

behind by the vertical margin, is known as the **OCCELLAR**, or **VERTICAL**, triangle; a similar triangle below, above the base of the antennæ, is called the **FRONTAL TRIANGLE**. Below the antennæ, the space, limited by the oral margin, the cheeks and the eyes, is the **FACE**, and characters drawn from it are of the highest value in specific classification. The space below the eyes, indefinitely limited in front by the face, and behind by the margin of the occiput (the posterior surface of the head) is the **CHEEK**. Of the mouth-parts, the **PROBOSCIS**, when not rarely absent, with its terminal, often fleshy, scraping or suctional flaps, the **LABELLA**, and the one to five jointed **FALPI** at the base, is the most important. The oral margin of the face is sometimes spoken of as the **peristoma**, or **hypostoma**, but the more common and better term is **EPISTOMA**. Of the antennæ, the third joint, in the brachycerous and cyclorrhaphous diptera, usually bears a bristle (**ARISTA**), or **STYLE**.

The **THORAX** is composed, as in other insects, of three parts, the **PRO-thorax**, **MESO-thorax**, and **META-thorax**, but the first and the last are so aborted as to present but few anatomical characters. The prothorax is perhaps most readily distinguished in the nematocerous flies, forming a rounded **COLLAR**, back of the **NECK**. The metathorax is not seen at all from above; the **SCUTELLUM**, a semi-oval body behind, cut off by an impressed line, really belongs to the mesothorax, the dorsum of which is often called the **MESONOTUM**. Across, near the middle of the mesonotum, there is an impressed line, terminating on each side a little in front of the wings, that is known as the **TRANSVERSE SUTURE**. The anterior superior angles of the thorax are the **HUMERI**, or humeral **CALLOSITIES**, and on the margin of the mesonotum, between the wings and the scutellum, there is, on each side, an oval, obtuse process, named the **POSTALAR CALLUS**. Limiting the mesonotum, running from the humerus to the wing, is the **DORSO-PLEURAL SUTURE**; below it, the whole side of the thorax forms the **PLEURA**, divided by sutures into smaller spaces called the **MESO-pleura**, **STERNO-pleura**, **HYPO-pleura**, and **META-pleura**. The under part of the thorax is the **PECTUS** or breast. The oval, arched portion behind, beneath the scutellum, is the **METANOTUM**, and, on either side, we see a slender organ with a knob-like head, the aborted second pair of wings, and known as the balancers, poisers, or **HALTERES**. Above them, and back of the base of the wings, are the more or less well-developed membranous scales, the **TEGULÆ**.