outer ones, the FULVILLI, alone are present. The TARSUS, composed of five joints, the proximal one of which is called the META-tarsus, the TIBLA, the FEMUR, and the COXA, attaching the leg to the thorax,

will be readily understood.

A few words only, as regards the collection and preservation of flies. Moisture of any kind spoils all specimens; for that reason they should always be pinned, and never preserved in fluids. Further, the collecting bottle should be carefully lined with biotting paper to absorb the moisture exhaled. Many flies are injured by rubbing or handling. Specimens should always be pinned, never glued to cards.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIPTERA.—Professor Brauer has recently published[®] a classificatory system of Diptera, based upon the immature and mature stages, which, as the most recent exposition by one recognized as an authority in the classification of insects in general, is worthy of acceptance, at least in greater part. It will be difficult to supplant some of the names already in use, such as the Muscaria calyptrats, etc., nor is such desirable; but names, here as elsewhere, are wholly of secondary importance—the facts or views to which such give expression are all that we at present care for. His system is as follows:

	Sub-order ORTHORRHAPHA.
NBMA- TOCERA.	(Tribe Polyneura. Limnobidæ, Tipulidæ.
BRACH- TOERA.	HOMOO- BENTAL HETERO- DACTYLA. Tribe Orthogenya. Lonchopteridæ. Notacantha. Stratiom., Xyloph. Tanystoma. Tabanidæ, Acanthomeridæ, Leptidæ. Bombylimorpha Acroc., Nemistr. Procephala. Mydaidæ, Asilidæ, Bombylidæ. Polytoma. Therevidæ, Scenop. Empidæ, Dolichopodidæ.
Asonisa	Sub-order CYCLORRHAPHA. Tribe Syrphide. Syrphide, Pipunculide. Tribe Hypogra. Phoride, Platypezide.
SCHIEG- PHORA.	Tribe Eunyide. Schizometopa. Muscide calyptrate. Holometopa. Muscide acalyptrate. Hippoboscide, Nycteribide.

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