

## Genus ACANTHOGNATHUS Mayr

G. C. and J. Wheeler (1969: 110).—Generic characterization.

Wilson (1962: 414).—The danger of piercing the skin of the larvae is avoided thus: "a pair of small teeth near the base of the mandibles are used to grip and carry brood, thus by-passing the apical teeth (Mann, 1922: later confirmed by W. L. Brown, *in litt.*, 1961)." But we can find no such statement in Mann (1922).

## ACANTHOGNATHUS RUDIS Brown and Kempf

G. C. and J. Wheeler 1969: Description and figures.

## Genus COLOBOSTRUMA Wheeler

Profile orectognathiform. Anus with a small posterior lip. Head large. Body hairs sparse and short; of two types: (1) smooth, deeply bifid with the tips curling away from each other and (2) unbranched and denticulate. Frons and clypeus bulging. Antennae small. Head hairs few and short to long; unbranched and either smooth or denticulate. Mandibles leptothoraciform.

In our 1960b key the genus *Colobostruma* runs to *Orectognathus*, from which it can be distinguished by the lack of denticles on its bifid hairs.

## COLOBOSTRUMA sp.

(Fig. 2)

Length (through spiracles) about 2.1 mm. Profile orectognathiform (i.e., abdomen rather stout, diameter greatest at AIV and AV, attenuated anteriorly; thorax rather slender and curved ventrally, forming indistinct neck; posterior end broadly rounded). Head large. Anus ventral, with posterior lip. Leg, wing and gonopod vestiges present. About ten differentiated somites. T2 spiracle about twice diameter of remainder. Integument of entire venter and of dorsal surfaces of posterior somites with minute spinules in short transverse rows, elsewhere spinules minute and isolated. Body hairs sparse and short. Of two types: (1) 0.044–0.125 mm long, curved and denticulate, on ventral and lateral surfaces of thorax and AI-AVIII and on all surfaces of AIX and AX: (2) about 0.14 mm long, smooth, deeply bifid, branches strongly divergent and tips curled, on dorsal and lateral surfaces of all somites except AIX and AX. Cranium subhexagonal; frons and clypeus bulging. Antennae small, each with three sensilla, each bearing one rather long spinule. Head hairs few, 0.03–0.15 mm long, smooth or with minute denticles. Labrum feebly bilobed; narrowed dorsally; each lobe with three minute hairs and—medially—minute spinules in short transverse rows on anterior surface, with one isolated and two contiguous sensilla and numerous spinules on ventral border, with four isolated and three contiguous sensilla on posterior surface; entire posterior surface densely spinulose, spinules minute and in numerous