

*The Eyes* occupying all the surface of the large head except a small triangular space on the top at the centre of the hind margin and the slightly depressed tract down the front which in the male is occupied by the antennæ.

*Upper Antennæ* of the male planted in the frontal cavity, which does not reach the top of the head. The three joints of the peduncle very short and closely combined, the first the longest and a little inflated; the first joint of the flagellum directed upwards so as to form an angle with the peduncle,<sup>1</sup> which it exceeds in length, on the lower side produced into a pointed process under the first two or three or four short succeeding joints, the whole under side of the joint and both sides of the process furnished with a close brush of filaments set in transverse rows; the joints after the first abruptly narrower, the second to the fifth short, the rest rather elongate; these delicate flagella were broken in almost all the specimens; in one specimen twenty-one joints were counted; each joint, the first three excepted, has on the under side two little prominences, from which depend small groups of filaments. In the female the upper antennæ are represented only by a pair of minute tubercles.

*Lower Antennæ* of the male inserted immediately below the upper. The peduncle with three free joints, the first having a very convex upper margin, the second shorter, scarcely longer than broad, the third longer than the first, slightly bent upwards and having its lower margin much more convex than the upper; the flagellum abruptly narrower than the peduncle, the first joint a little knobbed at the base as if to form a ball and socket joint with the end of the peduncle; the general structure of the flagellum as in the upper antennæ, but with no very short joints at the base, the joints in general longer, with three instead of two groups of filaments on the under side; in one specimen there were twelve joints remaining, but many may have been missing. Milne-Edwards assigns forty joints to the flagellum of the upper antennæ, and more than fifty to that of the lower in his description of "*Anchylomera Blossvilleii*." The figures *a.s.A.*, and *a.i.A.*, were not drawn from the same specimen as the full figure and the other separate parts.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting edge very slightly convex, striated, having a tooth at the upper end curving downwards and another at the lower end curving a little upwards; the secondary plate on the left mandible has its edge more or less dentate, and approaches much nearer the edge of the primary below than above; on the lower margin of the mandible, behind the lower tooth of the cutting plate, there is a bush of spine-like bristles; the molar tubercle, much broader than deep, has its crown set round with spinules, the outer margin, which is next the trunk of the mandible and nearly parallel with the cutting edge, being crenulate; the palp placed behind the molar tubercle, at about the centre of the mandible, has the first joint large, much broader than either of the following,

<sup>1</sup> Milne-Edwards says of the antennæ "*les inférieures coudées*," but the "elbow" is more pronounced between the peduncle and flagellum of the upper antennæ, than between the joints of the peduncle of the lower.