

prominent one on the other; the fourth joint longer than the preceding three united, distally dilated and produced into large teeth, the lower margin carrying a small spine; the fifth joint as long as the fourth, a little dilated distally, with the lower apex acute, the lower margin carrying a few spinules; the flagellum with twenty-eight joints remaining, of which the first is the longest and shows three or four joints in preparation within it.

*Upper Lip*.—The distal margin broad, evenly and slightly convex, almost smooth; two blunt tooth-like processes project on either side of the surface of the epistome.

*Mandibles* narrow and tongue-like, the cutting edge resembling a broad horny tooth not divided into denticles; even in the plates in preparation no such division could be made out; the secondary plate on the left mandible lies close to the lower edge of the principal plate, and from a narrow base expands with a convex upper margin, its distal margin sloping inwards like that of the principal plate, faintly divided into five or six teeth, its greatest breadth about half that of the principal plate, against which it is closely applied; in the other mandible the secondary plate is similar in position but much smaller, strap-like, not reaching the distal border of the principal plate; of spine-row I could discover no trace, nor could I make out any dentation of the molar tubercle; the articulating process is large; the palp set far back, has the first joint rather long, about half the length of the second, the third is longer than the first, shorter than the second, with some spines on the oblique inner margin of the apex. In the figures of the mandibles *in situ* on either side of the upper lip, the outer surfaces are shown, so that the left mandible is to the right, the right mandible to the left; the transparency of the principal plates permits a view of the inner secondary plates.

*Lower Lip* with the distal margin and much of the surface strongly ciliated, the lobes dehiscent, with a small emargination near the apex of the convex inner margin; the inner lobes so far as observed were narrow; the mandibular processes long, a little bent, very divergent.

*First Maxillæ*.—The inner plates oval, with ten or eleven plumose setæ passing from the apex some way down the inner margin; the outer plate with a bush of cilia at the upper part of the inner margin, many of them spine-like, and near the apex giving place to broad short spines; of the eleven spines on the distal margin, the two innermost have ten or a dozen lateral denticles, the next pair have, the one three, the other four, stronger teeth, the next pair two apiece, the next pair one and three, and the three outermost which are strong and much curved have no lateral teeth; the first joint of the palp is long, half the length of the second; the second reaches much beyond the outer plate, and carries at the upper part of the inner margin and on the apex many long pectinate spines.

*Second Maxillæ*.—The inner plates narrow at the base, then widening with a convex inner and straight outer margin, the distal margin broad, obliquely truncate, crowded with