

*Upper Lip.*—The front margin rounded, the hairs at the centre standing out straight, while those on either side converge towards them; outside of the hairy tract are spiny cilia on either side, forming a curved band across the surface. In the figure *l.s.*, the inner plate is drawn protruding beyond the outer, not in its natural position.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting plate on the left mandible forming a single tooth with a strong, sharp, curved edge, bending round the secondary plate; in the unworn condition this edge has a triangular tooth lying upon it at the top, and is interrupted so as to form a small tooth before reaching the apex; the secondary plate has its margin divided into five strong teeth; on the right mandible the cutting plate has a strong process above, and is apically divided into two teeth; the secondary plate in profile appears to resemble that on the left mandible, but to be slighter, and to have the upper teeth smaller; the spine-row is composed of six long, curved, denticulate spines; the molar tubercle is prominent, with a small sharply-toothed crown, of almost triangular outline, set about with many cilia; there is a blunt-headed process between the molar tubercle and the palp; the first joint of the palp is short, the second much shorter than the third, its hind margin nearly straight, the front convex, with thirteen spines upon it or the adjoining surface; the third joint very long and narrow, with the hind margin smooth, convex, the front margin except near the base closely fringed with spines, those near the narrow apex of increased length.

*Lower Lip.*—The rounded distal margins of the principal lobes lightly ciliated, the inner margins dehiscent, each having near the top a projecting line of eight or ten spines, the roots of which are grouped on the surface; the rounded distal margins of the short thick inner plates are closely furred; the mandibular processes are short, apically rounded; their inner margin is continuous with a curved fold of the principal lobes, which is strongly ciliated with spiny cilia, especially where it approaches the group of spines above-mentioned.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate much longer than broad, the apex sloping inwards with two slender spines or short setæ on the sinuous margin; the outer plate with ten spines on the truncate margin, the lateral teeth varying in number from two to seven on the different spines, but in all long and slender; the first joint of the palp more than half the length of the second, with two spines on the outer margin; the second joint with five setiform spines on the outer margin, five on the narrow apex, and ten on the oblique margin below it, which may be reckoned either as part of the apex or of the inner margin; there is one seta on the outer margin of the trunk below the palp.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate as long as and a little broader than the outer, with spines on the rounded distal margin and halfway down the inner margin; the outer plate with spines round the distal margin, the longest at the most advanced point, followed by four shorter ones on the outer side, the outer border having three long plumose setæ on the upper half, and a short seta or spine below.