

have a wider frons than in typical *fontinella*, at the vertex about $3/5$ the width of an eye ($0.59\times$, range $0.55\text{--}0.64\times$) and nearly $1/4$ the width of head ($0.23\times$, range $0.22\text{--}0.25\times$).

The subspecific name is an adjective referring to the black-haired sternopleuron.

The *cuniculi* Group

The *cuniculi* group (*Cuterebra* s. str.) contains three species, assuming that *maculosa* is correctly included. The flies are large and bulky, and the two characteristic species, *cuniculi* and *abdominalis* (*horripilum* of authors), are parasitic on rabbits (*Sylvilagus*). The host of *maculosa* is unknown. The first two stand out among Nearctic cuterebrids in having the thorax almost entirely densely yellow haired, only the inconspicuous hypopleuron black haired and a subquadrate spot of black hairs on the mesoscutum of males of *cuniculi*. The thorax of *maculosa* is chiefly black haired, but with patches of yellowish hair, especially on the pleuron. All three species have a long-oval facial plate with strong and sharp facial carina that is weakly concave midway, sloping gently from the median extension of the frontal lunule that broadly separates the bases of the antennae.

The presence of red eye spots in living or freshly killed specimens of lagomorph cuterebras is well documented in the *buccata* group (e.g., Catts and Radovsky 1962), and a little available evidence suggests that they are also characteristic of the lagomorph parasites of the *cuniculi* group. I have a photograph (Fig. 29) of a specimen of *abdominalis* (Tennessee) showing two small and widely separated red spots in a vertical row, and E. P. Catts (personal communication) has informed me that he has sketches of such spots in *abdominalis* from Delaware and Pennsylvania.

The mature larvae, and hence the puparia, have conical, single-pointed spines, especially in anterior and posterior bands of spines on most of the segments.

Published records of *cuniculi* and *horripilum* are confusing and confused. Early authors simply followed and quoted Clark, recognizing *cuniculi* by the black area on the mesoscutum and *horripilum* by entirely yellow-haired mesoscutum. Later the two names were considered as representing the same species, characterized by dense yellow thoracic hairs, the black mesoscutal area described for *cuniculi* being interpreted either as a denuded area or as discolored. The holotype male of *cuniculi* had early disappeared from sight and has not been found (Sabrosky 1972), so that the color character could not be checked, and no other males of that description were discovered for many years. David G. Hall, in degreasing apparently discolored males of *cuniculi* in the collection of the U.S. National Museum, discovered that the large subquadrate black area on the mesoscutum was indeed a patch of black hairs exactly as described and figured for *cuniculi* by Clark. This mesoscutal patch was regarded as characteristic of *cuniculi*, and *horripilum* was used for all yellow-haired specimens, as thereafter published by Dalmat (1943). *Cuterebra abdominalis* Swenk (1905), occasionally considered a distinct species, was synonymized with *horri-*