

*Upper Antennæ.*—The joints of the peduncle successively decreasing in length and thickness, the first about twice as long as broad; the flagellum three or four times as long as the peduncle, rather thick near the base, the joints numbering sixty-two, none very long, most of them widening a little distally, and some widening much, namely the first, third, sixth, ninth, eleventh, thirteenth, eighteenth, twenty-fourth, twenty-ninth, thirty-fifth, fortieth, forty-fourth; these carry cylinders, in groups of three or four, about as long as two succeeding joints; all the joints, except perhaps the last two, carry small calceoli, many of the upper ones having the lower margin fringed with four or more; some are found at the apex of the first joint of the peduncle, and there is a row along the distal half of the lower margin of the second and third joints.

*Lower Antennæ.*—The peduncles a little longer than in the upper antennæ, the flagella of about the same length; the first joint not much inflated, the gland-cone minute, not prominent; the distal rim of the coalesced first and second joints a little crenulate, with a few setæ or slender spines; the third joint more than half the length of the fourth, which is rather longer than the fifth; all three have spines on the lower margin and at the apex of the upper; the flagellum of fifty-six joints, evenly tapering, armed as in the upper antennæ with small calceoli, some of the upper joints having as many as six, and the third, fourth, and fifth joints of the peduncle having two or three rows of them along the under (or perhaps the inner) side.

*Upper Lip* not well made out, but apparently membranous in texture, with the rounded distal margin strongly ciliated and slightly projecting at the centre. These characters, however, must not be regarded as very definitely ascertained.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting-plate narrow, with its edge divided into seven teeth, none of them very large; the secondary plate on the left mandible similar to the principal one, which to a certain extent clasps it, but smaller, its edge divided into five teeth; on the right mandible this plate is as usual of slighter construction, it is curved, divided apically into two slender teeth, and has a denticle on the outer convex margin; the spine-row of seven slender, denticulate, more or less curved spines; the molar tubercle prominent, the oval crown set with numerous rows of denticles; a blunt-headed process adjoins the base of the palp, just over the molar tubercle; the first joint of the palp is short, the second is broader than either the first or third, a little longer than the third, concave behind, widening distally, with some small spines at intervals on the front margin, and on the outer surface a couple about one-third of the length from the base, and (commencing at about the centre of the same surface) a curved row of sixteen, slightly curved, pectinate spines, graduated in size, those in the middle of the row being the longest; the third joint has its concave front margin crowded with pectinate spines of various lengths, and two or three long ones close to the base of the hind margin.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes much ciliated, somewhat dehiscent, distally