Pronotum of the usual form, disk somewhat flat, rather hollowed in the middle posteriorly, and with a transverse fovea on each side anteriorly. Mesonotum widest a little behind the front margin, disk very convex. Mesosternum with a very indistinct percurrent longitudinal mesial line.

Front legs: femora very stout (comparatively), nearly equally thick to middle, then narrowing to apex; tibia about four-fifths the length of the femur; tarsus (Pl. I. fig. 7, f.t.) about three-fifths the length of the tibia, first joint two-fifths the length of the second, which is cleft about the middle.

Middle legs: trochanters armed on inner side with short spines, as is the femur; femur rather shorter than the tibia and tarsus taken together; tibia a little shorter than the tarsus; tarsus (Pl. I. fig. 7, m.t.) first joint seven times as long as second joint.

Hind legs: femur armed as middle femur, about one-fifth longer than the tibia and tarsus together; tibia armed on all sides with scattered small spines; tarsus cleft at about two-thirds of the length.

Abdomen: peculiarities of the connexivum have been noticed in the generic description.

Genital segments: first below as long as four of the abdominal ventral segments, transversely convex, sides parallel. Second with the horns reaching about three-fourths the length of the third below; the margins of the horn (Pl. III. fig. 24) are not thickened, and on the basal half are a few long hairs pointing inwards, and arising from the disk; apical half of the disk set with short, stout, outward-pointing teeth; near the base of the horn, and between it and the posterior angle of the segment, is a tubercle. Third segment above (Pl. I. fig. 7, g.), with the lateral angles moderately produced; on each side below is a patch of sharp spines pointing forwards.

2. Ovate, widest at about the middle. Hind margins of the ventral abdominal segments sometimes luteous.

Head and mesothorax more convex than in the male.

Front tibia nearly as long as femur.

Middle legs: trochanters unarmed, femora less strongly armed. Sometimes the middle and hind legs are scarcely armed.

Abdomen below (Pl. I. fig. 7, 2 ab. b.): segments 1st to 5th, each rather elevated in transverse middle line; sixth with a suboblique transverse furrow not quite reaching the middle.

Genital segments: first below as long as three of the ventral abdominal segments together, transversely convex, sides tumid, hind margin straight in the middle, each side somewhat oblique.

Halobates sericeus has been found in March, April, June, July, and October, but pro-