

(1) 0.05–0.125 mm long, few, with single shaft and few denticles, on venter of anterior somites; (2) 0.075–0.15 mm long, with denticulate hooked tip, on remainder of venter of abdomen; (3) 0.05–0.4 mm long, with short-bifid tip, branches sparsely denticulate, on dorsal and lateral surfaces of all somites. Cranium with straight sides. Head hairs 0.03–0.125 mm long, usually with few denticles. Mandibles with apex more curved, teeth larger and more widely separated. (Material studied: 14 larvae from South Australia, courtesy of Rev. B. B. Lowery.)

EPOPOSTRUMA QUADRISPINOSA Forel

Length (through spiracles) about 4.0 mm. Very similar to *E. sp.* (1954: 128) except as follows. Body hairs (1) 0.05–0.125 mm long, unbranched, with hooked tip, on venter of each somite; (2) 0.05–0.125 mm long. Head hairs 0.025–0.125 mm long. Mandibles with apex more curved, teeth larger and more widely separated. (Material studied: 15 larvae from New South Wales, courtesy of Rev. B. B. Lowery.)

Genus MESOSTRUMA Brown

Profile aspididriiform. Body hairs sparse. Of two types: (1) with single denticulate shaft; (2) deeply bifid, with branches denticulate. Head hairs sparse and smooth or with a few denticles. Mandibles leptothoraciform, with two medial teeth.

In our 1960b key *Mesostruma* would run to *Alistruma* from which it can not be separated at present. We are giving below a complete description of *M. browni*, because we regard *M. laevigatus*, which we described (1954: 130), as a sexual larva.

MESOSTRUMA BROWNI Taylor

(Fig. 3)

Length (through spiracles) about 4.0 mm. Profile aspididriiform (i.e., moderately stout; no neck, but thorax and first two abdominal somites strongly curved ventrally; diameter greatest at AV, decreasing to A1, then increasing slightly to T2, decreasing rapidly to diameter of head; dorsal profile C-shaped, ventral J-shaped; anus ventral). Anus without lip. Spiracles small, T2 largest. Integument of venter of anterior somites and dorsa of posterior somites with minute spinules in short transverse rows. Body hairs sparse. Of two types: (1) 0.038–0.125 mm long, on all surfaces of AX and on venter of remaining somites, single shaft with minute denticles; (2) 0.063–0.15 mm long, deeply bifid, with branches denticulate, on dorsal and lateral surfaces of all somites except AX. Cranium subhexagonal in anterior view, as broad as long; occiput feebly concave. Antennae very small, each with three sensilla, each bearing a rather long spinule. Head hairs few, 0.025–0.125 mm long, smooth or with few denticles. Labrum small; breadth twice length; subrectangular, with ventral corners rounded, medial border feebly concave; each lobe with three or four sensilla on anterior surface near ventral border, with cluster of three sensilla on ventral border and with three contiguous sensilla on posterior surface; entire posterior surface spinulose, spinules minute, dorsal stouter and ventral finer. Mandibles leptothoraciform (i.e., moderately narrow;