

third joint very short and (especially at the centre) narrow; there is a calceolus at the end of this, and two near the end of the preceding joint; flagellum stout, with forty-six joints, the first as long as five or six of the following, with three calceoli, the following joints having each one, till near the end, cylinders on several of the distal joints.

*Lower Antennæ.*—The basal portion of the composite first and second joints not much expanded below, the distal part concave above, with a small, not prominent, gland-cone below; the third joint short, with long, fine, feathered setæ at the apex; the fourth elongate, with distally feathered setæ and slender spines in groups along its inner margin; the fifth joint elongate, but shorter and much narrower than the fourth, with ten calceoli along it, and setæ as on the other joint; the flagellum slender, of about thirty-five joints, with calceoli on those of the upper half. The calceoli are large and striking, especially in the middle part of the flagellum of the upper antennæ; a short broad stalk supports an unusually large circular cup with radiate markings, from the centre of which, and connected with it at the back, rises the usual oval piece shaped like the bowl of a spoon, crossed by concentric lines, which are in this species very strongly marked.

*Upper Lip.*—The outer plate broadly rounded, the prominent convex central part of the distal margin fringed with small hairs and prickles; the sides, which are also convex, but somewhat drawn back from the centre, are as it were whiskered with long cilia directed towards the centre, an arched row of such cilia crossing the whole breadth of the plate.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting edge long, incurved, much down-drawn, ending below in two or three strong teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible strong, bent so as to follow the curve of the principal plate, its long border divided into some eight strong teeth; the secondary plate on the right mandible small, narrow, with a long apical tooth below and one or more short ones above; the spine-row on the left mandible consisting of eight long spines with some cilia attending them; on the right mandible the spines in the spine-row appear to be fewer; the molar tubercle prominent, the roughly-oval dentate crown (as seen in the left mandible) set with some two dozen rows of denticles, and carrying a small plumose seta at the upper corner; there is a process between the molar tubercle and the palp; the first joint of the palp is concave on the inner side, the second joint long, abruptly narrowed on the inner side about midway, furnished with numerous setæ of different lengths, more or less feathered, along the inner margin, and a row which have their origin on the surface extending over more than the upper half; the third joint rather longer than the second, crowded with spines of different lengths, the longer ones pectinate, the longest at the apex differing from the others in having the apical third unpectinate.

*Lower Lip.*—The forward lobes, both inner and outer, rounded, rather strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes short.