The Hind Legs.

In general form these resemble the middle legs, but are somewhat shorter and less stout.

The Acetabulum has been already described.

The Coxa is three or more times as long as broad, slightly curved outwards, and slightly increase at the apex.

The Trochanter is shorter and thinner than the middle trochanter.

The Femur shorter and thinner than the middle femur.

The Tibia has not the fringe of hairs on the inner side.

The Tarsus (Pl. III. figs. 18 and 19) is one-jointed. The joint is similar to the second joint of the middle legs, but has not the fringe of hairs on the inner side, and the excavation for the claws is rather more distant from the tip. Like the middle tarsus there is, on the side of the joint opposite to the claws, one to three long hairs inserted at different places, and reaching to or beyond the apex of the joint. The ribbon-like process from between the claws is also present. The claws measure in willerstorffi about '15 mm., and in sericeus '12 mm.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

As in most other insects, air is admitted to the tracheal system by means of spiracles. I have failed to find any trace of prothoracic spiracles. The large mesothoracic spiracles have already been noticed (p. 30). The remaining spiracles are nearly circular in outline, and the first pair of these are inserted near the posterior end of the thorax (though possibly abdominal), and more or less near the sides of the body is one pair, and in the abdomen six pairs can without much difficulty be made out; and possibly others may exist, but may be concealed by the legs. Those that can be seen are as follows:—One pair on the first segment, usually covered by the thorax; one pair on each of the last three segments situated nearer the side of the body than those on the first segment; one pair on the first genital segment; and one pair on the second genital segment, situated at the posterior angles in the male, and about the middle of the side in the female. Measurements of the various circular spiracles give an average of, in willerstorff, o35, and in sericeus, o25 mm. for the long diameter.

In the last two segments of the larva no spiracles exist.

I regret very much that want of material has prevented me from examining the internal anatomy more completely.