

Genus *STREBLOGNATHUS* Mayr

Profile pogonomyrmeoid but more slender and with a long slender neck. Body beset with numerous (about 300) tubercles; typical tubercle a slender spirelike subcone; integument with isolated spinules. Body hairs lacking. Cranium subhexagonal. Head hairs moderately numerous, minute, unbranched. Mandible ectatommoid; blade small; apical tooth curved slightly posteriorly; anterior surface sparsely spinulose. Maxilla divided into (1) a raised area bearing palp and galea and (2) a lobose apex; palp a dorsally curved subcylinder with 13 apical sensilla. Labial palp with 5 sensilla.

In our 1976 *Memoir* this genus keys to "Profile 1. Pogonomyrmeoid" under which it fits rubric 23 c.

The specialization index is 14.

*Streblognathus aethiopicus* (F. Smith)

Figs. 2-4

*Mature larvae.* Length (through spiracles) 13.5-16.8 mm. Profile pogonomyrmeoid (neck formed from thorax, AI and AII); ventral profile of remainder of abdomen nearly straight, anus ventral. Leg and wing vestiges present. Body beset with numerous (about 300) tubercles; typical tubercle a slender spirelike subcone; integument with isolated spinules; tubercles shortest on thorax (up to 0.4 mm) and longest (0.78 mm) near anus. Ten pairs of spiracles of equal size. Integument spinulose, the spinules more numerous and in transverse rows ventrally, elsewhere isolated, and less numerous posteriodorsally, absent around bases of tubercles. Body hairs lacking. Cranium subhexagonal. Antennae at midlength of cranium. Head hairs moderately numerous (about 60), minute (0.003-0.008 mm long), unbranched, smooth and slender. Labrum subrectangular but with base feebly constricted, with about 25 sensilla concentrated near lateral surfaces; with each ventrolateral surface slightly raised and bearing 3 scattered sensilla; ventral surface feebly convex and densely spinulose with 4 isolated and 2 clusters of 3 sensilla each; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules large and isolated basomedially and ventrolaterally, elsewhere slender and in short arcuate rows. Mandible ectatommoid, slender; heavily sclerotized; blade slender; apical tooth curved medially and slightly posteriorly; subapical tooth partially anterior to apical tooth, small basal tooth blunt; anterior surface with short isolated spinules directed laterally. Maxilla divided into (1) a raised area (bounded basally by a sclerotized band) bearing palp and galea and (2) a lobose apex; entire integument spinulose, the spinules rather coarse and isolated; palp a dorsally curved subcylinder with about 13 (12 with a spinule each and 1 encapsulated) sensilla; palp digitiform with 2 apical sensilla. Labium densely spinulose, the spinules large and isolated; transverse basal welt densely spinulose, the spinules slender and in short transverse rows; palp paxilliform with 5 (4 with a spinule and 1 encapsulated) sensilla; opening of sericteries wide and salient. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, the spinules short and in short to long transverse rows.

*Young larvae.* Length (through spiracles) 5.1-5.9 mm. Similar to mature larva except as follows. Body with about 250 tubercles which are conoidal or subcylindrical with rounded top, lacking integumentary spinules. Spiracles set on small tubercles. Dorsal profile of head concave. Mandible lacking spinules on anterior surface. Maxillary spinules smaller; palp a short frustum directed slightly ventrally. Labium tri-