

2. Abdomen contracted toward the base, clavate, pedicellate.

MACROSARGUS

Abdomen not pedicellate in the male, in the female the second segment not concave on the sides. SARGUS

3. Second antennal joint prolonged on its inner side into a projection, extending on, and closely lying upon, the third joint.

PYCNOTICUS

Second joint not with such a projection. 4

4. Males dichoptic; eyes bare. CHRYSONOTUS

Males holoptic; posterior veins weak. 5

5. Eyes thickly pilose. CHLOROMYIA

Eyes bare, deep metallic species; front very broad in the female; arista terminal; abdomen short; eyes of male with an area of enlarged facets above. MICROCHRYSA

STRATIOMYINÆ.

Rather large species, the abdomen usually ovate and more or less thickened. Five posterior cells; often, however, one or more of the three veins that arise from the discal cell is faint or rudimentary, and the cells coalescent: in such cases the discal cell will usually show angulations, indicating their origin. The last posterior vein is nearly always distinct, and arises from the second basal cell. Anterior veins often crowded toward the front. Antennæ never with a long or slender bristle.

1. First antennal joint three or four times as long as the second; scutellum with spines. STRATIOMYIA

First antennal joint not three times as long as the second. 2

2. Face projecting conically downward; small species. MYXOSARGUS

Face not projecting downward in a cone; abdomen not elongate. ODONTOMYIA

CLITELLARINÆ.

Abdomen short, usually but little longer than broad; four posterior veins, all of which arise from the discal cell. Small or moderately large species, nearly bare.

1. Scutellum without spines; face produced below into a projecting cone; posterior veins of wing weak; small species.

NEMOTELUS

Scutellum with spines. 2