

joint three or four times as long as the third, the lower side fringed with two rows of spines, the upper margin having a few short ones; the fifth joint thinner, very much longer than the fourth, fringed with two rows of short spines; the flagellum of four joints, together about equal to the fourth joint of the peduncle, the first much longer than the other three united, the fourth minute, the first three fringed below with many short spines in two rows.

*Upper Lip.*—The distal margin bilobed, not quite symmetrically; the central part of the distal margin finely furred.

*Mandibles.*—The cutting edge divided into four teeth and a denticle; the secondary plate having three or four teeth on the left mandible, two slenderer teeth and a denticle on the right mandible; on the left mandible the spine-row has three strong, more or less curved, denticulate spines and a small one; on the right mandible only two strong ones and an attendant small one; the molar tubercle prominent, with a dentate crown, and upon the side, not the edge, of the tubercle, a small laminar process; the process above the tubercle is broad-headed, not reaching the base of the palp; the first joint of the palp narrow in the middle, more than twice as long as broad; the second joint stouter, twice as long as the first, or more, the hind margin a little convex, the front margin tending to concave except at the extremities, along the lower part having a row of five spines, the uppermost the longest, and above these seven long feathered spines at intervals, with other similar spines along the surface; the third joint is rather longer than the first, considerably shorter than the second, like the other two widening distally, but in a greater degree, the distal margin set round with about twenty spines, most of them very long; on the outer surface there is a transverse row of four a little below the apex of the convex outer margin, below these are two, and below the two there are three in single file.

*Lower Lip.*—The lobes both of the inner and outer plates are rather small, and not conspicuously ciliated; the mandibular processes are not large.

*First Maxillæ.*—The inner plate appears to be small and smooth; the outer plate not broad, with nine short and rather thin spines on the truncate distal margin, none of the spines apparently having more than a single minute lateral denticle; the first joint of the palp very short, the second long, reaching beyond the outer plate, widening a little distally, with six slightly serrate spine-teeth on the dentate distal margin, this series continued by some slenderer spines, two to four in number, a little way down the inner margin; another series of six or seven slender spines is ranged across the surface, from the distal part of the inner margin towards the apex of the outer.

*Second Maxillæ.*—The inner plate shorter and narrower than the outer, with a row of plumose setæ beginning at about the middle of the inner margin, and keeping near it, and a row of spines beginning a little higher up and passing round to the outer apex, the convex outer margin being unarmed; the outer plate widens from about the middle and