

transverse dorsal depression, which facilitates its telescoping with the segment before it; the partially coalescent fifth and sixth segments have a similar depression between them.

*Eyes* round, simple, the upper pair near the rounded upper corner of the head, the lower pair close to the lower corners.

*Upper Antennæ*.—First joint short; second more slender, but much longer, with about a dozen long slender spines on the lower margin; the third joint nearly as long as the first, not distinguishable from the joints of the flagellum, of which there are ten, together longer than the peduncle, having setiform spines on the lower margin.

*Lower Antennæ* much longer than the upper, about equal to the length of the animal. The first two joints short and comparatively broad, the third a little longer than the second, directed upwards close to the lower margin of the head, beyond which it scarcely reaches; the fourth joint more slender, longer than the whole peduncle of the upper antennæ, with slender spines at a few points of the under margin; the fifth joint thinner and shorter, similarly armed; the flagellum longer than the peduncle, of thirty-four slender joints, armed with slender spines, many of them long.

The *Upper Lip* appears to have distally a faint unsymmetrical emargination, with very slight ciliation.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting plate bent at almost a right angle to the upper edge of the trunk, divided into five teeth, of which the uppermost extends beyond the rest; on the left mandible there appear to be two extra denticles on this largest tooth; the secondary plate is narrow, apically divided into three, or perhaps five, teeth; it is of slighter structure on the right than on the left mandible, in each being more or less parallel to the principal plate; the spine-row is of thirteen or fourteen closely set, backward-curving spines, which are denticulate and nearly evenly broad till they suddenly narrow to the apex; the molar tubercle is prominent, its oval crown set with strong denticles, and having a long low ridge with an angled margin just above its distal border; a broad process rises beside the base of the palp; the palp is longer than the trunk, set over the molar tubercle, its first joint more than twice as long as broad, its margins carrying two or three small spines; the second joint twice as long as the first, with slender spines at five or six points on each of two edges; the third joint is longer than the first, but shorter than the second, very thin, the hind margin convex, the narrow apex carrying two or three spines, and the straight front margin having three pairs.

*Lower Lip*.—The principal lobes deeply but not widely divided and strongly ciliated on the inner margins, the ciliation passing round only the inner portion of the rather flatly convex distal margins; the inner lobes reaching nearly as far forward as the principal; the mandibular processes very short, with the narrow rounded apices slightly converging.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate small, with a short seta or spine on the narrow apex, and a long plumose seta some way below the apex on the inner margin, which below this is