

Posterior end broadly rounded. Anus ventral and with a small posterior lip. Spiracles small; the mesothoracic the largest. Integument of ventral surface of thorax and first three abdominal somites with minute spinules in transverse rows. Body hairs short to long, moderately numerous. Of three types: (1) about 0.09 mm long, bifid with the branches long, alveolus and articular membrane lacking, on the dorsa of all somites; (2) 0.09-0.22 mm long, nearly straight, distal half finely denticulate, on the ventral surface of each somite and a few of the longest in a transverse row around the middle of each thoracic somite and abdominal somites IX and X; (3) 0.19-0.26 mm long, with flexuous shaft and a small anchor-tip, four in a transverse row across the dorsal surface of each abdominal somite I-VIII, the shaft becoming shorter and straighter posteriorly. Cranium subhexagonal in anterior view and with the occipital border straight. Antennae small, with three sensilla each bearing a minute spinule. Head hairs moderately numerous, 0.08-0.11 mm long, with numerous minute denticles. Labrum twice as broad as long, bilobed due to a median impression of the ventral border; anterior surface of each lobe with seven sensilla on and near the ventral border; ventral border with short rows of minute spinules; middle of posterior surface densely spinulose, the spinules minute and in long subparallel subtransverse rows, four sensilla near each ventrolateral corner. Mandibles large, heavily sclerotized; narrowly subtriangular in anterior view; lateral portion thick and ending in a long sharp-pointed apical tooth, which is curved medially; medial portion of apical half thin and blade-like, with two sharp pointed subapical teeth. Maxillae short and lobose; no spinules seen; palp a slender peg on a broad base, with two apical, two lateral and one basal sensilla, the lateral encapsulated, the others bearing a spinule each; galea a slender subcone with two apical sensilla, each of which bears a spinule. Labium with numerous minute spinules in short arcuate rows; palps short and peg-like with two apical two lateral and one basal sensilla; with an isolated sensillum between each palp and the opening of the sericteries; the latter a transverse slit in a depression. Hypopharynx spinulose, the spinules minute and in short arcuate rows.

*Very Young Larva.* Length (through spiracles) about 0.67 mm. Generally similar to the submature larva, except in the following details: — Body hairs mostly long, sparse. Of four types: (1) 0.04-0.13 mm long, slightly curved to flexuous, with many minute denticles, the longest with alveolus and articular membrane; (2) about 0.23 mm long, with flexuous shaft and small anchor-tip, four in a row across the dorsum of each abdominal somite II-V; (3) 0.07-