If pinning is not possible, but specimens must be shipped to a specialist or museum, adults and puparia can be nestled in cotton or cellucotton or tissues in small containers such as pillboxes or coverslip boxes. I have received many such specimens in excellent condition, although one must be careful in taking specimens out of cotton.

"To fix and preserve larvae, inject the living or recently dead specimen with Kahle's Solution or KAAD (kerosene–alcohol–acetic acid–dioxane) using a fine gauge hypodermic needle on a syringe large enough to hold sufficient fixing solution to expand the specimen to full size with one injection. Inject the specimen almost to bursting point. Store specimens in 70% alcohol" [C.R. Baird, personal communication]. Because of the size of the larvae, a change or two of fluid would be desirable before final storage. Bennett (1955) stored larvae in 75% alcohol + 10% glycerine. The latter would help to keep the larvae softer and more pliable.

A word of caution about shipping specimens. Large, heavy-bodied adults and large puparia may break loose on their pins during the jarring in the mails, especially if pinned when too dry for the body contents to "glue" the specimens to the pins. They may then swing around and damage adjacent specimens, or the abdomen may break from the thorax. All specimens of adults and puparia should be anchored by other pins, at least one on each side angled toward the body, especially over the abdomen. Pins should be firmly set in the cork or plastic bottom of the pinning box. Ideally, for shipping they should then be covered by light cardboard or stiff paper—note cards or backs of tablets are convenient—cut to fit the inside dimensions of the pinning box, and held in place by crumpled paper towel or paper tissues or any such material. A pinned specimen loose and moving around in a shipping container can be **VERY** destructive, especially when the specimen is a heavy-bodied *Cuterebra*.

Terminology

Morphological terms follow those of McAlpine (1981), with a few slight modifications to suit the material. However, certain long-standing terminology of muscoid flies is retained. These and a few special terms or uses that need comment, plus a few less familiar terms, are explained in this section and illustrated in Fig. 10A,B.

Cheek. Very broad and extending both ventral to and anteroventral to an eye. It is made up in large part of a broad and heavily haired genal dilation, but rather than the more limited term "gena" I prefer "cheek," which is useful for the entire area between eye and oral margin and from the facial plate and parafacial back to the posterior margin of the head as seen in profile. The distinctions between subgena, genal dilation, genal groove, and parafacial are not always well marked anyway, and the last three are chiefly setose in *Cuterebra*.

Face. A convenient and inclusive term for the lower half of the head, viewed from in front, between the eyes and below what I call the frontofacial level, down to the lower margin of the head. It is composed of a