

apex of the lower margin, third joint shorter and narrower, with long slender spines at the lower apex; flagellum of more than twenty-eight joints, the first longer than the third joint of the peduncle and equal to the four following joints of the flagellum, with five groups of setules on the under side; the secondary flagellum of one short narrow joint, almost rudimentary, as in *Epimeria cornigera* of Fabricius. Sars, on the other hand, says, "secondary flagellum entirely wanting."

*Lower Antennæ.*—The peduncles and flagella longer than those of the upper antennæ; first three joints short, distally emarginate, the gland-cone long and narrow; the third joint with slender spines at the lower apex; the fourth joint equal in length to the preceding three united, with spines on the lower margin; the fifth shorter than the fourth; there are short hairs or spinules on various parts of the peduncle; the flagellum of fifty joints, or more, the first equal in length to four or five that come next, the terminal joints slender, longer than the earlier except the first.

*Upper Lip* broad and deep; apical margin narrowed, in the slightest degree emarginate and minutely furred.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting plate narrow, slightly clasping the secondary plate, its long edge divided into about nine teeth, of which the last four or five are prominent; the secondary plate on the left mandible with the oblique edge divided into five teeth, of which the lowest is the most produced; on the right mandible this plate is slighter, has a much narrower distal edge, divided into one long tooth and three minute denticles; spine-row of some fifteen denticulate spines with some that are shorter and smooth, or setiform and ciliated; molar tubercle long, prominent, with a ciliated ridge along the inner surface, the dentate crown very small; there is a process on the inner surface between the molar tubercle and the palp, which is set just over it; the second joint of the palp scarcely so long as the third, carrying several long slender spines mixed with some that are shorter along the inner margin, beginning below the centre; the third joint a little curved, with the inner margin less so than the outer, fringed along the inner margin with numerous spines of different lengths, three of those at the apex being strongly pectinate.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes widely dehiscent, each carrying at the apex a short but dense row of blunt-headed cilia, the margins ciliated, a long dense row of cilia on the surface within the inner margin; the mandibular processes short, divergent.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate short and broad, with nine plumose setæ on the oblique distal margin; the outer plate broad, with eleven variously dentate spines on the obliquely truncate distal margin, the inner part of which is ciliated; the long curved second joint of the palp reaches beyond the outer plate, and on its irregularly toothed distal margin carries four spine-teeth, the outermost the longest, with four or five seta-like spines on the surface within the distal margin.

*Second Maxillæ.*—Both plates broad, the inner shorter and rather broader than the