

legs are shorter, thinner, the femur somewhat inflated at the base above ; the tibia and the first joint of the tarsus about cylindrical. The hind legs have the femur strongly compressed and dilated ; the tibia strongly cylindrical ; the basal joint about half as long as the tarsus, a little stronger, and with an external comb of short spines. I do not know if this comb is present in all species ; the two apical joints similar to the middle legs, perhaps a little longer. In some of the wingless forms the first joint of the tarsus of fore legs has a strong external spine.

Are the fore legs burrowing legs? Till now no observation is recorded, though their form admits the supposition. That they give help in the spinning of the silken tunnels is very probable. Are the hind legs jumping legs? No observation is recorded, but they seem fitted for jumping.

Comparing the legs of Embidina with those of Termitina, no similarity or relation is to be found. The trochanters in all pairs are very and equally approximate in Termitina. Among the Psocina we find in *Atropes divinatoria* the trochanters of the two first pair widely separated one from the other one, and those of the third pair much more approximate. For other families a comparison seems of no avail, but there exist similar distances in Odonata nymphæ, in Ephemerina and Perlina. Inflated legs are not known among Pseudo-neuroptera, except in Ephemerina in the earlier stages, and these are burrowing legs.

The abdomen is long, about half the length of the body, a little less broad than the thorax, flattened above, cylindrical below ; the dorsal segments about equal, transverse-oblong, more than twice as broad as they are long; last segment longer, the two before mostly shorter than the others; there are seemingly ten dorsal segments, but the first belongs to the metathorax (segment mediaire), therefore only nine belong to the abdomen ; the dorsal segments are strong, chitinous, and united on the sides by a large membrane with the ventral segments ; a longitudinal fold bearing the stigma. The ventrals are more hyaline, except the two last ones of the males, on which the internal genital organs are situated ; these two are stronger for support, usually darker colored, and polished. All the others are mostly diaphanous, so that the corda ventralis and its ganglia are visible, sometimes even partly the other organs situated in the abdomen. If the segment mediaire is not counted, there are eight ventral segments. Between the last segments of the abdomen are inserted the anal appendages. They are two-jointed, stout, very hairy, as long as the two last