

other; remainder of body stout and subcylindrical. Body surface thickly beset with large hemispheroidal bosses. Head and body practically naked; hairs very few, widely scattered and exceedingly minute. Head moderately large; its surface roughened with several low bosses which in turn have their surfaces tuberculate. Antennae large, not projecting. Mouth parts very large. Labrum considerably broader than long, narrowed at the base; lateral borders sinuate; ventral border slightly concave; not spinulose. Mandibles small and feebly sclerotized; acuminate; no medial teeth; no spinules. Maxillae very large; with only a few minute spinules; palp represented by a few scattered sensilla. Labium large; with only a few minute spinules; opening of sericteries consisting of a pair of truncate cones separated by an angular projection.

Proceratium croceum (Roger).—Plate V, figs. 20-27. Short and stout; thorax and first abdominal somite forming a very stout neck which is bent ventrally at right angles to the main axis and then posteriorly; terminal somite forming a small ellipsoidal tail which is pointed downward and forward at an angle of about 45° to the main axis; remainder of abdomen subcylindrical. Anus at base of tail on ventral side. Body surface thickly beset with large hemispheroidal bosses, which are arranged for the most part in longitudinal rows. Segmentation indistinct. Body practically naked; body hairs simple, very few, exceedingly minute (0.009 mm long); occurring only on bosses; not more than three to a boss. Dorsal and ventral bosses at anterior end have the integument roughened by coarse spinules which are not arranged in any distinct pattern; the three posterior dorsal bosses, however, have fine spinules arranged in short arcuate rows; intermediate bosses have intergrading spinules; lateral bosses and the integument between bosses lack spinules. Head moderately large; mouth parts very large; cranium subpentagonal in anterior view; middle of posterior border subangulate; surface roughened with several low bosses, each of which in turn has its surface roughened with several small tubercles. Head practically naked; a very few, simple, exceedingly minute (about 0.007 mm long), widely scattered hairs. Antennae a pair of large low rounded elevations, each with three sensilla. Labrum a thick flap; breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the length; narrowed at the base, widest near the ventral border, which is slightly concave; lateral borders sinuate; several sensilla on both surfaces near the ventral border; no spinules. Mandibles small and feebly sclerotized; subtriangular in anterior view; narrow, acuminate, sharp-pointed; no medial teeth; no spinulose surfaces. Maxillae very large and lobose; medial face with a small patch of minute spinules; palp represented by a few scattered sensilla; galea a finger-shaped projection with two apical sensilla. Labium large; a small patch of minute spinules near the center of the anterior surface; palp a low elevation bearing three sensilla; opening of sericteries wide and salient, consisting of two divergent truncate cones separated by a median angular projection. (Material studied: a single damaged specimen from Virginia.)

Young Larva.—Length 0.7 mm. Plump; strongly curved ventrally, so that the mouth and anus are closely approximated; dorsal profile very long