1 Abdominal tg2 at least five or more times as long as wide; abdominal st1 extending approx. halfway back under tg2; alula and pulvilli absent. Leptogastrinae ... 15
Abdominal tg2 no more than four times as long as wide; st1 confined beneath tg1; alula and pulvilli usually present, but occasionally one or the other may be absent ... 2

2 Prothoracic tibia with an apical unarticulated spur (i.e., a spine-like process of the distal tibial margin, somewhat sigmoid in shape); prosternum separated from proepisternum by membranous area. Dasypogoninae ... 21
Prothoracic tibia without any spine-like tibial processes (macrosetae may be present); prosternum either fused to or separated from proepisternum by membranous area ... 3

3 R2+3 joining R1 proximal to end of R1, cell r1 thus closed (either stalked or closed on wing margin) ... 10
R2+3 ending in C, cell r1 thus open on wing margin ... 4

4 Frons narrowed at level of antennal insertion and then abruptly diverging dorsally (frons much wider at vertex than at antennal insertion); posterior margin of compound eyes distinctly sinuate in ventral 1/2; prosternum fused to proepisternum, forming precoxal bridge. Stichopogoninae ... 69
Frons approx. same width at level of antennal insertion and vertex or only slightly diverging; compound eye more or less oval or posterior margin slightly sinuate in ventral 1/4; prosternum either fused to or separated from proepisternum by membranous area ... 5

5 Antennal stylus without long setulae (Rhipidocephala sometimes with ventral setulae); alula usually well-developed ... 7
Antennal stylus with long setulae on all surfaces (either loosely arranged or tightly packed); alula reduced ... 6

6 Antennal stylus robust, broader than distal end of postpedicel; stylus setulae short and tightly packed; prosternum separated from proepisternum by membranous area; restricted to Western Cape Province of South Africa ... Akatiomyia Londt, 2013
Antennal stylus narrower than distal end of postpedicel; stylus setulae long and loosely arranged; prosternum fused to proepisternum, forming precoxal bridge; widespread throughout Afrotropical Region ... Oligopogon Loew, 1847

7 Anterior tentorial pits small, slit-like, inconspicuous ventrally; wing cell m3 open or closed ... 9
Anterior tentorial pits well-developed, conspicuous antero-ventrally; wing cell m3 open. Trigonomiminae ... 8

8 Antennal postpedicel consisting of proximal bulb with elongate, but undifferentiated distal part (resembling a stylus); abdominal tg1 entirely sclerotised; metathoracic trochanter with posteriorly directed, setose protuberance; fairly robust flies, often shiny yellow-brown with glistening wings ... Damalis Fabricius, 1805
Antennal postpedicel elongate, with a distinct apical stylus; tg1 often medially unsclerotised; metathoracic trochanter without protuberance; smaller, fragile, blackish flies ... Rhipidocephala Hermann, 1926

9 Female terminalia with divided tg10 bearing acanthophorite spines (can be difficult to see in specimens with withdrawn terminalia); anepisternum never with strong macroseta at supero-posterior angle; prosternum separated from proepisternum by membranous area ... 23
Female terminalia simple (tg10 never divided and without acanthophorite spines); anepisternum usually with at least 1 macroseta at supero-posterior angle, in front of wing insertion (when absent, pulvilli also absent); prosternum fused to proepisternum, forming precoxal bridge. Laphriinae (in part) ... 74

10 Vein R2+3 closing cell r1 by an obvious, fairly straight stalk ... 13
Vein R2+3 bent anteriorly at tip and joining vein R1 just before or at vein C ... 11

11 Vein C circumambient; metathoracic femur slender, without ventro-distal macrosetae mounted on tubercles; restricted to eastern and southern Africa ... Perasis Hermann, 1905
Vein C termites at or before CuA+CuP (cell cup not bordered by C); metathoracic femur stout, frequently with ventro-distal macrosetae mounted on tubercles; throughout sub-Saharan Africa and/or southern Arabia ... 12

12 Antennal postpedicel almost twice as long as scape and pedicel combined; larger flies (> 13 mm); metathoracic femur with ventro-distal macrosetae mounted on tubercles; wings with patches of yellow-brown staining; throughout sub-Saharan Africa ... Hoplistomerus Macquart, 1938
Postpedicel only slightly longer than scape and pedicel combined; smaller flies (< 13 mm); metathoracic femur with or without ventro-distal macrosetae mounted on tubercles; wing usually without staining; throughout sub-Saharan Africa and southern Arabia ... Trichardis Hermann, 1906

