

capsule. From the apex often protrudes a long, very narrow, gradually attenuating process, which, when not protruded, is curled up within the capsule. In *wüllerstorffi* the capsule is about .52 mm. long by .3 mm. broad, and the process, so far as protruded, nearly 1 mm. in length. In *sericeus* the capsule is rather smaller.

The Genital Segments of the Female.

Above and below, three segments are visible.

The first is, above, like the preceding abdominal segment, but not so broad. Below it is much longer than it is above, and subequal in length to three or more of the abdominal ventral segments. In shape it is transversely oblong. On the lateral line the dorsal and ventral parts of the plate are posteriorly not continuous for a greater or less length. In dissected examples may be seen a long process (triangular at the base), extending from the front margin forwards within the sixth and fifth abdominal segments.

The second segment is, above, similar to the first, but rather shorter and much narrower. Below, it consists of two triangular plates, whose edges meet or overlap in the longitudinal mesial line (Pl. I. fig. 7, ♀ *ab. b.*). (In some cases the first genital segment more or less completely covers the second below.) Within the genital fissure thus formed, but usually quite concealed, is situated the ovipositor, &c. The ovipositor appears to consist of four valves. Two, which lie somewhat externally to the other two, are sublanceolate in shape, with the inner apical margin slightly recurved upwards and outwards, and fringed with long hairs. The two inner valves are rather shorter and narrowly lanceolate, with their inner edges also fringed with long hairs.

The third segment terminates the body, and is altogether, in form and structure, like the conical apex of the abdomen of the male.

THE LEGS.

The Front Legs.

These are very short in comparison with the others, but are relatively stouter. In addition to subserving locomotion, they are (without being raptorial) fitted for grasping, and, for the greater part of their length, lie well in advance of the body.

The Acetabula have been already described.

The Coxa (Pl. I. fig. 8, *ac.*) is stout, and for the most part immersed in the acetabulum. It can best be seen on the inner side, where it presents a somewhat triangular outline. In colour it is usually somewhat paler than the rest of the leg.

The Trochanter (Pl. I. fig. 8, *ac.*) is large, about twice as long as broad, narrow at the base, and increasing gradually in breadth upwards. It is curved abruptly at the base, and the broad apex is cut obliquely forwards to articulate with the femur.

The Femur is joined to the anterior apical face of the trochanter, the base being