

apex of tibiae and the tarsi blackish. Tergites dark castaneous, verging on piceous on abdomen proper and inward half of pleurites; one or two smaller brown spots medially. Beneath yellowish-fulvous, a lateral, sinuous, dark castaneous line on the mesosternum on each side, edged with silver; also some obscure marks. The first segment of the antennae one-fifth longer than the second. Fore femora scarcely longer than the tibiae, which are nearly four times as long as the tarsi; last tarsal segment more than twice as long as the penultimate. Middle femora slender, as long as body from base of clypeus to base of pygophor; scarcely longer than tibiae and tarsi together; tibiae about twice and a half as long as the tarsi, first tarsal segment twice as long as the second. Hind femora one-third longer than the middle pair; scarcely longer than the tibiae and tarsi; tibiae slightly more than twice as long as the tarsi; first tarsal segment not twice as long as the second. The hind part of the metanotum is triangular, the sides shortly truncate, and the base a little emarginate.

♂.—The pygophor is very remarkable, and I hope to figure it in my forthcoming "Notes on the Gerridae"; the hooks, etc., are yellowish-fulvous, the apices blackish.

Length, 8 mill.

Hab.: India, Kurseong (which I believe is near Darjiling, and is also called "Karsiang"), in coll. Belgium Mus.

This genus has considerable general resemblance to *Chimarrhometra orientalis* (Distant). It is true that Mr. Distant places the latter in the "Halobataria," and indeed originally described the species as *Halobates*! but the emargination of the eyes he might have overlooked. The antennal proportions are, however, quite different, as also those of the labium. It may also be remarked that Mr. Distant has described the labium (*rostrum*) as being composed of five segments!!—a condition unparalleled in Hemiptera; in fact, practically impossible. On referring to the original figure, it is seen that Mr. Distant has mistaken the extruded end of the setae for a fifth segment!! Mr. Distant cites Bianchi as the authority for the statement that *Chimarrhometra* is a fresh-water Himalayan genus, whereas Bianchi had not seen a specimen of the genus he described, the particulars being taken entirely from those of Mr. Distant. The genus is evidently semiaquatic, and as there is presumably no sea-water in Jhelam Valley, it must necessarily be a fresh-water genus!

It is evident that Mr. Distant's descriptions and figures are quite untrustworthy, and we must await further captures of this interesting form.