

The Trochanter is large ; viewed from the inner side it is subtriangular, and attached to the coxa by a small narrow neck at the anterior lower angle ; viewed from the outer side it is subrhomboidal, with the femur inserted on the upper anterior side.

The Femur (Pl. II. fig. 4 ♂ *f.l.*, 4 ♀ *f.l.*, 6 *f.l.*) is moderately stout, and varies somewhat in shape in different species and sexes.

The Tibia (Pl. II. fig. 4 ♂ *f.l.*, 4 ♀ *f.l.*, 6 *f.l.*) is nearly as long as the femur, and slightly incrassate from base to apex. Above it is crossed near the apex by a furrow running obliquely towards the base from the hind to the front margin. The hind margin itself is prolonged into a short nearly straight process which extends a little beyond the apex.

The Tarsus (Pl. II. fig. 4 ♂ *f.l.*, 4 ♀ *f.l.*, 6 *f.l.*) is attached to the anterior part of the apex of the tibia, and is two-jointed, with the first joint very small. The second joint is fusiform, and cleft and clawed beyond the middle, the claws being furnished with the ribbon-like process already described in *Halobates*.

The Middle Legs.

These limbs are inserted at the lower posterior angles of the thorax.

The Acetabulum is large and cylindrical, with the opening slightly oblique and circular. The middle line below has a long longitudinal suture or slit.

The Coxa is ring-like, and much broader than long.

The Trochanter has a ball-like base lying in the hollowed apex of the coxa ; viewed from the inside it is lanceolate, attached by a slightly curved neck to the ball-like base.

The Femur is inserted on the under side of the trochanter, and gradually narrows from the base to about the middle, being very slightly incrassate at the apex.

The Tibia gradually narrows from the base to before the middle, and has somewhat longer hairs on the inner side, but is not furnished with a long fringe as in *Halobates*.

The Tarsus (Pl. II. fig. 5, *m.t.*) is two-jointed. The first joint is rather thicker at the base, where also it has longer hairs (but not a long fringe) on the inner side. The second joint is cleft and clawed near the tip, and furnished on the outer side with one or two long hairs, as in *Halobates*.

The Hind Legs.

These are inserted above the middle legs at the upper posterior angles of the thorax.

The Acetabulum is large and cylindrical. Each slightly approaches the other posteriorly, and the opening is slightly oblique and circular. Viewed from the side, the acetabulum shows an impression on the under side for about half of its length posteriorly, in which impression the middle coxa lies. Between the hind and middle acetabula is a