

foramen. Head horizontal, small, flat, a little convex above, obovate or more or less quadrangular; the Y-shaped suture, so common in Termitina, Psocina, etc., on the upper side is entirely wanting; the eyes are always in the front corner, whereas in the other families they are placed in the middle of the sides or in the hind corner of the head. The eyes of the winged forms are large, prominent, reniform, the facets globose as in aggregate eyes; the eyes of the wingless forms are smaller, not prominent, and the facets flattened as in the composite eyes; therefore the head of wingless forms looks different, and is more ovoid; ocelli are wanting, but some species show a very small impressed line or groove, which calls to mind the obliterate middle ocellus of *Blatta*. The antennæ are as long as the body (*Olyntha*) or shorter, reaching the end of the metathorax or only the prothorax; the antennæ of the wingless forms are always shorter; they (antennæ) are inserted in a little socket in the anterior excision of the eyes; 15 to 32 articulated, but so fragile that it is difficult to find a specimen with the same number of joints on both antennæ; the basal joint is always somewhat stouter than the others, cylindrical; 2nd joint always very short, annular, 3rd joint always about as long as the 1st, and commonly followed by three shorter joints; all the following are longer, thickened toward the tip, or pear-shaped; the last one more or less ovoid. The epistoma is short, broad and united with the labrum by a membranous rhinarium; the labrum is large, nearly orbicular, cut off at the base; or it is more quadrangular, broader than long, or shorter, largely rounded in front. The mouth parts, at least the palpi, exceed a little the labrum; mandibles strong, horny, with two to three teeth on tip; maxilla narrow with two teeth on tip; outer lobe narrow; palpi longer, strong, 5-jointed (4-jointed in *Termitina* and *Psocina*), the three basal ones short, equal; the last joint much longer, ovoid; 4th joint always shorter than the 5th, but sometimes about as long as the 3rd. Labium bilobed, large, sometimes (I have not material enough to decide this positively) with two very small pointed lobes between them. They are mentioned by Burmeister, l. c. 769, and are to be seen in two of the species in Westwood's figures. On the basis of the upper side of the labium is a long middle slit (as in *Psocina*), the opening of the spinning glands. It is figured by Savigny, l. c. pl. ii., f. 9, u. e., but not mentioned in the description, nor anywhere else. I am not sure if the inner pointed lobes mentioned before belong to the spinning apparatus; perhaps the homologous large inner lobes of the *Termitina* have been here and in *Psocina* transformed into a spinning