

fifth joint of the peduncle, of seven principal joints, all carrying strong curved spines at the apices, besides slender spines and setæ both there and elsewhere; there is a group of three strong curved spines on the apex of the seventh joint, but also an appearance of two little terminal joints tipped with long setæ or setiform spines. In both specimens of this species the lower antennæ were unsymmetrical, that is, one of the pair was longer than the other; this, however, is obviously only a curious coincidence, not indicating a specific character.

*Upper Lip.*—The distal margin broadly rounded, with a shallow central emargination, the tract on either side ciliated.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting edge with five teeth; the secondary plate with four strong teeth on the left mandible, alternately larger and smaller; the secondary plate on the right mandible consisting of one long tooth with three or four denticles on its upper edge; the spine-row of seven denticulate spines on the left, and six on the right mandible; the molar tubercle prominent, ciliated, with strongly dentate, more or less oval crown; the first joint of the palp longer than broad, slightly curved, and distally widened; the second joint more than twice as long, straight, with several spines grouped on and near the front margin; the third joint longer than the second, the outer margin strongly convex, carrying four long spines near the centre, the inner margin at first smooth and diverging from the outer, but at about a third of its length from the base becoming thickly fringed with pectinate spines, and forming a large concavity, so that the joint ends in a long narrow piece with a small apex, from which projects one strong spine. The left mandible is figured on the right, and the right mandible on the left, of the Plate.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes not broad, dehiscent, lightly ciliated, but carrying a prominent row of five or six close-set spines at the point where the distal and inner margins meet; the inner lobes are comparatively broad; the mandibular processes are divergent, strongly produced to an acute apex.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate small, oval, with a single long, slender, apical seta; the outer plate not very broad, the distal spines not in very good condition in our specimen, ten, I believe, in number, in some instances with a single lateral denticle on the inner or outer margin; the others with two or three not very conspicuous denticles on the inner margin; the first joint of the palp short, with a long spine or seta and a short one on the outer apex, the trunk below it having two or three spinules on the outer margin; the second joint widening from the base, subequal in breadth to the outer plate, and reaching beyond it, the dentate distal margin carrying eight spine-teeth, of which the outermost is the longest, and submarginal to these are six slender spines.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate a little shorter and a little wider than the outer; a series of six and twenty plumose setæ passes from near the base of the inner margin in a gentle curve towards the outer apex; a little higher up the margin begins a row of plumose spines, which keep pretty close to the margin; the spines round the inner part