

60. Face produced forward, pointed, concave from antennæ to tip, not tuberculate, sub-carinate; hind femora thickened.

CRIOPRORA

Face not evenly concave, tuberculate or convex. . . . 61

61. Third joint of antennæ produced above into a conical process, terminating in the thickened arista. . . . MERAPIOIDES

Third joint of antennæ obliquely oval; hind femora rarely thickened.* . . . CRIORRHINA

62. Hind femora with a conical, tooth-like protuberance below, near the distal end. . . . SPILOMYIA

Hind femora without such protuberance. . . . 63

63. Antennæ inserted low down, near the middle of the head in profile; face not longer than the front. . . . TEMNOSTOMA

Antennæ situated high up, on a conical process, front short, face much produced downward; antennæ long or short.

SPHECOMYIA

LEPIDOSTOLA Mik, Wien. Ent. Zeit. V. 278, 1886.

(*Lepidomyia* Loew, *Lepromyia* Will.)

HAMMERSCHMIDTIA Schummel, Oken's Isis, 1834, p. 740.

(*Exochila* Rond., *Eugeniomyia* Will.)

(For descriptions of genera and species, see Williston, Synopsis, etc. Bull. U. S. National Museum No. 31, 1886[7].)

CONOPIDÆ.

Thinly pilose or nearly bare, more or less elongated species. Head broad; front broad in both sexes; ocelli present or absent. Antennæ porrect, composed of three simple joints, the third with a dorsal arista or terminal style. Oral opening large; proboscis slender. Abdomen more or less elongated, often constricted toward the base. Basal cells of wing usually large, the third (anal) closed; three posterior cells, the first closed or much narrowed; no spurious vein. Flower flies. Larvæ parasitic upon hymenoptera and orthoptera. Pupæ enclosed in larval skin (cyclorrhapha).

1. Antennæ with a terminal style; proboscis directed forward, without medium hinge; abdomen constricted toward the base. 2

* If thinly pilose, with the abdomen nearly bare, and the hind femora thickened, see *Xylota tuberosa*.