

The mouthparts are well developed and prominent. The suture between the labrum and clypeus is very indistinct or lacking. The clypeus-labrum is black, broadly emarginate in front. The mandibles are large and powerful. The right is more slender, longer and more strongly curved with a large tooth on its cutting edge. The left is shorter and thicker, and lacks the large tooth, though a slight elevation marks the position (fig. 31).

A maxilla is shown in figure 31. The maxillæ stand out prominently, particularly in the young larvæ. The cardo is

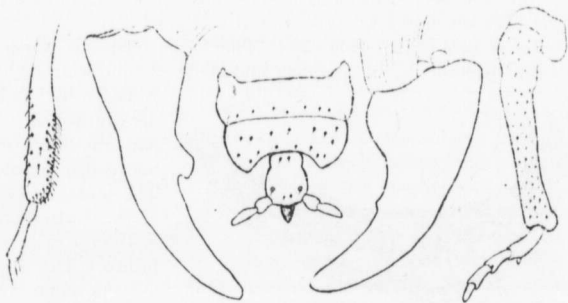


Fig. 31.—(From left to right.) Antenna, right mandible, labium, left mandible, maxilla.

greatly elongated, the lacinia being reduced to a mere joint. The palpus is 3-jointed.

*The pupa.*—The pupa at time of transformation is pure white in colour, the eyes soon becoming dark, while the prothorax soon takes on a reddish-brown tinge. It measures, including the cerci, 24 mm. long by 14.5 mm. wide at its broadest part. The pupa rests in its chamber, as shown in figure 4, and is quite active when disturbed or exposed to the light, turning over or changing its position by sudden muscular contractions of the abdomen. The tender pupa does not come in contact with the soil, but rests on large, strong spines. (Pl. XXII, fig. 4).

The head lies incurved under the prothorax, and is not visible in a dorsal view. It is perfectly smooth, lacking spines or setæ.