

- 37 (36). Underside of the head densely pilose, the root of the antennæ,
epistoma, mouth, &c. being completely hidden *Anastæchus*, O. S.
- 38 (31). Three submarginal cells *Pantarbes*, O. S.
- 39 (30). First posterior cell open.
- 40 (47). Two submarginal cells.
- 41 (42). Both basal cells of equal length *Sparnopolius*, Loew.
- 42 (41). First basal cell longer than the second.
- 43 (44). Third antennal joint not truncate at the tip *Epibates*, O. S.;
Eclimus, Loew.
- 44 (43). Third antennal joint flattened, truncate at the tip.
- 45 (46). Proboscis short *Paracosmus*, O. S.
- 46 (45). Proboscis very long *Phthiria*, Meig.
- 47 (40). Three submarginal cells.
- 48 (49). The rather narrow marginal cell very much expanded at the
end *Lordotus*, Loew.
- 49 (48). The marginal cell only moderately expanded *Ploas*, Latr.
- 50 (29). Three posterior cells; anal cell closed.
- 51 (52). Proboscis much longer than the antennæ; small, *Bombylius*-
like pubescent insects *Geron*, Meig.
- 52 (51). Proboscis shorter than the antennæ; long, *Ammophila*-like,
almost glabrous insects; four basal segments of the abdomen
very narrow *Systropus*, Wiedem.

EXOPROSOPA.

Exoprosopa, Macquart, Dipt. Exot. ii. 1, p. 35 (1840).

Trinaria, Mulsant, Mém. Acad. de Lyon, 1852, p. 18.

Under this name Macquart separated from the old genus *Anthrax* those species which have *three* or *four* submarginal cells. As further characters he mentioned "a more or less projecting, conical face; antennæ with an elongated, subulate third joint, and with a distinct style, ordinarily half as long as that joint." He was aware of the numerous structural modifications occurring in the genus, especially in the venation.

Loew, Südafr. Dipt. p. 223 (1860), pointed out that thus far the presence of three submarginal cells is the only trustworthy character; he added to it the absence of pulvilli (but this character is common to the majority of the 'Anthracina'); the other characters mentioned by Macquart occur, says Loew, in most, but not in all, the species of *Exoprosopa*, and are also found in some species of *Anthrax*. He mentions incidentally that some species have a tooth at the base of the ungues, but takes no further notice of this character, which, as will be shown below, I found quite useful for the definition of the groups of the North-American *Exoprosopæ*. He rejects the genus *Litorhynchus*, Macq., merely distinguished by a longer proboscis; neither does he admit *Argyrospila*, Rond., in which, as will be shown below, I fully concur with him.

Schiner (Fauna Austr. i. p. 54, 1862) did not do anything towards the closer defini-