

of the class. In the first place, we may distinguish two main divisions, namely, Flies with *chewing* mandibles (Masticantia) and Flies with *sucking* mouths (Sugentia). On a closer examination each of these two divisions may again be divided into two sub-groups. Among chewing Flies, or Masticantia, we may distinguish the biting and the licking ones. *Biting flies* (Mordentia) comprise the most ancient and primæval winged Flies, the gauzy-winged (Neuroptera), straight-winged (Orthoptera), and beetles (Coleoptera). *Licking flies* (Lambentia) are represented by the one order of skin-winged (Hymenoptera) Flies. We distinguish two groups of *Sucking Flies*, or Sugentia, namely, those which prick and those which sip. There are two orders of pricking Flies (Pungentia), those with half wings (Hemiptera) and gnats and blow-flies, (Diptera); butterflies are the only *sipping* Flies (Sorbentia), Lepidoptera.

Biting Flies, and indeed the order of *Primæval Flies* (Archiptera, or Pseudoneuroptera) are nearest akin to the still living Flies, and include the most ancient of all Flies, the primary forms of the whole class (hence also those of all Tracheata). Among them are, first of all, the Ephemeral Flies (Ephemera) whose larvæ which live in water, in all probability still show us in their tracheæ-gills the organs out of which the wings of Flies were originally developed. This order further contains the well known dragon-flies, or Libellula, the wine-glass sugar mites (Lepisma), the hopping Flies with bladder-like feet (Physopoda), and the dreaded Termites, fossil remains of which are found even in coal. The order