

its surface, its lower side carries a brush of long hairs or cylinders, consisting of some seventy rows; the remaining joints are short, especially the earlier ones; in a groove on the inner side of the first joint lies the narrow ribbon-like accessory flagellum, consisting of one very long joint and two minute terminal joints, the terminal spines or setæ reaching to the end of the first joint of the primary.

*Lower Antennæ.*—The first three joints very short, the first somewhat inflated, the gland-cone of the second small; the fourth joint between two and three times as long as broad, three-sided, with several groups of spines along one side; the fifth joint much longer and thinner than the fourth, three-sided, rather wider at each end than in the middle; the flagellum longer than that of the upper antennæ, shorter than the peduncle, consisting of twenty-five joints, of which the first is the longest.

*The Epistome* carinate; the distal lobes of the upper lip slightly unsymmetrical. In fig. C the upper lip is seen just above the cutting edges of the mandibles, which are in close juxtaposition; the flagella of the lower antennæ, and the terminal portions of those of the upper, are omitted; the first pair of side-plates are seen in profile.

*Mandibles.*—Cutting edge broad, almost straight, but with a little convexity, having a denticle at the upper end (the lower end in fig. C) with a small tooth on the upper margin just behind it; at the lower end the margin is produced rather into a small tooth-process than a tooth, the lower margin being finely denticulate nearly as far as the base of the secondary plate; this is found only on one mandible, as far as I could judge on the right, not on the left, mandible; it lies along the lower side of the principal plate, is much longer than broad, and has the distal edge denticulate with about ten closely set denticles, together with three or four on the lower edge; the neighbouring tract of the principal plate shows some ciliation; and beyond this the lower margin runs out to an obtuse angle, apart from which the mandible would have the figure of a parallelogram; the angle or projection perhaps represents the otherwise absent molar tubercle. In the Plate, figures *m.m.*, the outside surfaces of the mandibles are represented, the right mandible being on the left hand, with the secondary plate seen through the transparent trunk; the curved depression in the corresponding part of the left mandible is likewise seen through from the inner surface.

*Lower Lip.*—The front lobes broad, widely dehiscent, strongly ciliated on the outer margin, less so on the flattened distal margin, and the inner margin smooth; across each plate from the outer margin to near the centre of the base runs a curved line of short, stiff bristles, which at either end of the line are very numerous; the mandibular processes are not flat but form a fold with the hollow inwards, the distal end rounded.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plates very large, the inner margin fringed with about thirty strong plumose setæ; the truncate distal margin of the outer plate is armed with six larger and three smaller spines, variously, but none strongly, denticulate, with numerous spine-like cilia about their bases; the palp has a few spines at the apex of the indistinctly