

rostrum, distally produced into a short tooth below; second joint thinner, a little longer; third joint about one-fourth the length of the second, distally a little widened, and showing a little tubercle which seems to be the rudiment of a secondary flagellum; the principal flagellum of forty joints, which widen a little distally, and are furnished with short setules, and almost every one with a cylinder shorter than the joint.

*Lower Antennæ.*—First three joints very short, the first with a small produced point below, the second distally angled below the gland-cone, the third equal in length to the first two united; the fourth much longer than the first three united, longer than the second joint of the upper antennæ; the fifth joint longer than the fourth, like it carinate and carrying numerous groups of slender spines; flagellum of thirty-five joints, not distally dilated, but besides having two or three groups of setules, carrying either successively or alternately (the last six excepted) a short stout spine with a bent tip.

*Upper Lip* with the apex furred, not very broadly rounded.

*Mandibles.*—Cutting plate divided into three or four small, followed by three large teeth; those represented in the Plate are worn and rounded; the new teeth as seen in preparation for the change of skin are much more sharp and distinct; the secondary plate on the left mandible divided into four teeth, of which the lowest is the most prominent; the secondary plate on the right mandible is bifid, each division showing a slender apical tooth, attended by three denticles; the spine-row of seven denticulate spines; the molar tubercle moderately prominent, with a large crown occupied by many rows of denticles, the plumose seta conspicuous; the slender palp set just over the molar tubercle, its first joint distally dilated, the second straight or nearly so, with four or five small setæ or spines on the inner margin, the third joint longer than the second, with the hind margin slightly convex, carrying at the top of the oblique apex a pectinate spine longer than the joint, two others shorter, and two more much shorter, and on the inner margin two small spines, one at the centre, the other near the apex.

*Lower Lip.*—Principal lobes broad, very slightly dehiscent; mandibular processes narrow, divergent.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate small, oval, with six plumose setæ on the distal margin; the outer plate with eleven variously denticulate spines on the truncate margin, the denticulation near the apex, the two innermost spines shorter than the rest; of these eleven nine only are shown in the enlargement of fig. *mx.1.*; first joint of the palp with a spine on the outer margin, the second joint reaching much beyond the outer plate, dilated distally, carrying on the distal margin six or seven pectinate spine-teeth, shorter on one maxilla than the other, in accordance with Boeck's character for the subfamily Atylinæ, that the palp of the first maxillæ is two-jointed, *in apice maxillæ sinistræ dentibus, in apice maxillæ dextræ spinis armato*; there are also some slender submarginal spines. On the outer margin of the trunk below the palp some unequal slender spines are present.