

1. Front entirely without bristles. GYMNOPHORA
Front with long bristles. 2
2. Middle tibiae beset with bristles along the outer side. TRINURA
Middle tibiae with a few or no bristles on the outer side. PHORA

TRINURA Meigen, Illiger's Magaz. 1803.

GYMNOPHORA Macquart, Hist. Nat. Dipt. 1835.

PHORA Latreille, Hist. Nat. des Crust. etc. 1804.

HIPPOBOSCIDÆ.

Head depressed, flattened, closely attached to the emarginate thorax. Antennæ inserted in depression near the oral margin, apparently one-jointed, with a terminal bristle or style. Face short. Eyes small; ocelli present or absent. Thorax depressed, flattened, leathery, with a well-marked transverse suture. Scutellum broad and short. Abdomen oval, flattened, horny above. Legs short and strong, broadly separated by the sternum, the femora dilated; tarsi short and broad, the first joint of the four anterior, or of all, abbreviated; claws strong and well developed, often toothed below. Wings sometimes absent; when present, with variable neuration, the veins on the front part usually strong, and those posteriorly weak.

The flies are parasitic in their adult stage upon mammals and birds; the immature stages are completed within the body of the female, the large puparium being extruded only a little before the time for the mature fly to emerge.

1. Wings wholly wanting. MELOPHAGUS
Wings present, functional, or rudimentary. 2
2. Claws below with three teeth; ocelli present. ORNITHOMYIA
Claws with two teeth; ocelli usually wanting. 3
3. Wings rudimentary, or, if present, with weak and indistinct veins. LIPOPTENA
Wings large, the veins in front strong. 4
4. The furcation of the second and third veins at or beyond the middle of the wing. HIPPOBOSCA
The furcation of the second and third veins takes place near the base of the wing. OLFERSIA

OLFERSIA Wiedemann, Auss. Zweifl. Ins. II, 1830.