Wings

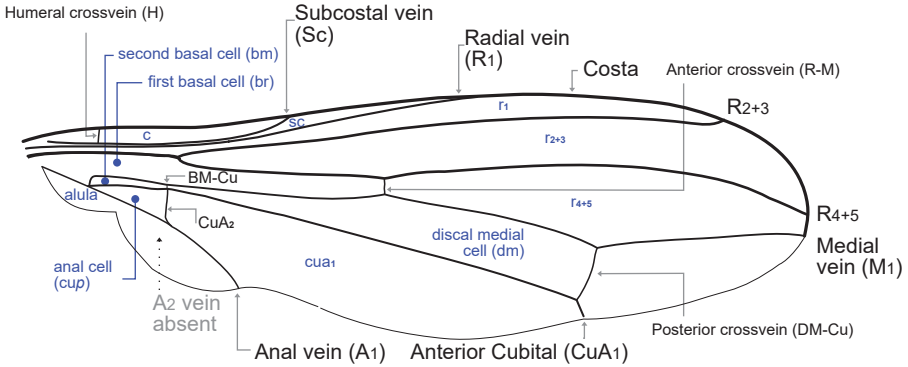

Fig. 1 Wing, *Calobata petronella*, omitting the complex of sclerites which connect the wing to the thorax.

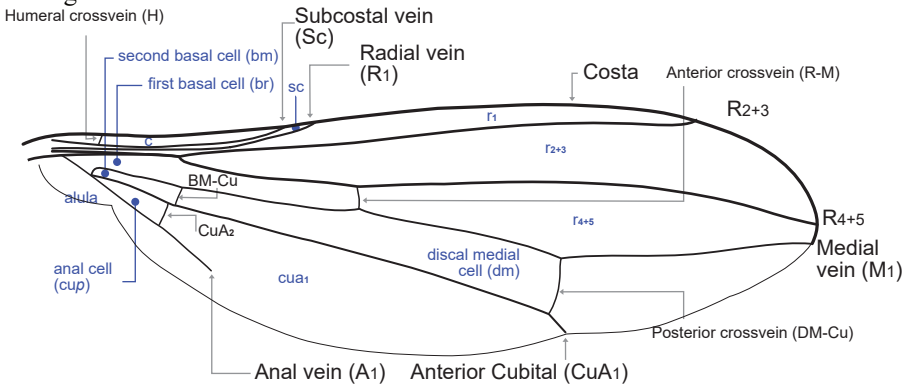

Fig. 2 Wing, *Neria cibaria*, omitting the complex of sclerites which connect the wing to the thorax.

The six longitudinal primary veins according to Redtenbacher, 1886, are (anterior to posterior) **Costa (C), Subcosta (Sc), Radius (R), Media (M), Cubitus (Cu) & Anal (A)** - a convention known as the Comstock Needham terminology.

Naming convention uses proper case for veins and lower case to specify cells (prefixed with the word "cell" if necessary). In the above illustration cell names are also in blue. Primary veins (in theory) may be branched and the branches are numbered by subscripts reflecting their theoretical origins. The Calobatinae, typical of higher Diptera, exhibit a considerable reduction in venation.

Wing venation has a limited set of features for distinguishing species within the Calobatinae. The main feature to be aware of is the relative closeness of the Subcostal vein (Sc) and Radial veins (R_1) as they meet the Costa. In *Calobata* (above) they are far apart and thus cell sc is large, in *Neria* they are very close together and cell sc is minute. The other feature to note is the length of the Anal vein, this meets the margin in *C. petronella* but not in *N. cibaria*.