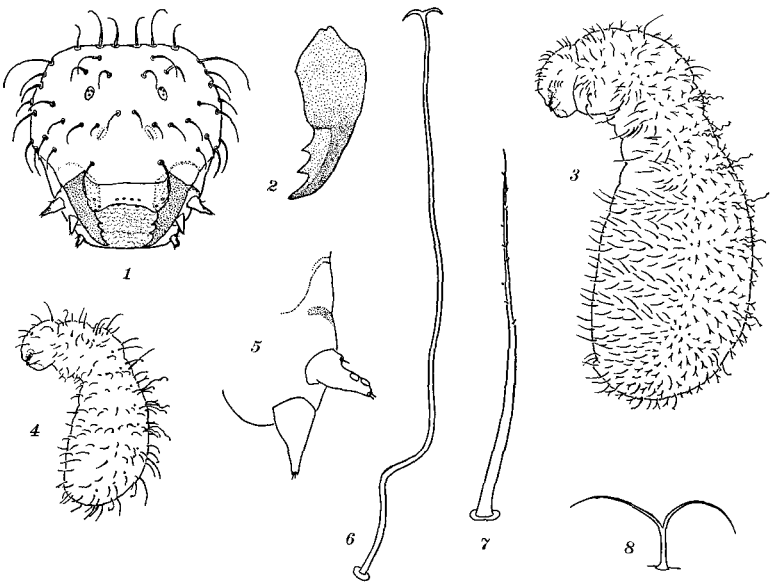


Figs. 1-8. *Acanthognathus rudis*. 1. head in anterior view, x74; 2. left mandible in anterior view, x155; 3. submature larva in side view, x22; 4. very young larva in side view, x22; 5. left maxilla in anterior view, x206; 6-8. three types of body hairs on submature larva, x260.

0.18 mm long, on abdominal somites VI-IX, with a recurved small anchor-tip; (4) 0.04-0.07 mm long, bifid, with a slightly curved shaft, a few on the dorsum of each abdominal somite. Integument of abdominal somites IX and X and of the ventral surface of the thorax and first three abdominal somites with minute spinules in short transverse rows. Cranium transversely subelliptical in anterior view.

Material studied: 18 larvae from Brazil, collected by K. Lenko, courtesy of Dr. W. W. Kempf.

Brown placed *Acanthognathus* in the Dacetiti along with *Daceton*, because the adults have ten funicular segments; but the larva of *Daceton* stands apart from all other known dacetine larvae with respect to body shape, abundance of body hairs and lack of medial mandibular teeth, whereas the larva of *Acanthognathus* shares most of the tribal characters (Wheeler and Wheeler 1954 p. 122). The only significant character shared with *Daceton* is head hairs moderately numerous instead of sparse.

The larva of *Acanthognathus* is perhaps most closely related to