

FLIES (Diptera)

With only 1 pair of wings (most other insects have 2 pairs).

Suborder Brachycera

Antennae with 5 or fewer (usually 3) segments, and rarely aristate; Rs nearly always 3-branched; anal cell generally long, usually closed near wing margin.

ROBBER FLIES, Family Asilidae p. 276
 Long-legged, with thorax stout and abdomen usually long and tapering; top of head *hollowed out between eyes*; tarsi with 2 pads; 3 ocelli.
 a. *Diogmites neoternatus* Bromley; e. U.S.
 b. *Laphria sacrorator* Walker; se. Canada, ne. U.S.

HORSE and DEER FLIES, Family Tabanidae p. 274
 Stout-bodied, often large; 3rd antennal segment *elongate and subdivided*; tarsi with 3 pads; calypters large.
 DEER FLY, *Chrysops vittatus* Wiedemann; e. U.S.

BEE FLIES, Family Bombyliidae p. 278
 Stout-bodied, *round-headed*, often with patterned wings; 3rd antennal segment *not subdivided*; tarsi with 2 pads; 3 or 4 posterior cells; anal cell often *open*.
Anthrax tigrinus (De Geer); U.S.

MYDAS FLIES, Family Mydidae p. 278
 Large flies; black, often with an orange band on abdomen; antennae 4-segmented, last segment *swollen*; 1 ocellus or none; tarsi with 2 pads; M₁ ends *in front of wing tip*.
Mydas clavatus (Drury); N. America.

LONG-LEGGED FLIES, Family Dolichopodidae p. 278
 Small, usually metallic; Rs 2-branched; r-m cross vein in basal 1/4 of wing or absent; anal cell small or absent; ♂ genitalia often large and folded forward under abdomen.
Dolichopus longipennis Loew; N. America.

Suborder Cyclorrhapha

Antennae 3-segmented, aristate; Rs 2-branched.

SYRPHID FLIES, Family Syrphidae p. 281
 Generally beelike or wasplike, often brightly colored; spurious vein *nearly always present*; R₅ cell closed; anal cell long, closed near wing margin; proboscis short, fleshy.
 a. *Syrphus torvus* Osten Sacken; N. America.
 b. *Allograpta obliqua* (Say); N. America.

