resemble those described by Da Cunha et al. (1967) in their paper on chromosomal diseases of D. willistoni. In no case were these structures found in or near any parts of the chromosomes other than the chromocentric heterochromatin.

Electron microscopic and autoradiographic experiments are being planned to determine the exact nature of the "micronucleoli."

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References: Da Cunha, A.B., Z.M. Franca, A.M. Amaral Goncalves, A. Hitelman and M. Garrido, 1967 Rev. Brasil. Biol. 27 (2): 113-124.

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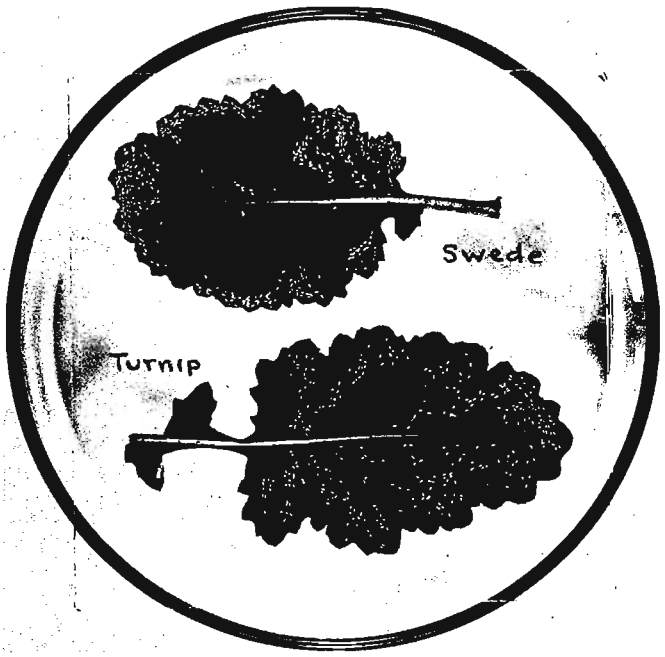
Feeding by Scaptomyza flava.

Females of Scaptomyza flava (Fln) (= apicalis Hardy = flaveola auctt) make feeding punctures in the leaves of the cruciferous and other plants in which their larvae mine. The procedure is to press the truncate end of the toothed ovipositor-guide against the leaf surface, then strongly scrape sideways until the cells are ruptured. The puncture is then enlarged by the stronger spines along ventral edge of the guide. The immediate vicinity of the puncture becomes wet and sappy, and the female feeds at this.

Scraping takes from about 16 seconds to 1 minute, and feeding lasts 30 to 40 seconds. Eggs may or may not be inserted in the punctures.

These feeding punctures are shown in the photograph (x 0.9) of young leaves of turnip and swede from plants kept in cages with adult flava.



Adult Agromyzidae, whose larvae are also leaf-miners, perform the same feeding behaviour, and it reminds one of the feeding by adult parasitic Hymenoptera at oozing punctures in their hosts.

The other photograph (by G.R. Knight) shows larval mines of Scaptomyza flava in leaves of swedes growing as a crop at Dunglass, East Lothian, Scotland. Dunglass is the original locality of J. Hardy's new species, Sc. apicalis (1848, 1849), now considered to be the same species as Sc. flava, and it still persists there also in Cochlearia on the coast. John Curtis in his "Farm Insects" (1860:92) was the first to point out that the mine was always in the upper surface of the leaf, whereas that of Phytomyza (Dipt., Agromyzidae) was on the under side of the same host plant.