

*Upper Antennæ.*—The first joint thick, shorter than the head, with slender spines at three points of the under margin; the second joint longer, much thinner, with spines at six points of the under margin, and spinules at three or four of the upper; the third joint thinner than the second, a little longer than the first, with spines at five points of the lower margin; the flagellum curved, of six rather stiff joints, together longer than the second joint of the peduncle, each joint tipped with a couple of spines and several setules; the secondary flagellum not half as long or half as broad as the first joint of the primary, consisting of a single narrow joint tipped with a seta and setule.

*Lower Antennæ.*—The first two joints short, the gland-cone narrow, acute, decurrent; the third joint as long as the two preceding united, with spines at two points of the under margin, and several about the apical; the fourth joint longer and stouter than the second of the upper antennæ, with spines at six points below, and some spinules above; the fifth joint similar, but thinner and slightly longer, both a little curved; the flagellum of five joints tipped with groups of short spines and setæ, the five together equal in length to the second joint of the upper antennæ, the first longer than the two following united, and having several marginal spines and spinules. Both pairs of antennæ have what appear to be little hairy parasites, some of which are figured; in every case they are situated in a group of setæ or setules.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting edge divided into five teeth; the secondary plate with four teeth, stronger on the left than on the right mandible, the latter having only one that is at all prominent; the spine-row of three spines on the left, seemingly followed by one or two plumose setæ; on the right mandible there are only two spines; the molar tubercle prominent, with long teeth round the crown; in this species the laminar process is much longer than in *Podocerus falcatus*, fully twice as long as broad, bent close to its base, then straight, widening but little distally, much striated or ciliated, with the apical margin faintly denticulate; the first joint of the palp short, distally widened, the second a good deal longer than the third, with many spines along both margins, a small space being vacant at the distal end of the inner and the basal end of the outer margin; the third joint from a narrow neck is expanded distally, the basal part free from spines, but the rest set with many feathered spines round both the outer and inner margin and the broad distal margin, where the spines are long. One mandible is figured in position beside the lower antenna to show the comparative sizes.

*Lower Lip.*—The principal lobes with the distal margins flattened, the inner lobes oval, neither pair strongly ciliated; the mandibular processes short, conical.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate small, with a seta on the narrow apex; the outer plate narrow, with nine spines on the truncate distal margin, of which two have a single lateral tooth near the apex on the outer side, one may be considered as furcate, and the remainder have one denticle, two, or none, on the inner side; the first joint of the palp