

cephalic leg, cephalic tibial spur terminating in three fine spine-like points; strigils absent. A pair of rather distinct claws on each tarsus. Trochanters pallid, weakly 2-jointed.

Antennæ: Scape, pedicel, minute ovate ring-joint, one funicle joint and a 3-jointed club. Scape cylindrical, moderately long, curved,* about twice the length of the rather long pedicel, slightly longer than the flagellum; ring-joint cup-shaped, very small, often completely hidden, appearing as a small bulb-like base at the funicle joint; pedicel long-ovate, nearly thrice longer than broad at the apex, obconic, nearly as long as the club; the single funicle joint small yet very much larger than the ring-joint, longer than wide, subcuneate, narrower than the pedicel and the club, and subequal in length to the proximal club joint. Club 3-jointed, ovate, the intermediate joint somewhat longest, the proximal joint slightly wider than long; articulation between the second and third joints indistinct, apparently absent in some cases. Pubescence apparently absent.

Mandibles with two distinct, equal, acute teeth; three normal ocelli on the vertex, the lateral ones near to but not touching the eye margins. Pronotum short, parapsidal furrows complete, distinct, curved; sides of abdomen clothed with sparse, long, stiff hairs, in more or less distinct, weak clusters. Abdomen long and pointed, the ovipositor exerted for about half its length (protected by the valves nearly to tip)*; abdomen sessile. Abdominal segments large†, distinct; scutellum and metathorax simple, weak but rather large. Eyes naked.

(From three specimens, two-thirds-inch objective, one-inch optic, Bausch and Lomb.).

The foregoing notes taken from three females, Berlin, Germany, mounted together on a slide and deposited in the collections of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, Urbana, Ill, as accession No. 44,231.

The species, though aquatic and swims with its legs, shows no marked adaptive structures for such a life; the hairs along each side of the abdomen, however, probably serve to protect the spiracles from the water.

*I can make out but six abdominal segments, the sixth or last one being long and tubular, reaching nearly to the end of the ovipositor and completely sheathing its valves. Hence, in one sense only the distal end of the ovipositor is exerted.

†The tubular distal segment is nearly a third as long as the remainder of the abdomen. The fifth segment of the abdomen is conical, rather broad at base and taken in conjunction with the sixth, which it enfolds at the latter's base, dorsad, is as long as half of the abdomen; the other segments are rectangular, somewhat wider than long, their margins straight.