

The Aradidæ, so far as at present known, have the same number of representatives as the Tingitidæ within our limits. They are nearly all found under the bark of fallen or decaying trees, often in gloomy places in the forest. Some of them have the upper surface more or less coated with a hard pallid incrustation, which is moulded into peculiarly-shaped prominences on the head, pronotum, and scutellum, the use of which it is difficult to understand. Seventy-eight species are enumerated, with forty new, and five new genera.

The Hebridæ is a family of very limited extent, the species all being of subaquatic habits. Eleven species are here recorded, seven of them being treated as new.

The Hydrometridæ are spread over all parts of the world, many small islands having one or more representatives, and some of the genera are very widely distributed. They live upon the surface of fresh, brackish, or salt water. Within our limits, the subfamily Veliinæ, so far as can be judged from the collections obtained by our Editors, is much more numerous in species than the Gerrinæ; but as the latter are usually very difficult to secure, this may not really be the case. For the whole family (exclusive of the pelagic Halobatinæ, which are not dealt with here) forty species are enumerated, including twenty-nine previously undescribed, and two new genera.

The Henicocephalidæ is a widely distributed family including but few species. The single American genus is known under various different names. These insects have the head very peculiarly formed, the anterior legs raptorial, and the elytra uniformly membranous, so that they can be readily used for flight. Of the six species enumerated, all but one are treated as new.

The Reduviidæ is one of the most extensive families of Heteroptera. They are chiefly confined to the tropics, becoming much less numerous in temperate regions. Lethierry and Severin (1896) enumerate 1877 (counted up in their summary as 1835) species for the whole world, exclusive of the Nabidæ. Amongst the known Tropical-American genera there are a considerable number that do not extend so far north as the Isthmus of Panama, while, on the other hand, *Apiomerus*, *Zelus*, &c. are particularly well represented. These insects are all blood-suckers, *Conorrhinus* being said to attack man, and many of them have the power of exuding a viscous liquid for the purpose of retaining a secure hold of the species upon which they prey. The