

upturned; the fourth has a transverse dorsal depression and a cilium near the end of the convex part which follows the depression.

*Eyes* small, round, dark, with about twenty-five rather long ocelli.

*Upper Antennæ* subequal in length to the lower, the peduncles being shorter but the flagella longer, first joint of the peduncle short, embedded in the head; the second much longer than the first or third, with some deep serrations on the lower margin, and various groups of strong spines on the surface and margins; the third joint not much longer than the first of the flagellum, with one large group of spines near the base; the flagellum of six joints, of which the first is the longest; the secondary flagellum of three, of which the first is nearly as long as the first of the primary, but more slender, the third is minute.

*Lower Antennæ*.—These are separated by a wide interval from the upper antennæ, and in the natural position of the head may be described rather as being set behind than below the other pair; the basal part of the first and second joints somewhat expanded, the gland-cone small but distinct; the third small, scarcely reaching beyond the gland-cone at its side, the fourth and fifth long, armed on the margins with spines and long setæ, the fifth joint shorter than the fourth, but longer than the slender three-jointed flagellum, which is outstripped by the apical setæ of the fifth joint.

*Upper Lip*.—Distal margin rounded, but with the centre flattened and a little roughened with projecting points.

*Mandibles*.—Cutting plate with a small apical margin showing one or two little denticles, seemingly folded over a small secondary plate, the part of the mandible in front of the palp and molar tubercle forming a long bent tongue or tooth, without, so far as could be perceived, any spine-row; molar tubercle prominent, with small denticles; the slender palp set just over the molar tubercle, the first joint short, the second curved, with the front margin convex, the third straight, nearly as long as the second, tipped with four or five short setæ. Whether a secondary plate belongs to either, both, or neither of the mandibles I have not been able to determine.

*Lower Lip* of delicate structure, principal lobes broadly rounded, little dehiscent.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plates small, slender, not very distinctly made out; outer plates broad, with eight or nine spines on the apical border, the innermost straight, pointing away from the rest, the remainder more or less curved, some with a single lateral tooth, the outermost simple, broad-tipped; the palp one-jointed, slender, not reaching so far as the outer plate, tipped with three setæ, two of which are long, reaching beyond the spines of the outer plate.

*Second Maxillæ*.—The inner plate broad at the base, round the apical and upper part of the inner margin carrying several setæ; the outer plate very much broader than the inner, the broad oblique apical margin carrying numerous setæ or seta-like spines; there is a single cilium near the apex on the convex outer margin.