

than the fourth, armed like it; the flagellum broken, a small calceolus on the single remaining, somewhat elongated joint.

*Upper Lip* with a broad apical margin.

*Mandibles* powerful. The cutting plate at one end has three teeth, of which one is produced considerably beyond the other two; a flat oblique border leads from these to a small tooth at the other end; within the main plate in the left mandible is placed a secondary plate of similar shape, with its lower edge cut into five consecutive teeth, of which the outermost is produced much beyond the others; in the right mandible the secondary plate is much slighter and narrower, apically divided into two denticulate teeth; the spine-row consists of six or seven denticulate spines; the very prominent molar tubercle has its crown set with many rows of denticles; the seta at the upper corner is small; the long palp is inserted over the molar tubercle. The first joint short, the second long, narrowing distally, with some six groups of spines along its course; the slender third joint is almost as long as the second, fringed along almost all the inner edge with spines, and having three, of which two are very long, at the apex; near the base close to the hind margin are two, a long and a shorter one; all these spines being pectinate on two edges in the lower part.

*Lower Lip*.—The principal lobes rounded, very broad; the mandibular processes rather short, narrow at the apex.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate very broad, the convex inner margin ciliated, the straight margin which follows at right angles with the convex part carrying five subequal plumose setæ at intervals; the outer plate narrower than the inner, the apical margin not very oblique, armed with nine long spines, four of which are strongly denticulate, the others at the apices strongly furcate; the palp reaching considerably beyond the outer plate, its first joint short, with some small setæ on the outer margin, the second long, having slender spines on the apex and upper part of inner margin, nine or ten in number, and half a dozen spaced along the serrate outer margin, and a row on the surface above near the inner margin.

*Second Maxillæ*.—The plates short and broad; the inner broader than the outer and reaching as far forward, its inner margin fringed with cilia, plumose setæ, and spines of various lengths, the fringe of spines passing but a little way round the broad apical border, which is not reached by the row of plumose setæ which passes inwards along the surface; the outer plate is fringed with spines round the upper part of its inner margin and the apical border, small spines passing down the upper part of the outer margin.

*Maxillipeds*.—The inner plates short, not nearly reaching the apex of the first joint of the palp, with slender teeth and curved spines on the flat-topped apex; the outer plates not broad, reaching halfway along the second joint of the palp, the inner margin concave, crowded with spines, the longest of which at the beginning of the apical border is followed by five plumose setæ; the first joint of the palp is less than half the length of the second;