

put (*occiput*); that region of it lying over the junction of the head is the nape (*cervix*). The part of the head which reaches from the antennæ as far as the occiput and is limited laterally by the compound eyes, is the front (*frons*), the upper part of which is the crown (*vertex*), the limit between the front and the occiput having the name of vertical margin (*margo verticalis*). The middle of the front being often of a more membranaceous substance and sometimes differing in color from its borders, is called the frontal stripe (*vitta frontalis*). On the crown, there are the simple eyes (*ocelli*), being usually three in number and forming a triangle, sometimes on a sharply defined triangular space, the ocellar triangle (*triangulum ocellare*). Most of those Diptera which undergo their metamorphosis within the larva-skin possess, immediately above the antennæ, an arcuated impressed line, which seems to separate from the front a small piece usually of the form of a crescent, the frontal crescent (*lunula frontalis*). The impressed line itself, which continues over the face nearly as far as the border of the month, is called the frontal fissure (*fissura frontalis*). It owes its origin to a large bladder-like expansion which exists at this place in immature imago, and which helps them in bursting the pupa case. The frontal fissure of course is the true anterior limit of the front, and the frontal crescent in fact belongs to the face; however, on account of its usual situation, it is commonly considered as a part of the front. In many genera the eyes of the males meet on the front, so as to divide it into two triangles, the superior of which is called the vertical triangle (*triangulum verticale*), the inferior the anterior frontal triangle (*triangulum frontale anterius*), or simply the frontal triangle (*triangulum frontale*). The anterior portion of the head reaching from the antennæ to the border of the month or oral margin (*peristomium*) is called the face (*facies*). In most Diptera it is divided into three parts adjoining each other, the limits of which depend on the situation which the frontal fissure, continued to the oral margin occupies in the developed imago; the form and mutual proportion in size of these parts are of the highest value in the classification and distinction of the species of Diptera. Beneath the antennæ there are in many Diptera longitudinal holes for their reception, the antennal furrows (*foveæ antennales*); the antennæ lie in them while the insect is still in the pupa case, sometimes even after its exclusion. That part of the head which lies on the side beneath the eyes is the cheek (*gena*).