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THE PUPA OF *MYOCERA TABANIVORA* HALL
(DIPTERA)

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THE ADULT of *Myocera tabanivora*, a new species of muscoid fly, was described by David G. Hall in the preceding paper.¹ Following is a description of the pupa:

Pupa.—Dull dark yellowish red, slightly darker at each end. Posterior end oblique in profile. Anterior spiracle large, piceous, shining, nearly quadrate, slightly smaller at base; outer surface with a depression in central basal portion; entire raised portion with tiny yellow tubercles; inner surface very finely rugose; spiracles located apically, separated by a distance equal to twice the length of one spiracle. Posterior spiracles located on but mostly above the horizontal axis, very large, shining black, narrowly separated by a vertical depression; each spiracle appearing to be in a pitlike depression, which is very deeply grooved on the inner lower half; each spiracle with three prominent elliptical lobes, each lobe having a sinuous, reddish-yellow slit extending the entire length; button very weak, represented only by a slight wrinkling in the deep groove where the three lobes meet. Anal plate blackish. (Fig. 27.)

¹New muscoid flies (Diptera) in the United States National Museum, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 84, p. 206, 1937.

Length, 8 mm; diameter, 3 mm.

Reared from a tabanid larva collected in a woodland pond, Ramsey County, Minn., May 3, 1926, by C. B. Philip. Adult emerged on June 12, 1926; labeled Series N5-13.

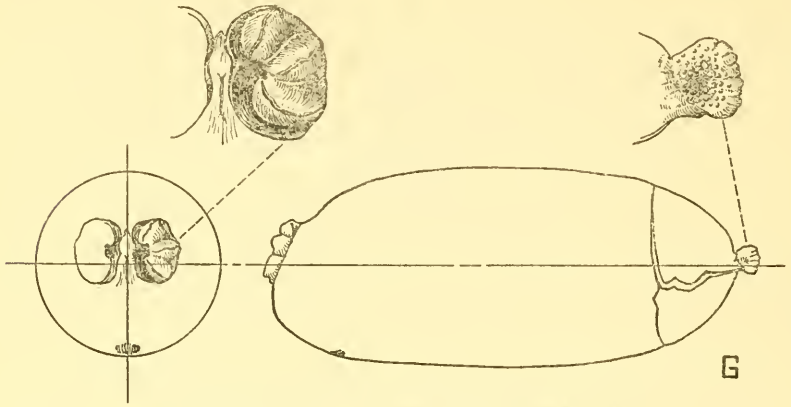


FIGURE 27.—Puparium of *Myocera tabanivora* Hall.