

*The Eyes* small, irregularly round, situate on the lateral lobes of the head.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The first joint about as long as the head, with a short stiff spine at the lower apex, and slender spines there and elsewhere; the second joint longer and much thinner, with several groups of slender spines and spinules; the third joint about one-third the length of the second, similarly curved; the flagellum much longer than the peduncle, having (on one of the specimens) forty-six joints, very slender towards the distal end of the flagellum. There is on the distal end of the third joint of the peduncle a little setuliferous (seemingly jointed) tubercle, that may be regarded as a remnant of a secondary flagellum. This, however, is not so long as what Czerniavski figures, in 1868, for the secondary flagellum of *Grubia taurica* and describes as *minutissimo*. In *Amphithoides longicornis*, Kossmann, 1880, the secondary flagellum though not as long as the first joint of the primary, consists of a long and a short joint.

*Lower Antennæ*.—The first two joints very short, closely coalesced, the gland-cone decurrent; the third joint short, but longer than the coalesced first and second, carrying some slender spines of various lengths; the fourth joint much thinner and longer than the third, rather longer than the second of the upper antennæ, carrying several slender spines; the fifth joint thinner and a little shorter, similarly furnished; the flagellum of about five and twenty joints, together longer than the fourth and fifth of the peduncle united, the terminal joints long and slender.

*Upper Lip* rather broad, the distal margin not quite evenly convex, since the broad central part projects slightly, this part being strongly furred all round.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting edge divided into seven or eight teeth; the secondary plate with four teeth on the right mandible, and five on the left; the spine-row consisting of nine very slender spines, curved and denticulate; the molar tubercle strong, with sharp slender teeth round part of the crown, broad teeth or transverse plates on the side, and at one corner a slender spine; the first joint of the palp not quite twice as long as broad, the second about twice the length of the first, widening a little distally, with some spines at the apex in front; the third joint rather longer and broader than the second, widening a little distally, and on the convex sloping apical border carrying about twenty long denticulate spines, the longest on the apex of the hind margin; there are also one or two spines on the surface very near the apex of the front margin, which is shorter than the hinder one.

*Lower Lip*.—The principal lobes dehiscent, strongly ciliated on the inner margin, at the top of which there is a wide and deep emargination, by which a narrow distal lobe is formed, directed inwards, the outer or distal border smooth, but the sinuous inner border ciliated; the inner lobes are long, much wider at the oval distal part, which is very strongly ciliated, than at the squared base; the mandibular processes large, divergent, with the outer margin very convex.

*First Maxillæ*.—The inner plate small, widening from a narrow base, the inner