

*Upper Antennæ.*—First joint stout, cylindrical, longer than the combined length of the two following joints, which are very short, and the long first joint of the flagellum. Flagellum tapering, in the female consisting of twenty joints, of which the first is longer than the four following united; besides the usual brush it has two large, slightly curved, distal spines; the second joint has two similar spines, and the fourth joint a similar but much smaller spine; the secondary flagellum is of nine joints, the first very long, the last minute. In the male the primary flagellum has calceoli on most of the joints.

*Lower Antennæ.*—First joint broad; the gland-cone with a conspicuous orifice, not spiniform; third joint with lower and distal margins lobed, fourth and fifth joints furred above, and with various groups of setæ below, one group in the fourth joint being on a little prominence near the base; the fifth joint somewhat longer than the fourth; flagellum in the female of about thirty joints, of which the first is much longer than the second. In the male the flagellum has about fifty joints, and is furnished with calceoli.

*Mandibles* with the palp far forward, just over the narrow interval between the molar tubercle and the spine-row; cutting edge smoothly convex, but with a small projection at the top, and an emargination in the return of the curve below. The secondary plate in the left mandible is short and narrowly ligulate. The spine-row consists of three curved spines. The molar tubercle is large and prominent, the crown of it minutely dentate and ciliate, pointing away from the cutting edge, the articular condyle pointing towards that edge. The first joint of the palp very short, the second very long, with a row of pectinate spines on the distal part of its margin. The third joint, about half the length of the first and second united, has two long spines near the outer angle of its base, and along almost the whole of its inner margin a row of pectinate spines, of which those at a little distance from the apex are the shortest, those at and close to the apex the longest.

*Lower Lip* deeply cleft, much ciliated round the margins of the forward lobes, which are rather abruptly contracted near their extremities, thus making the inner margins very sinuous; the ovate mandibular processes almost smooth.

*First Maxillæ.*—Inner plate small, oval, ciliated along the inner edge, and with two unequal plumose bristles at the apex; outer plate much ciliated on the surface and distal part of inner margin; at its apex five long spines, this row continued inwards on the outer side by two more, while a row of four, rather smaller, descend the sinuous inner margin; all are dentate on their edges some way short of the curved tip, the end one on the outer side having but one tooth, the end one on the inner side having several denticles. The two-jointed palp overtops the spines of the inner plate. The second joint is very much expanded distally, the curve of the outer margin ending in two microscopic teeth at the point of greatest expansion, the margin then running obliquely to meet the great distal curve set with nine teeth and a spine, the spine being outermost, with a short, spiny seta not far off.