

entirely lost in *piscatrix*. A comparison with the mandibles of *Haemonia* and *Crioceris* brings out this degeneration quite clearly.

The maxillæ are very highly specialized and entirely different from those of any other Chrysomelidæ. The cardo is unusually large (.15 mm.), being nearly one-half the whole length (.35 mm.), while the stipes is proportionately shorter. The palpus consists of the usual four segments, which are but obscurely defined; is rather stout, and between .15 and .2 mm. long. But the most peculiar feature of the maxilla is the relation of the lacinia and galea. In most Chrysomelid larvæ the lacinia is rudimentary or merely represented by a stout chitinous process, or spine, at the inner base of the galea, though in many of the Gallerucini and others it is as large or larger than the galea. Usually the galea is composed of a large curved sclerite, articulated to the stipes just mesad of the palpus, with its outer face on the under side of the maxilla, but so curved that at its tip it is concave on the mesal side, appearing like a hood to the small lacinia, and surmounted by numerous stiff setæ. In *Donacia* the galea seems to have faced around until its concave inner face opens directly ectad. It is surmounted by a long thin concave, transparent process, nearly the length of the last three segments of the palpus, being either a single highly specialized seta, or a number of them grown together. The inner chitinous margin of the stipes is decidedly produced at the base of the lacinia. From it project two chitinous bands nearly to the tip of the galea. At this point it is articulated to them by a socket joint, a long, stout, concave, chitinous, sword-like process, about .1 mm. long, which is encased within the sheath-like process arising from the galea. Between the chitinous bands forming the anterior margin, the base of the lacinia, and the galea, is a hollow space. At the apex of this, just below the articulation of the two processes, is a small oval mass, whether muscular or chitinous I am unable to determine, which seems to be connected to the base of the chitinous bands of the anterior margin. In the cavity of the inner chitinous process are seen two slender, whitish filaments or threads, and though they could not be traced for their entire length, they seem to arise from this oval mass, immediately below. The most plausible explanation of the use of this curious contrivance seems to be that it is used for piercing the tissues of the food plants, though this is entirely a matter of conjecture.

The labium is rudimentary, and the palpi are mere papillæ of a single segment .02 mm. or .03 mm. in length, with no trace of another segment