

seemingly, as he counts the "segment médiaire," of which he says, p. 630, "its sternum appears to be undeveloped." He calls the antennæ pale-tipped. Perhaps this belongs, as in the male, to the apical joints, which are wanting in my specimen.

It is doubtless true that the specimen just described is a female, as Mr. Wood-Mason has well proven by the location of the genital aperture between the 7th and 8th ventral segments; also that it is a full-grown female, as proven by the firmly chitinized integuments. How Mr. Wood-Mason arrived at the previous conclusion, that the females of *Embia* would be apterous, I do not know; though his supposition that the female would be probably larger in size, was justified by related families. In accepting solely on the high authority of Mr. Wood-Mason and Mr. McLachlan that this female belongs to *O. Michaeli*, it seems important to point out the differences of the male (after the description and figure by McLachlan) and the female.

1. The difference in size is very great, body of the female being at least one third longer, and half broader.

2. The female is perfectly wingless; no traces of rudimentary wings to be found at the anterior angles of the two thoracic segments. There seems to be indeed at the anterior angles a little below the dorsal plate, a very small hyaline membranous sac, but the insufficient material at hand would not justify the accepting of these sacs as traces of aborted wings.

3. The difference between the eyes of the male and the female is very striking, though not noticed by the author. The male has large eyes, prominent on the sides of the head, very visible from above, kidney shaped, and the socket of the antennæ placed in the emargination; the facets are globular. The female has the eyes much smaller, scarcely visible from above, below and behind the antennæ, from which they are wider separated; the hind part of the eye is about half broader than the front part; no inner emargination exists; the facets are smaller and flattened. The eyes of the male are more like aggregated eyes (Stylops), the eyes of the female are like the common compounded eyes of insects. The consequences of these differences are very visible in the shape of the head. The largest diameter of the head of the males is situated between the eyes; behind them the sides of the head slope down to the occiput. The head of the female is nearly orbicular, or at least very shortly ovoid. A sexual difference of the eyes does not exist, as far as known to me, among the Perlids, but very often in Psocids and Ephemeroidea.