

prothorax and mesothorax; head on the ventral surface near the anterior end. Anus subterminal. Spiracles small, the first slightly larger. Body hairs moderately numerous, uniformly distributed. Of three types: (1) bifid, short (0.054-0.12 mm), without alveolus and articular membrane, generally distributed; (2) on the dorsal surface of the thoracic somites and posterior abdominal somites are a few longer (0.14-0.22 mm) hairs with bifid tip, without alveolus and articular membrane; (3) anchor-tipped, long (about 0.44 mm), with tortuous shaft, four in a row across the dorsal surface of each abdominal somite I-V. Cranium suboctagonal in anterior view; slightly broader than long. Antennae very small, each with two or three sensilla, each of which bears a rather long spinule. Head hairs few, rather short (0.035-0.07 mm), with bifid tip. Labrum small and short (breadth 2X length), slightly narrowed dorsally, ventral border with two prominent ventrolateral lobes separated by an indistinct medial lobe; anterior surface of each half with four minute hairs and/or sensilla; ventral border with three sensilla on each half; ventral border spinulose, the spinules minute and in short rows; posterior surface of each half with two isolated and a cluster of three sensilla; posterior surface spinulose, the spinules minute and arranged in subtransverse rows on the middle half and in sublongitudinal rows on the lobes. Mandibles moderately sclerotized, narrowly subtriangular in anterior view, thin and sinuous in profile; apical tooth long, slender, bent medially near the tip, sharp-pointed; medial border with two stout blunt medial teeth and one smaller and sharper; coarse spinules on the basal half of the anterior surface and on the medial surface near the apex. Maxillæ lobose; palp a skewed peg with one lateral, one subapical and three apical sensilla; galea a slender frustum with two apical sensilla. Labial palp a low irregular elevation with five sensilla; opening of sericteries a short transverse slit. Dorsal portion of the hypopharynx with sublongitudinal ridges; ventral portion spinulose, the spinules minute and in numerous subtransverse rows. (Material studied: two damaged integuments from Borneo).

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