

28. Third antennal joint without bristle or style; three posterior cells; first posterior cell narrowed or closed, the fourth longitudinal vein terminating at or before the tip of the wing.

SCENOPINIDÆ

Third antennal joint rarely without terminal style; four or three posterior cells; the fourth vein terminates beyond the tip of the wing. 29

29. Anal cell narrowly open, or closed near the border. BOMBYLIDÆ
Anal cell closed remote from the border: EMPIDÆ

30. Neurulation intricate, the small cross-vein wanting or rudimentary, owing to the coalescence of the third and fourth veins for a longer or shorter distance; tibiae without terminal spurs; empodia and pulvilli membranous, but frequently minute.

NEMISTRINIDÆ

Neurulation not intricate; the anterior cross-vein always distinct; labella of proboscis fleshy. 31

31. The posterior branch of the third vein terminates before the tip of the wing; male sexual organs prominent. APIOCERIDÆ
The posterior branch of the third vein terminates behind the tip of the wing; male sexual organs small. THEREVIDÆ

32. Antennae with a dorsal arista. 38
Antennae with a terminal arista or style. 33

33. Wings pointed, no cross-veins in the middle, the fourth longitudinal furcate and united with the fifth; small species.

LONCHOPTERIDÆ

Wings rounded at the tip, not lancet-like. 34

34. Second basal cell confluent with the discal cell, not separated by a small vein; the auxiliary vein does not terminate in the costa; small, mostly brilliant-colored, predaceous flies.

DOLICHOPODIDÆ

Second basal cell separated from discal cell by a small vein. 35

35. Antennae with a terminal style. 36
Antennae with a terminal bristle. 37

36. First posterior closed (Conopidae, pt., Syrphidae, pt.) 41
First posterior cell open. EMPIDÆ

37. Head comparatively small; the proboscis usually more or less elongated; alulae of wings usually rudimentary. EMPIDÆ
Head as broad as the thorax; proboscis fleshy; alulae distinct.

PLATYPEZIDÆ