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An adult male (carapace length: 120 mm) three-toed box turtle, *Terrapene carolina triunguis,* collected on the periphery of the Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge, near Brooksville, Noxubee County, Mississippi, on October 15, 1968, was found to be parasitized by the sarcophagid flesh-fly, *Sarcophaga cistudinis* Aldrich 1916.

We believe the present report constitutes the first record of *S. cistudinis* in the three-toed box turtle.

Eight third instar larvae were removed from a flask-shaped cavity approximately a cm deep in the pectoral girdle musculature. The cavity was lined with a tough, yellowish membrane and communicated with the exterior via an elliptical opening (6.7 mm x 7.8 mm) in the right pectoral scute area of the plastron (Fig. 1). Scored markings on the carapace edge opposite the plastral hole suggest that the initial injury was caused by a carnivore. It could not be ascertained whether the loss of the right pectoral scute was due to the activity of the parasites.

Peters (1948, Amer. Mid. Nat. 40(2): 472-474) reported the occurrence of the parasite in the eastern box turtle, *T. c. carolina,* and summarized the literature relating to turtles. Since that time, *S. cistudinis* has been reported in the Florida box turtle, *T. c. bauri,* by Rokosky (1948, Nat. Hist. Miscellanea 32: 1-2) and King and Griffo (1958, Fla. Entomologist 41(4): 44). The parasite has also been reported from the related ornate box turtle, *Terrapene ornata,* by Rodek (1949, Copeia 1: 32-34), Rainey (1953, Herpetologica 9(2): 109), and Legler (1960, U. Kans. Pubs. Nat. Hist. 11(10): 531-669).

It is of interest to note that all previous reports of this parasite in turtles have stated that the larvae communicated with the exterior through the skin of the host rather than through the bony shell.

FIGURE 1. *Ventral view of parasitized* Terrapene carolina triunguis.

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