4. A	complete discal cell present; ocelli present; empodia developed pulvilliform, pulvilli rudimentary.  RHYPHIDA
N	To discal cell
1	Wings with only a few longitudinal veins, and no cross-veins; coxe not elongate, tibise without terminal spurs, legs not thick-ened; ocelli present or absent; small or minute, delicate, mostly gall-producing flies
	Ocelli present
	Ocelli wanting (compare Mycetophilidæ.) . 9
	Wings broad, bare, characteristically marked by numerous folds between the veins, giving a netted, spiderweb-like appearance.  BLEPHAROCERIDÆ
	Wings not so marked; no entire transverse suture 8
	Coxe much elongated (moderately so in Sciarinæ); antennæ often elongate, the joints constricted; three or two ocelli (in the latter case situated near the eyes, and often hardly perceptible); all the tibiæ with spurs.  MYCETOPHILIDÆ Coxæ short, the thorax rounded, not humped, above; antennæ shorter than the thorax, thickened, the joints closely united without marked constrictions; legs strong, the front femora often thickened; empodia puivilliform, the pulvilli sometimes absent; eyes of male large.  BIBIONIDÆ
9. 7	The costa! or marginal vein does not extend beyond the tip of the wing.
	The marginal vein encompasses the entire wing 11
10.	Antennæ slender, the joints more or less constricted, and often bushy plumose; legs slender, hind tibiæ and metatarsi never dilated; body and abdomen slender; wings narrow.  CHIRONOMIDÆ
	Antennes shorter than the thorax, the joints broadly and closely united, without marked constrictions, and never hairy or pilose; legs strong, hind pair more or less dilated; body thick-set, cbdomen ovate; wings broad, bare, the anterior veins stouter, the posterior ones weak. Black-flies, buffalo-gnats.  SIMULIDAE
11.	Wings distally, with ten longitudinal veins, without cross-veins, broad, pointed, veins strongly hairy; tibiæ without terminal spurs; small, lepidoptera-like flies, the wings, when at rest, folded roof-shaped.  PSYCHODIDÆ