This species obviously belongs to a section or sub-genus distinct from that in which our linear European species are placed, and characterised by the contracted dimensions of the body, and the dilatation of the head and prothorax and the shortness of the latter. When examined minutely we find the whole body covered with minute hairs, those on the legs predominating beneath, the upper curving downwards. The head is somewhat triangular, with two cupped processes laterally, within which lie the bases of the antennæ; two small rufous maculæ are on the sides of the middle line closely adjoining the prothorax. The eyes are large, rufous, semi-globular, and occupy the space between the base of the head and the processes of the antennæ, emarginating the corselet laterally. The antennæ are about two-thirds the entire length of the body; the first joint slender and curved outwards, the last thickest, attenuating towards the tip.

“The prothorax is excessively short, collar-like, and gently channeled above into three sub-equal divisions, which nearly disappear in the dried specimen. The first pair of legs, arising closely to the mesothorax beneath, are moderately long, rather robust; the coxa short, obconic, and curved; the femur slightly *f*-shaped, with four or five strong black spines near its base exteriorly; tibia basally attenuated, arising with a curve from the preceding joint and with four or five strong black spines inferiorly, apically giving origin to a strong obtuse process, which projects backwards and outwards from near the articulation. Tarsus with the two joints sub-equal, the last diminishing in diameter beyond its middle, after giving attachment to two strong claws and an anomalous horny process on the under side, and also furnished with two long curved spines arising from the back part on each side, and lying adpressed among the hairs.

“The metathorax and mesothorax seem confounded together, presenting superiorly an hexagonal figure, a little longer than broad, the anterior side being carried a little forwards, so as to leave the lateral angles behind the centre. The posterior surface is transversely striate from being impressed upon the abdominal rings. The sides in the dried specimen become somewhat hoary from the light thrown back by the minute hairs. Beneath it is somewhat similar in form, but excavated behind, exposing in the sinus the abdominal rings. The sides posteriorly are rugose, with trochantines, from whence proceed directly backwards the coxæ of the last four legs, that of the posterior pair lying beneath the other on each side. The legs are slender, the middle pair exceeding the first, and the last pair the middle, by about one-third.¹ The last also has the apical half of the tibia, and first joint of the tarsus, with a row of long hairs beneath. Above the origins of the legs we find rudimentary processes, which as the insect is apterous, must be looked upon as those of the undeveloped wing.”

[This species has apparently not been taken again.—F. B. W.]

¹ The middle legs here described are really the hind legs.—F. B. W.