

*Eyes* small, oval, situated near the lateral lobes of the head.

*Upper Antennæ*.—First joint of the peduncle much thicker, but not much longer than the second, twice as long as broad; third joint scarcely more than half the length of the second; flagellum of forty-four or more joints, of which the first is longest, the first six carry short cylinders, and of the rest each alternate joint; the joints of the peduncle have a few short cilia or setules, and have their distal margins more or less lobed; the third has also on the inner side a minute representative of a secondary flagellum, rounded, armed with a single cilium.

*Lower Antennæ* thinner and much shorter than the upper. Peduncle shorter than the peduncle of the upper antennæ. The first joint not greatly expanded, the second produced on one side all along the third, which it partially clasps, the opening of the (not conical) gland-cone being on the inside at the distal angle of the clasping part; the third joint short, its distal margin irregular, armed with small spines that show each an accessory thread; the fourth joint equal in length to the preceding three united, with groups of spines on its surface and at the apex; the fifth joint a little longer than the fourth, with groups of spines or short setæ on the surface and at the apex; the flagellum of twenty-four joints, of which the first is the longest; these joints are distally furnished with groups of setules.

*Upper Lip* having the outer plate apically divided by a small oblique emargination into two unequal lobes.

*Mandibles*.—The cutting plate rather small, its edge divided into six or seven consecutive teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible nearly as large as the principal, divided similarly into six teeth; this plate on the right mandible is slighter, divided into two teeth, one of which, having the appearance of being broken or much worn, is approached by the serrate outer edge of the plate; the spine row of thirteen slender, backward curving, spinuliferous spines, the row filling up the small space between the cutting plates and the prominent molar tubercle; crown of the molar tubercle oval, dentate, and ciliated; the articulating process blunt, close to the base of the palp which is just over the molar tubercle; the first joint of the palp carrying one or two spines, the second joint having several along the front margin and surface adjoining it, its hind margin a little concave; the third joint subequal in length to the first and second united, its outer border convex, its outer surface covered with adpressed cilia, its inner margin for almost the whole extent fringed with pectinate spines, of which there are on the apex two very long followed by two shorter.

*Lower Lip*.—The principal lobes very broad and thick, much ciliated apically; the mandibular processes very short.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate squarish oval, with four plumose setæ on the apex, alternately long and short; the outer plate much broader than the inner, with ten spines on the truncate distal margin, the one row slender and denticulate, the