

than the abdomen ; all four of equal shape, length and venation. The legs are peculiar, the compressed and dilated shape of some parts seem to indicate burrowing legs ; they are strong, long, reaching both ends of the body, the middle legs always less strong ; the three pairs of legs are equidistant and attached to the ends of the respective segments ; the legs of the first and of the middle pair are as distant from the legs of the opposite side as the size of the sternum will allow them to be ; but the legs of the hind pair are approximate ; coxæ small, stronger on hind legs ; femur and tibia about the same length, compressed, inflated ; tarsus about as long as tibia, but the basal joint of the first pair as long as tibia, inflated, curvate, with a superior furrow ; second joint short ; third joint longer, slender with two simple claws.

*Systematic Position of the Family.*

Savigny, Latreille, V. Audouin, Westwood, Burmeister, Rambur, have placed the Embidina near the Termitina. Westwood, l. c. p. 372, states : "Genus quoad affinitates, Termites cum Ensthenia Westw., inter Perlidas conjungens." I am sorry that he has not given a more detailed proof of this statement. By comparing *Olyntha Braziliensis* with *Eusthenia spectabilis* (both insects figured by himself on the same plate in Griffith pl 72), and by comparing a type specimen of *Eusthenia spectabilis*, kindly presented to me by himself, I confess to being at a loss regarding their affinity. McLachlan, l. c. p. 377, goes even further, not thinking the relationship between Termes and Embia so close as has generally been accepted, and that Westwood happily seized upon its position as between the Termitidae and Perlidae. He says that the external form is not always to be disregarded in searching for affinities, and that Embia has much of the external form of the Perlidae, especially of the genus Leuctra. But he has overlooked that certain species of Termes, for instance, *T. flavipes*, after having lost its wings is just as agile as Embia and very similar to its wingless forms. Some exotic species, as *Stolotermes*, imitate Embia, even in the winged form. Of course, each family belonging to the Pseudo-neuroptera has some characters in common with Embia, but after the knowledge of the internal female organs, which are exceptionally characteristic for the Perlina, we have to dismiss the opinion of a nearer relationship. Indeed, the slender and elongate form of the body excepted, which is found so common in many insects of