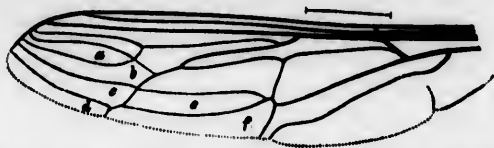


*Hirmoneura obscura* of Europe, where they are parasitic upon beetles.



Wing of *Rhynchocephalus volaticus* Will.—a, second submarginal, b, c, d, e, f, first—fifth posterior cells.

Proboscis short, protruding but little from the oral opening. Eyes bare (often pilose in exotic species). Two or three submarginal cells. . . . . *HIRMONEURA*

Proboscis long, directed backwards. Antennæ broadly separated. Eyes bare. Ovipositor of the female composed of two slender diverging lamellæ. Three submarginal cells.

*RHYNCHOCEPHALUS*

*HIRMONEURA* Meigen, Syst. Besch. II, 132, 1820.

*RHYNCHOCEPHALUS* Fischer, Mem. de la Soc. imp. d. natur. de Moscou, I, 217, 1806.

#### MIDASIDÆ.

Rather larger to very large, thinly clothed or bare, elongate flies. Neuration complicated; the basal cells long; the fourth longitudinal vein always terminating at or before the tip of the wing. Antennæ elongate, the third joint flattened, and composed of several distinct segments. Ocelli wanting. Proboscis with fleshy labella. Empodia very little developed, not pulvilliform.

Larvæ found in decaying wood, etc., probably carnivorous.

1. Terminal segment of the female abdomen with a circlet of spines. . . . . 2

Terminal segment without circlet of spines. . . . . *MIDAS*

2. A small cross-vein runs into the hind margin of the wing between the anal cell and the tip; hind tibiæ of female with spurs.

*ECTYPHUS*

No such small cross-vein; hind tibiæ (♀) without spurs.

*LEPTOMIDAS*