

The proboscis is inserted ventrally on the cephalothorax, at a considerable distance from the front margin; it is of a distinctly ovate form, and bears the small triangular mouth surrounded by slightly swollen lips.

The mandibles are represented by one-jointed robust club-shaped bodies, placed at the front margin of the cephalothorax on both sides of the oculiferous tubercle, but not reaching quite so far as that organ. The mandibles are covered all round with strong hairs, placed at right angles to the surface, and when the mandibles are viewed from below and anteriorly, the round cicatrice is observed where in all probability, at an earlier date, a second joint has been inserted.

The palpi are nine-jointed and placed close to and on both sides of the base of the proboscis. The first joint is very short, the second is the longest of all and directed forwards, the third again is short, the fourth almost as long as the second, and bent so as to form an angle with the first three joints. The fifth joint is again very short, the four last joints are nearly of the same length; the sixth, however, is the longest, and the eighth the shortest. All the joints are furnished with very strong hairs, which are longest on the third and fourth joints, and decrease in size though not in number towards the extremity of the appendages.

The ovigerous legs are strongly curved. Of the first three joints, which are not so very small as is the case in other genera, the second is the longest, being nearly twice as long as the first. The fourth and fifth joints are nearly of the same length and are the longest of all. The sixth is not quite half as long as either of the two foregoing joints; of the seventh to the tenth the first is the longest, the second much shorter and the third a little shorter, while the last joint is extremely small and may easily be overlooked. The first three joints are almost smooth, the two following are furnished with very small hairs, and the sixth to the tenth with not very numerous but longer hairs. The last joint but one is armed with one, the last with two not very strong, comparatively broad, and slightly serrated spines. The total length of the ovigerous leg is not quite so long as that of the body without the abdomen.

The legs are comparatively strong and very hairy (Pl. VII. fig. 6). The lateral processes are furnished with numerous small and curved spines; the first three joints of the leg are small and nearly of the same length. The fourth joint is twice as long as the third, and on the dorsal surface beyond the middle it bears a tubular process, directed backwards towards the origin of the leg. The fifth and sixth joints are the longest in the leg, and are nearly of the same length. The fifth joint, however, is a great deal more slender than the fourth, and the sixth much more so than the fifth. The first tarsal joint is extremely small, the second long and distinctly curved; the claw is scythe-shaped, and accessory claws are wanting. All the joints are furnished with long and strong hairs, standing at right angles to the surface; the last joints are covered with much more delicate hairs.