joints very short, the third round or oval, with a dorsal arista. Mouth opening small, the mouth parts small or rudimentary. Eyes comparatively small, bare. Occili present. Abdomen never elongate; hypopygium concealed; ovipositor often projecting. Legs moderately strong, the hind pair sometimes elongate. Tegulæ usually large, concealing the halteres; sometimes small, and long ciliate. Wings usually with fine transverse wrinkles; third vein simple; first posterior cell fully or narrowly open, or closed and petiolate; basal cells small; discal cell sometimes wanting; the posterior part of the wings broadly unsupported by veins.

Bot flies, parasitic in the larval stage in the skin, stomach, frontal or pharyngeal cavities of perrisodactyls, artiodactyls, rodents, elephant, monkeys, etc. Each species is parasitic in the same way, and, as a rule, on the same species of mammal; and allied species usually have similar habits, on allied animals. The occurrence of bot-flies on other than mammals needs verification. Pupal stage

passed in the ground.

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1.	First posterior cell wide open, the fourth vcin running straight to the border of the wing. (Horses.) . Gastrophilus First posterior cell narrowed or closed, the fourth vein distinctly bent forward
2.	First posterior cell closed and petiolate. (Sheep.). OESTRUS First posterior cell narrowly open
3.	Arista plumose on the upper side. (Rodents.) . CUTEREBRA Arista bare; pilose species
4.	Subantennal grooves separated by a median ridge, terminating in a shield-shape surface below, limited on each side by a slender groove running to the oral margin
5.	Palpi present. (Reindeer.) OEDEMAGENA Palpi wanting. (Oxen, etc.)

Gastrophilus Leach, 1817. Hypoderma Clark, Essay on Bots, 1815. Oedemagena Latreille, Fam. Nat. 1825. Oestrus Linne, Fauna Succica, 1761. Cephenomyia Latreille, Fam. Nat. 1825. Cuterebra Clark, Essay on Bots, 1815.