13 Anepisternum usually with at least 1 macroseta at supero-posterior angle, in front of wing insertion (when absent, pulvilli also absent); prosternum fused to proepisternum, forming precoxal bridge; maxillary palpus 1- or 2-segmented. Laphriinae in part ... 78
Anepisternum never with strong macroseta at supero-posterior angle; prosternum either fused to or separated from proepisternum by membranous; maxillary palpus 1-segmented ... 14

14 Antennal stylus with long setulae; postmetacoxal area sclerotised (i.e., postmetacoxal bridge complete). Ommatiinae ... 102
Antennal stylus without any setulae; postmetacoxal area at least medially unsclerotised and membranous. Asilinae ... 110

15 Claws of unequal length, median claw shorter than lateral one; trichoid spicules (reminiscent of setulae) on wing veins R and M; long posteriorly directed postsutural dorsocentral setae present; male terminalia without a surstylus; restricted to south-western Madagascar ... Schildia Aldrich, 1923
Claws of equal length, median and lateral claws equally long; trichoid spicules absent from wing veins R and M; usually without posteriorly directed postsutural dorsocentral setae; male terminalia always with a distinct surstylus; entire Afrotropical Region ... 16

16 Wing cell cua open ... 18
Wing cell cua closed ... 17

17 Metathoracic tibia enlarged, swollen, and widest medially; metathoracic femur in distal 3/4 long setose on all surfaces; at least 2 long ventrally-angled setae on ventral surface of metathoracic tibia; wing membrane usually brown patterned ... Lasiocnemus Loew, 1851
Metathoracic tibia cylindrical and usually widest at distal tip; metathoracic femur in distal 3/4 not long setose; long ventrally-angled setae absent from ventral surface of metathoracic tibia; wings never with brown membrane (although sometimes darker through dense microtrichia) ... Ammophilomima Enderlein, 1914

18 Postpronotum medially with a distinct, cylindrical, peg-like protuberance ... Euscelidia Westwood, 1850
Postpronotum medially without any protuberance (median postpronotum might be slightly elevated) ... 19

19 Metathoracic tibia with dorsal and ventral rows of short macrosetae; metathoracic legs long and almost cylindrical throughout ... Mesoleptogaster Frey, 1937
Metathoracic tibia without distinct rows of short macrosetae (single macrosetae may be present particularly towards distal tip); metathoracic legs not particularly elongated and at least femur distinctly clubbed distally ... 20

20 Postpedicel short (as long as or only slightly longer than scape and pedicel combined); male hypandrium and gonocoxite fused to form a "lobus"; male surstylus without a movable secondary ventral lobe; surstylus always bipartite distally; females often with long macrosetae distally on st8 ... Lobus Martin, 1972
Postpedicel short or long; male hypandrium and gonocoxite always separated; surstylus always with a movable secondary ventral lobe; surstylus with only a single tip (although sometimes more or less blunt with distinct dorso- and ventro-distal points); females without long macrosetae distally on st8 ... Leptogaster Meigen, 1803

21 Prothoracic tibial spur slender, sigmoid, and not associated with a proximal tarsal process, but at most a group of stout, peg-like, black, tarsal macrosetae; 2 well-developed apical scutellar macrosetae present; male epandrium and hypandrium not fused (suture distinctly visible) ... Saropogon Loew, 1847
Prothoracic tibial spur stout and associated with a well-developed proximal tarsal process; apical scutellar macrosetae highly reduced to absent; male epandrium and hypandrium fused forming continuous ring (no suture apparent) ... 22

22 Ocellar tubercle prominent; median occipital sclerite with 2 vertical macrosetae; postpronotal lobe without macrosetae; weak dorsocentral macrosetae may be present postsuturally ... Pegesimallus Loew, 1958
Ocellar tubercle not prominent; median occipital sclerite with 4-6 vertical macrosetae; postpronotal lobe with 1-2 stout macrosetae; pre- and postsutural dorsocentral macrosetae present ... Caroncoma Londt, 1980

23 Anatergite asetose ... 32
Anatergite setose ... 24

24 Antennal stylus reduced, composed of a greatly reduced segment-like article (not always evident) and an apical seta-like sensory article in cavity on distal postpedicel ... 31
Antennal stylus composed of 2-3 distinctly discernible articles (1-2 segment-like articles plus apical seta-like sensory article) ... 25

25 Occiput with obvious macrosetae (includes postocular and occipital setae) ... 27
Occiput without macrosetae (i.e., weak postocular and occipital setae only) ... 26

