

produced upwards, with the adjoining part of the lower margin cut into four or five serrations; the sixth segment very small.

*Eyes* large, oval, placed close to the lateral lobes of the head, the ocelli small, about sixty-six in number, the crystalline cones not longer than broad.

*Upper Antennæ* much longer than the lower, first joint long and slender, but thicker and a little shorter than the second joint, with three spines along the lower margin; second joint carrying a few groups of slender setæ; third joint less than one-third the length of the second, only a little longer, or not longer, than the first joint of the flagellum; the broken flagellum contained seventeen joints, of which the first was the longest; the secondary flagellum of two slender joints, together a little longer than the first of the primary.

*Lower Antennæ* slender, the peduncles and flagella respectively shorter and thinner than those of the upper antennæ; first joint little expanded, gland-cone decurrent, produced quite to the distal end of the third joint; fourth joint longer and thicker than the fifth, shorter than the first of the upper antennæ; fifth joint long and slender, furnished like the fourth with some groups of slender setæ; flagellum much shorter than the peduncle, of ten joints, furnished with setæ, the first joint the longest, the last minute.

*Upper Lip* deeper than broad, with the distal margin rounded, but not broadly, closely ciliated.

*Mandibles*.—Cutting plate divided into eight or nine teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible distally broad, divided into six teeth; on the right mandible the secondary plate is slighter, distally bifid, the front tooth the longer, having three teeth along the front side and a little outward-pointing process above them; spine-row on the left mandible consisting of four, on the right of three, curved denticulate spines; molar tubercle with a strongly denticulate crown and a plumose seta; the process near the base of the palp prominent; palp very slender, not so long as the body of the mandible, set just over the molar tubercle, the first joint as long as the third, and double or more than double the length of the second; the second very short, narrower than the first, a little broader than the third; the third narrow, slightly tapering, tipped with two long setæ, or setiform spines.

*Lower Lip*.—The principal lobes deep, a little narrowed distally, very slightly dehiscent, with many cilia, including a pair on each lobe that are spiniform; the inner lobes deep and narrow, much ciliated on the distal and inner margins; mandibular processes long, narrow, rather divergent.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate small, ovate, tipped with two plumose setæ; outer plate with seven spines on the truncate oblique distal margin, the denticles minute on the slender innermost spine, prominent on the next three but only two or three in number, while on each of the three outermost spines there is not more than a single