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Redescription of the pupae of Hyperalonia morio morio (Fabricius), 1775 (Diptera, Bombyliidae, Anthracinae, Exoprosopini)

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Abstract

The pupa of Hyperalonia morio morio (Fabricius), 1775 is redescribed and illustrated. Rubrica nasuta (Christ, 1791) is confirmed as the only known host for H. m. morio.

Key words: Hyperalonia morio morio, Anthracinae, Bombyliidae, Diptera, pupa morphology

Introduction

Hyperalonia is one of the most conspicuous genera of bee flies present in Neotropical region. The species included are large with a bluish black body, yellow head, and dark wings with hyaline areas. The genus includes the following species: H. atra Painter, H. chilensis Rondani, H. diminuta Couri & Lamas, H. morio erythrocephala Fabricius, H. morio morio Fabricius, and H. surinamensis Rondani (Evenhuis & Greathead, 1999). Of these species, H. m. morio is the most widely distributed in South America and also is represented by large series deposited in collections.

Copello (1933) described some biological aspects of the species and also the adult, eggs, two larval instars (probably 1 and 4), and pupae. As the main scope of his paper is biological, the descriptions are not complete, lacking information about some characters. Copello (1933) recorded the vespid Monedula surinamensis Dahlborn, 1844 (today considered a junior synonym of *Rubrica nasuta* (Christ, 1791)) to be the host of *H. m. morio*. Painter & Painter (1968) revised the genus and presented redescriptions of the known species, description of a new one, and also an identification key. Couri & Lamas (1994) described H. diminuta and presented illustrations of the wing pattern of all included species, which easily segregate them.

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