

*Eyes* narrow and small, reniform, set obliquely on the lateral lobes of the head.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The first joint longer than the head, tapering distally, with spines at five points of the lower margin, a row of feathered cilia near the base of the convex upper margin; the second joint thinner, but much longer than the first, with slender spines at intervals on the lower margin; the third joint scarcely half as long as the first; the flagellum of numerous joints, more than eighteen, together longer than the peduncle; the secondary flagellum slender, of seven slender joints, together equal in length to the first four of the primary, the first and last joints the shortest; the slender spines, both short and long, as well on the flagellum as on the peduncle, have a conspicuous accessory thread near the apex.

*Lower Antennæ* shorter than the upper; the peduncle longer than that of the upper antennæ; the first two joints short, the gland-cone narrow, decurrent; the third joint longer than the preceding two united, with two groups of spines on the under side and another at its apex; the fourth and fifth joints thinner, much longer, about equal to one another, a little shorter than the second of the upper antennæ, armed with long spines on the lower margin, and with short ones on both; the flagellum of nine joints, together not much longer than the fifth joint of the peduncle, tipped with setæ or setiform spines and strong curved spines, which on the upper joints are long; there are also short spines on the sides of the joints.

*Upper Lip*.—The distal margin broad, very slightly convex, and almost imperceptibly emarginate at the centre, being furred within and on either side of the emargination.

*Mandibles*.—Cutting edge broad, with six teeth, of which one is especially prominent; the secondary plate has four unequal teeth, which are strong on the left mandible, and long on the right; the spine-row of twelve long, strongly denticulate spines; the molar tubercle prominent, with long denticles surrounding the somewhat narrowed crown, and several rows or ridges of smaller ones crossing the surface; on the outside of the tubercle, above the plumose seta, there is a small plate or process with a denticulate edge; near to the base of the palp there rises a prominent process with rounded apex; the first joint of the palp short; the second long, fringed on two edges with numerous spines of various lengths; the third rather shorter and much narrower, the apex acute, carrying one or two long feathered spines, the front margin nearly straight, fringed with many spines, most of them pectinate; the outer margin convex, but a little below the centre somewhat bent in, there being here a great group of cilia and pectinate spines, which give the joint the appearance of being divided into two; there are on the outer surface other groups of spines both above and below the bushy group.

*Lower Lip*.—The principal lobes are distally rather narrow and dehiscent; from the curve which may be reckoned either to the distal or inner margin projects a row of seven close-set spines on one lobe and eight on the other, the two or three lowest having curved