

- ✓ SCHINER. Fauna Austriaca, Diptera. 2 vols. Vienna, 1862-64.
 ✓ LOEW and OSTEN SACKEN. Monographs of North American Diptera. 4 vols. Smithsonian Institution, 1862-72.
 ✓ WILLISTON. Synopsis of the North American Syrphidæ. Bull. U. S. National Museum, No. 31, 1886.
 ✓ OSTEN SACKEN. Prodrome to a Monograph of the Tabanidæ. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 1875-8.
 ✓ LOEW. Diptera Centuriæ, 1860-1872. (One thousand new N. A. species.)
 250 WIEDEMANN. Aussereuropæische Zweifluegelige Insekten, 1828-30.
 15-20 MACQUART. Dipteres Exotiques Nouveaux ou peu Connus. 2 vols. and 5 supplements, 1838-55.
 MEIGEN. Systematische Beschreibung der Europäischen Zweifluegeligen Insekten, 1818-38. (Useful for the figures.)
 OSTEN SACKEN. Biologia Centrali-Americana, Diptera, 1886. (Access to this work can only be obtained in large libraries.)
 ✓ SCHINER. Novara Expedition, Diptera, 1868.
 55- MACQUART. Histoire nat. des Dipteres, Suites a Buffon. 2 vols. 1835.

The above list has been arranged in about the order in which the works will prove the most useful.

In order to render the tables and descriptions intelligible to the student wholly unacquainted with this order of insects, for whom, indeed, the present work is more especially intended, some brief descriptions of the peculiar terminology is necessary. The terminology here used is essentially that of Loew, who gives a fuller exposition of it in the first volume of his monographs, works which, with Osten Sacken's more recent catalogue, will be of first importance to all those who would pursue the study further than that of mere separation into families and genera.

TERMINOLOGY OF DIPTERA.—The large compound eyes are present in all diptera, except some pupipara. In the majority of males they are contiguous on the upper part (HOLOPTIC), rarely so in the females. The narrow border, immediately surrounding them is the ORBIT, indicating often a more or less indefinite space. When the eyes are separated (DICHOPTIC), as they are in most females and many males, the space between them, limited above by the upper margin of the head, or VERTEX, and below by a line drawn across the base of the antennæ, is called the FRONT; on the lower part of the front, in most diptera cyclorrhapha, there is a crescentic space (FRONTAL LUNULE) separated by an impressed line. On the upper part of the front, near the vertex, there are usually three, rarely two, often no, simple, small eyes, called OCELLI—their presence or absence is an important character. In the holoptic male, the triangle upon which these ocelli are situated, limited in front by the eyes,