"Generis Ectyphi proximum, differt: antennis elongatis, segmento penultimo cylindrico, ultimo, \$\frac{1}{2}\$, circiter duplo longiore." compresso, basi parum dilatato, apice obtuse acuminate \$\frac{1}{2}\$, duplo breviore, obtusiore, abdominis segmento ultimo inermi, cyathiforuntrinque, parum dilatato. (Long. 20mm. undique niger, abdomine nitente, alis violaceo micantibus, extremo apice albidis.—P. phyllocerus, Rocky Mts.)

MIDAS Fabricius, Entom. Syst. IV, 252, 1794. LEPTOMIDAS Gerstæcker, Stett. Ent. Z. 1868, 81. ECTYPHUS Gerstæcker, Stett. Ent. Z. 1868, 92. Phyllomidas Bigot, Bullet. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1879, 62.

BOMBYLIDÆ.*

Medium to small-sized flies; often with abundant, long, delicate pile. Antennæ usually short, composed of three joints, the third simple, with or without a terminal style. Ocelli present; eyes in the male separated or contiguous. Proboscis usually projecting from the oral cavity and slender; sometimes short, with broad labella. Legs moderately long, weak, with short bristles or spines; empodia rudimentary; pulvilli sometimes rudimentary. Wings often with dark markings; two or more submarginal, three or four posterior, cells present; anal cell closed in or near the border, or narrowly open.

Flower flies, found in the bright sunshine hovering over blossoms, or resting on sunny paths, sticks or stones, rarely on leaves. Larvæ, so far as known, parasitic upon hymenoptera and orthoptera; pupæ free.

The bifurcation of the second and third veins takes place opposite, or nearly opposite, the small cross-vein; the second vein forms a knee at its origin from the præfurca; the third vein in a straight line with the præfurca.
3
The bifurcation of the second and third veins takes place some distance before the small cross-vein, at an acute angle; the second vein does not form a knee at its origin from the præfurca.
10
Three or more submarginal cells.
3
Two submarginal cells.
6

^{*} Table reproduced from Osten Sacken, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Diptera, p. 75, 1886.