

the first slightly larger. Integument of ventral surface of thorax and first abdominal somite with a few minute spinules in short to moderately long subtransverse rows. Body hairs moderately numerous and rather short (0.036-0.11 mm). All body hairs bifid; branches very short to more than half the total length of the hair; each branch may also be bifid at the tip and may be furnished with denticles. Head moderately large. Cranium subhexagonal in anterior view; slightly broader than long. Antennae small; with three sensilla each. Head hairs moderately numerous, rather long (0.054-0.09 mm), 2-4-branched, usually bifid, rarely denticulate. Labrum short (breadth nearly $2\frac{1}{2} \times$ length), bilobed, narrowed dorsally; anterior surface of each lobe with five sensilla (each bearing a spinule); ventral border of each lobe with two contiguous sensilla and several spinules; posterior surface of each lobe with about five isolated and a cluster of 2-3 contiguous sensilla; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules minute and mostly in short arcuate rows which form a reticulate pattern, a few isolated near the lateral borders. Mandibles moderately sclerotized; subtriangular in anterior view; apex forming a moderately long slender tooth which is curved medially; two rather stout medial teeth; medial surface of basal half with several short coarse spinules. Maxillae with the apex paraboloidal and spinulose, the spinules minute and in short arcuate rows; palp a short stout peg with two large contiguous convex apical sensilla, two small discoidal apical sensilla (each bearing a short spinule) and one lateral sensillum (bearing a very long spinule); galea digitiform, with two apical sensilla. Labium with the anterior surface spinulose, the spinules minute and in short transverse rows; palp a low elevation with two large contiguous convex sensilla, two small discoidal sensilla (bearing each a short spinule) and one small discoidal sensillum (bearing a long spinule); opening of sericteries a short transverse slit on the anterior surface. Dorsal portion of hypopharynx with sublongitudinal ridges; ventral portion spinulose, the spinulose minute and arranged in rows which form a reticulate pattern.

Submature.—Shaped somewhat like a crookneck squash, the thorax and first abdominal somite forming a short stout neck which is curved ventrally; remainder of abdomen subellipsoidal. Anus ventral. Otherwise as in the mature larva.

Young.—Length 1.6 mm. Thorax and first abdominal somite forming a short stout neck which is strongly arched ventrally; rest of abdomen somewhat swollen. Anus ventral, with a posterior lip. Body hairs similar in shape to those of adult; moderately numerous on thorax and abdominal somite I, very few on II and III and none elsewhere. Head hairs few, short and simple. Otherwise as in the mature larva.

Material studied: Numerous larvae from Michigan and North Dakota.

Stenamma sp.

Apparently similar to *diecki* except that the body hairs are shorter (0.027-0.081 mm long), less numerous and with shorter branches; head