88.	narrowed; tegulæ usually large. Botflies. ŒSTRIDÆ Proboscis not rudimentary; palpi present. 39
<b>30.</b>	Second basal cell confluent with the discal cell; not separated by a small vein; small, mostly brilliant-colored, predaceous flies; face never broad and convex. Dollohopodids Second basal cell separated from the discal cell by a small crossvein (or, if not, not brilliant-colored, predaceous flies, and the face always broad and arched, Ephydrins.) 40
<b>40.</b>	Posterior basal cells of wing elongate; the anal cell closed toward the margin; first posterior cell closed or much narrowed (except a metimes in Pipunculids.)
41.	Face with sub-antennal vertical grooves or depression. (Conopids, pt.). 48  Face convex transversely, or with a median ridge; never with a sub-antennal depression. 42
<b>42</b> .	Between the third and fourth longitudinal veins, and sub-paral- lel with them, crossing the anterior cross-vein, a spurious longitudinal vein, or, when rarely not present, the first pos- terior cell closed a considerable distance from the border; eyes never extraordinarily large; abdomen without bristles.
	Spurious vein never present; first posterior cell never closed before the margin; eyes very large, including the largest part of the head; small species.
13.	Proboscis horny, elongate, often folding back near the middle; abdomen never with bristles; tible without terminal spurs (or, if with them, the face with a median ridge, and the proboscis folding;) first posterior cell closed or narrowed.  CONORDA:
	Proboscis fleshy and not elongate, (or if elongate and slender, with or without a median hinge, the abdomen with distinct bristles, or the bristle of antennæ plumose.)
<b>14.</b>	Tegulæ large; face with sub-antennal vertical grooves or depression. (Muscidæ calyptratæ.)