

jecting, never elongate, without terminal fleshy labella, adapted for piercing. Abdomen with eight segments, the hypopygium or oviduct usually prominent. Legs strong, moderately long; empodia bristly, not pulvilliform, the pulvilli sometimes rudimentary. Basal cells of the wing long; five posterior cells, two or three submarginal cells; anal cell open or closed in the margin.

The flies are usually observed in sunny open paths, or upon leaves of underbrush, on the alert for other insects, which they seize upon the wing and pierce with their stout proboscis.

1. Marginal cell of the wing open. (*Dasypogoninae*) . . . 2
Marginal cell closed. 33
2. Front tibiae with a terminal claw-like spur. 28
Front tibiae without terminal claw-like spur. 3
3. Pulvilli rudimentary or wanting. 4
Pulvilli normal. 5
4. Face very narrow; abdomen very long, slender, narrow on proximal part; hind legs elongate, slender. LEPTOGASTER
Face moderately narrow; abdomen not unusually long, broader at base; hind legs not elongate. ABLAUTATUS
5. Head narrow, about as high as broad; face narrow above, broader and swollen below, in large part covered with hair. Large, elongate species. 6
Head very obviously broader than high. 8
6. Antennae with a terminal style. 7
Third joint of antennae very long, without style; fourth posterior cell closed before the border of the wing. Black species with or without red on the abdomen. OSPRIOCERUS
7. First posterior cell open, not closed before the border of the wing. STENOPOGON
First and fourth posterior cells closed before the border of the wing; third joint of antennae shorter, style longer. SCLEROPOGON
8. Fourth posterior cell closed before the border. 9
Fourth posterior cell wide open, rarely nearly closed. 13
9. Antennae elongate, of five joints (*Myelaphus*). 14
Antennae not elongate, of three joints, and a terminal style. 10
10. Face bare, except on oral margin; abdomen elongate, cylindrical; anterior intercalary vein continuous, or nearly so, with