

*Lower Antennæ.*—Gland-cone not very prominent, third joint shorter than the fifth, somewhat curved; fourth joint longer than fifth, with the lower part thickened, the lower distal margin carrying setæ and an oblique row of four strong slightly bent spines, alternately long and short; the fifth joint with the upper margin straight, the lower apical oblique, armed like that of the preceding joint; the flagellum two-jointed, the first not longer and not a great deal broader than the longest of the spines on the apex of the peduncle, the second joint much shorter, tipped with two cilia and the rudiment of a third joint. In a second specimen the flagellum was definitely three-jointed.

*Upper Lip.*—The broad distally widened plate seems to be without cilia on the foremost edge, which has a small incision on each side.

*Mandibles.*—The part in front of the palp and molar tubercle presents the appearance of a large, bent, blunt tooth; the apical part of this is found to show a line marking off the cutting plate, which shows the traces of a tooth above and below with a rounded edge between; there is also a squared secondary plate, rather broader at the base than at the distal edge; it would be natural to expect to find this secondary plate on the left mandible, but it certainly appears to me to be on the right mandible, and the figure of the mandible containing it will be found on the right hand in the Plate, although that on the left hand, both from the absence of a secondary plate and the shape of the molar tubercle, looks far more like a right mandible. The preparatory growth seen within the transparent skin shows on both mandibles an edging to the cutting plate of numerous small teeth turned backwards, while the secondary plate above mentioned shows a border cut into four teeth. The enlarged figure, *m.A.*, is from the second specimen already alluded to. The molar tubercle is prominent and powerful, but apparently set with but few teeth and many cilia. The palp is very slight in structure, fixed a little above the molar tubercle, the first joint as long as the third or nearly so, the second only slightly longer than the third, and on one side in the second specimen actually shorter; the third joint is apically tipped with two unequal setæ.

*Lower Lip* of delicate structure, the forward lobes very broadly rounded, with a lozenge-shaped interval between them, which is to a great extent covered by the inner lobes, also broadly rounded but not dehiscent; the mandibular processes divergent, with rounded ends.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate small, without setæ on the narrow apex; outer plate having the truncate apical margin occupied by nine spines of no great stoutness, two of them apically bifurcate; the palp, reaching little beyond the outer plate, and not beyond its spines, consists of two joints, the second scarcely exceeding the first in length, tipped with three or four setæ.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The outer plate longer and broader than the inner, both with slender spines on the rounded apices, the inner plate having also one or two on the inner margin below the apex.