

are minute and apparently somewhat atrophied, especially in the female, but they have not been so successfully examined as to be clearly understood. The mandibles are minute and rudimentary, and too widely separated to have any function. In the male the maxillary palpi are very small and slender, with a short basal joint, the second longer than wide, the third narrow, not longer than wide, fourth equal to the third in length, subulate. Mentum short and narrow, transverse, arcuate in front, ligula narrower, twice as long as the mentum, palpi apparently of two subequal joints, together not longer than the terminal one of the maxillary palpi. These organs are smaller in the female and still more difficult to verify. The gular sutures are obscure, but sometimes obsoletely indicated in the female when they are approximate in front and diverging behind. The eyes are large, prominent and rather coarsely granulated in the male, quite small in the female, and of few facets somewhat irregularly disposed. An ocellus, smaller in the female, is present between the eyes, within the apex of two converging grooves which arise at the bases of the rather prominent antennal supports. The antennæ are ten-jointed, basal moderate, second shorter, three to six very small and closely articulated, seven to ten very elongate; in the female the antennæ, although of similarly proportioned joints, are very much smaller and shorter.

The pronotum is somewhat trapezoidal, broader in the female, the sides not margined, but inflexed to the subobsolete prosternal sutures, the pubescence of the inflexed portion similar to that of the upper surface, and contrasting with the very sparsely pubescent prosternum. The prosternum is convex and moderately long before the coxæ, not at all separating them in the male, the coxal cavities confluent, and in both sexes broadly open behind. In the female the prosternum is a little shorter before the coxæ; broadly produced and truncate behind between the widely-separated coxæ, its entire length about one-half that of the pronotum.

Mesosternum of the male transverse, slightly sinuate in front, lobed behind and loosely articulated with the metasternum, between the coxæ, sides oblique, the lateral pieces small triangular and subequal, the epimera alone reaching the coxæ.

Metasternum of the male transverse, a little longer than the second and third segments of the abdomen; episterna broad anteriorly, gradually narrowed behind; epimera not observed.