

numerous rows on the inner or under side, second joint with three terminal spines, one slight, another longer with an accessory thread, third very long, sharply pointed, the remaining joints small, with distal rows of small cilia, the joints becoming longer and more slender towards the end of the flagellum; secondary flagellum slender, scarcely exceeding in length the first joint of the primary, its first joint far the longest of the five which compose it; some small cilia and filamentary cylinders at the apices of the three terminal joints.

*Lower Antennæ*.—First, second and third joints very short, closely united; first rather prominently lobed, cone of second prominent, blunt, third triangular; fourth joint the longest, a little dilated proximally; fifth joint shorter and much thinner; flagellum of seventy-five articulations, becoming longer and very slender throughout the distal portion of the antennæ; like the last two joints of the peduncle they are slightly ciliated. As in *Onesimoides* and *Eurytenes*, the base of the antenna is uncovered.

*Upper Lip* with front edge a little in advance of that of the epistome, apex furred.

*Mandibles*.—Cutting edge smoothly convex, with a small tooth above and another below, which on the right mandible is so little prominent as to form rather a notch than a tooth; secondary plate on the left mandible small, distally widened, with dentate edge of six teeth; spine-row of five or six setæ; molar tubercle prominent, crown with numerous rows of denticles; palp very large, set just above the articular condyle that rises over the molar tubercle; first joint small, second of great size, central part protruding where the muscles from the first joint end, the muscles which run to the third joint being inserted very near the first joint and therefore overlapping the others; near the distal end of the second joint there is a close-set row of pectinate spines with curved tips, twelve in number; third joint powerful, subequal in length to the second, ciliated on the surface, spine-border nearly straight, having some thirty-five spines pectinate on two edges, and at its curved apex two setules; the opposite convex border naked; the pectination of the spines seems to take a new departure at about one-third of their length from the base, giving the spines a jointed or geniculate appearance.

*Lower Lip* ciliated round the edges of the front lobes, the cilia on the apex and inner border being stouter than the others.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate bordered distally with seven plumose setæ; outer plate much ciliated, apical border with its eleven spines in two rows, one set slender, flexuous, multidentate, the other set straight, stouter, with fewer teeth; palp with second joint very broad, six spine-teeth on the apical margin minutely serrate on their outer edges, a row of cilia near the spines, a long plumose one and a longer smooth one at the outer corner.

*Second Maxillæ*.—Inner plate broader than outer, and much broader at base than apex. Plates subequal in length, much ciliated on the surface and edges; inner plate with seven plumose setæ along the inner margin, and a double row of pectinate spines about