

lower lip and the distal emargination of the upper lip come into view, with the cutting edges and molar tubercles of the mandibles lying under and between them; the trunks of the mandibles being partially released from their attachment are here more widely displayed than in the upper figure.

*Upper Lip* broader than the epistome, broader than deep, smooth-edged, unsymmetrically bilobed, the cleft in the distal margin being narrow and not very deep.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting edge narrow, with nine teeth on the right mandible and perhaps one or two more on the left; the lowest tooth in each recedes behind the line of the others, and behind and below it there is a tuft of cilia-like spines, the lower margin beyond being smooth; the secondary plate on the left mandible is quite narrow at the base, but widens out till its distal margin, which is cut into thirteen denticles, is about as wide as that of the principal plate, the edges so closely overlapping that it is not very easy to distinguish the teeth of the one from those of the other; the molar tubercle on each mandible large, with a very long, straight front edge, which is closely ciliated, and carries a row of small projecting teeth or spine-teeth, not quite closely set, more than fifty in number, besides several other rows of smaller teeth; the trunk of the mandible is large, the lower margin forming an obtuse angle at some distance behind the molar tubercle, while some distance further back the extremity of the mandibles forms an acute angle, the long comparatively straight upper margin having in advance of the centre a small triangular process with a broad base extending backwards, this process possibly representing a rudiment of the palp.

*Lower Lip*.—The outer and inner lobes coalesced, though distinguished by a strong ridge or suture, both dehiscent, the inner a little less than the outer, the inner margin of the outer lobes slightly hairy, that of the inner lobes strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes apically rounded, not divergent.

*First Maxillæ*.—The inner plate appears to be a smooth thin expansion surmounting the short first joint, but scarcely prominent beyond the inner margin of the long second joint; the outer plate short and broad; some way up on its sinuous inner margin a series of setiform spines begins, which is continuous right round the very broad distal margin, but there is also a series of stronger spines, on the distal part of the inner margin three that are rather narrow, followed by six stronger, a weak one, a strong one, two weak ones, and then a mixed group, in which there are three or four especially large and strong; the single-jointed palp is not so broad as the outer plate, but is rather longer, with some very minute spine-teeth on the inner margin, the apical margin being cut into many very acute little teeth, some still smaller teeth descending a part of the convex outer margin.

*Second Maxillæ*.—Basal part broad, beyond the centre abruptly contracting on the inner side, the inner margin then running smoothly and almost straight to the apex, but within this margin, before the apex is reached, there is a small linear projection,