

ridges (or rows of minute spinules?) and 16 sensilla middorsally. Mandible small, feebly sclerotized, short, subtriangular, with a small apical denticle; anterior and posterior surfaces with feeble rows of vertical ridges; medial surface with a few minute denticles. Maxilla divided into 2 portions: (1) basal portion swollen laterally and bearing palp and galea, which are subequal in height, palp a short peg with 5 sensilla and galea a short knob with 2 apical sensilla; (2) apex stout and digitiform. Labium with numerous ridges (or rows of spinules?); palp a slight elevation with 5 sensilla; opening of sericteries a short transverse slit with a slight elevation adjacent to each end. Hypopharynx with numerous transverse rows (ridges or rows of minute spinules?)

SECOND INSTAR LARVA. Length (through spiracles) 1.8-2.5 mm. Similar to first instar larva except as follows. Spiracles on T2 = 0.008 mm, T3-AVIII = 0.005 mm in diameter. Body hairs of 2 types: (1) 0.05-0.125 mm long, uncinata, 14 on T1, 12 on T2, 4 on T3, 2 on each AI-AIII; (2) 0.13-0.2 mm long, whip-like, on T2-AI. Cranium subtrapezoidal, widest ventrally. Head hairs 0.05-0.1 mm long, more numerous (ca. 40), unbranched, 8 feebly hooked, remainder slightly curved. Labrum with small feebly stained chiloscleres. Mandible with more prominently erose medial surface. Maxilla with stouter apical portion; palp a subcone; galea a slender subcone, taller than palp. Labial palp taller; opening of sericteries with a small knob at each end.

THIRD INSTAR LARVA. Length (through spiracles) 3.1-3.7 mm. Similar to second instar larva except as follows. Praesaepium feebly developed. Spiracles 0.008 mm in diameter. Body hairs of 2 types: (1) 0.05-0.175 mm long, unbranched, denticulate; (2) ca. 0.3 mm long, uncinata, 4 on dorsum of each AIII-AVI and AVIII, 6 on AVII.

FOURTH INSTAR LARVA. Length (through spiracles) 4.1-6.4 mm. Similar to third instar larva except as follows. Praesaepium well developed; anus with anterior and posterior lips. Integument on venter of T1-AII spinulose, the spinules minute and in rows. Spiracles on T2 = 0.02 mm, T3-AVIII = 0.018 in diameter. Body hairs rather numerous. Of 3 types: (1) 0.033-0.163 mm long, denticulate, on all somites; (2) 0.025-0.15 mm long, unbranched, slightly curved to flexuous, on anteroventral surfaces; (3) ca. 0.325 mm long, uncinata, 6 on each AIII-AVI, 8 on each AVII-AVIII. Head hairs moderately numerous (ca. 60), 0.05-0.125 mm long, denticulate. Labrum with well developed chiloscleres. Mandible camponotoid, apex short and sharply curved medially; anterior and posterior surfaces with rather large sublongitudinal arcuate ridges, some bearing spinules; middle portion of medial surface with small denticles. Maxilla with spinulose integument; basal portion swollen ventrally; apex digitiform and directed medially; palp a frustum; galea a subcone. Labium with numerous fine rows of minute spinules; palp a short subcone; opening of sericteries wide and salient. Hypopharynx densely spinulose, the spinules arranged in rows, the rows grouped in 2 subtriangles with bases near middle.

FIFTH INSTAR (= MATURE) LARVA. Length (through spiracles) 6.9-9.1 mm. Profile pogonomymecoid (i.e., diameter greatest near middle of abdomen, decreasing gradually toward head and more rapidly toward posterior end, which is rounded; thorax more slender than abdomen and forming a neck, which is curved ventrally). Praesaepium well developed (i.e., posterior portion of AII raised to form a transverse welt and, on either side, ridges extend forward from welt to form sides of praesaepium); floor of praesaepium without hairs, densely spinulose, spinules in transverse rows. Anus posteroventral, with a prominent posterior lip. Gonopod and leg vestiges present. Spiracles T2 = 0.023 mm, T3-AVIII = 0.018 mm in diameter. Entire integument densely spinulose, spinules minute and in short transverse rows. Body hairs rather sparse. Of 4 types: (1) 0.035-0.1 mm long, unbranched, slender, slightly curved, numerous on all somites; (2) 0.038-0.125 mm long, denticulate, few on all somites; (3) 0.2-0.4 mm long, uncinata, stout, few on dorsum of AIII-AVIII; (4) ca. 0.05 mm long 2- to 6-branched, few, on dorsal and lateral surfaces of abdominal somites. Cranium subtrape-