

FAMILY CALLIPHORIDAE

Although most of the diagnostic characters of calliphorid flies known to me are employed in the preceding key, a summary of characters which all such flies have in common is given here.

MALE AND FEMALE CHARACTERS HELD IN COMMON. Head usually, and often considerably wider than high, sometimes wider in female than in male; clypeus flush to deeply impressed, and most often half as wide as long but sometimes either wider or narrower; faciale usually slightly bowed; vibrissae usually strong; proboscis rarely exceeding head height, usually one-half to two thirds as long; labella large; cheek grooves deep; palpi filiform, cylindric, or clavate, sometimes flattened, rarely short; antenna with first segment erect and usually flush with frons in profile, second segment two to four times as long as first, with a few strong setae dorsally, and with a laterodorsal longitudinal seam, third segment two to eight times as long as second, the lateral margins more or less parallel, the apex rather rounded; arista considerably longer than third antennal segment, penultimate segment of arista short and often somewhat bulbous, apical segment slightly thickened at base only, then gradually tapering toward apex, usually with long hairs which are sometimes less numerous and shorter below, rarely pectinate,* pubescent or bare; vertex narrower in male than in female; ocelli three; ocellar triangle often slightly raised; genoorbital bristles absent; intrapostocular cilia present except in Rhiniinae and occasional specimens of *Onesia* and *Melanodexiini*.

Thorax with metanotum not divided except in Mesembrinellinae in which the postscutellum is slightly raised; greater ampulla raised, reniform; lesser ampulla swollen and differentiated from rim of postparapteron; hypopleuron with a well-defined row of bristles; intrahypopleural bristles undifferentiated; pteropleuron usually setose on posterior half or slightly more; pteropleural bristles in a well-defined tuft, none long; mesopleuron bare on about anterior fifth; mesopleural bristles in a well-defined row; notopleuron setose; notopleural bristles usually two, rarely an adventitious third one between these; intrasterno-

*Williston (1908) defined the term "pectinate" as follows: The arista is said to be *pectinated* if the hairs are fewer, stronger, and confined to one side.