26 Antennal scape distinctly longer than pedicel; eye : face width ratio < 1.1 : 1; male hypandrium less than 1/2 as long as epandrial lobes ... Dioctobroma Hull, 1962
Scape and pedicel of approx. same length; eye : face width ration > 1.3 : 1; male hypandrium approx. as long as epandrial lobes ... Dogonia Oldroyd, 1970

27 Proepisternum with a few strong macrosetae in addition to setae; antepronotum and scutum with very strong macrosetae giving a bristly appearance ... Anasillomos Londt, 1983
Proepisternum with setae only (some may be stronger than others, but never as strong as scutal macrosetae); antepronotum and scutum with setae or regular macrosetae ... 28

28 Abdominal tg1-4 with group of strong macrosetae dorsolaterally; antennal stylus composed of 2 articles (1 segment-like article plus apical seta-like sensory article); male terminalia bulbous; female tg7 and tg8 of approx. same length ... Ontomyia Dikow & Londt, 2000
Only abdominal tg1 with group of strong macrosetae dorsolaterally; antennal stylus composed of 3 articles (2 segment-like articles plus apical seta-like sensory article); male terminalia slender, never bulbous; female tg8 distinctly shorter than tg7 (Fishermyia female unknown) ... 29

29 Facial swelling well-developed on entire face ... Oratostylum Ricardo, 1925
Facial swelling weak, only ventral margin moderately-developed ... 30

30 Two apical scutellar macrosetae present; mystax occupying ventral 1/3 of face only; antennal postpedicel elongate, spindle shaped, > 1.5 times as long as scape and pedicel combined; restricted to Madagascar ... Fishermyia Londt, 2012
Four or more apical scutellar macrosetae present; mystax occupying almost entire face although sometimes weak in dorsal part; antennal postpedicel usually somewhat clavate, < 1.5 times as long as scape and pedicel combined; restricted to southern Africa ... Remotomyia Londt, 1983

31 Facial swelling occupying approx. 3/4 of face; mystax entirely covering face; pre- and postsutural dorsocentral setae well-developed; vein M1 not strongly arched anteriorly; postmetacoxal membrane covered with long setae ... Daspletis, Loew, 1858
Facial swelling occupying at most ventral 1/2 of face; mystax primarily confined to ventral 1/2 of face; only postsutural dorsocentral setae well-developed; vein M1 usually strongly arched anteriorly; postmetacoxal membrane usually asetose ... Microstylum Loew, 1838

32 Vein C circumambient (around entire wing margin, even when weakly-developed as in Trichoura) ... 43
Vein C not circumambient, cell cup and alula without bordering vein C (i.e., C terminates at or before point where vein CuP joins wing margin) ... 33

33 Pulvilli well-developed ... 38
Pulvilli minute or absent. Willistonininae in part ... 34

34 Abdomen cylindrical, not obviously dorsoventrally flattened (width : length ratio of tg2 < 1.5) ... 37
Abdomen broad and obviously dorsoventrally flattened (width : length ratio of tg2 > 2) ... 35

35 Vein C terminating before reaching CuA+CuP; cell r5 closed and stalked (stalk frequently failing to reach wing margin) ... Sisyrnodytes Loew, 1856
Vein C terminating at point where CuA+CuP reaches wing margin; cell r5 open ... 36

36 Cell m3 open; supernumerary crossvein (R3) developed as short stump-vein on R4; pulvilli poorly developed, but clearly discernible; male hypandrium somewhat flat or only gently concave ... Acnephalomyia Londt, 2010
Cell m3 closed and stalked; supernumerary crossvein (R3) absent on R4; pulvilli minute, difficult to detect; male hypandrium distinctly cup-shaped ... Astiptomyia Londt, 2010

37 Small flies (wing length < 3.5 mm); empodium absent; supernumerary crossvein (R3) absent on R4; scutal macrosetae well-developed, many times longer than accompanying setae ... Ammodaimon Londt, 1985
Larger flies (wing length > 6.0 mm); empodium well-developed; supernumerary crossvein (R3) developed as short stump-vein on R4; scutal macrosetae moderately developed, not many times as long as accompanying setae ... Sporadothrix Hermann, 1907

38 Postmetacoxal area sclerotised (i.e., postmetacoxal bridge complete) ... Rhabdogaster Loew, 1858
Postmetacoxal area entirely membranous ... 39

39 Scutum greatly elevated antero-dorsally and hump-like ... Oxynoton Janssens, 1951
Scutum of more usual shape, not hump-like ... 40

40 Metathoracic coxa anteriorly with elongate, distally rounded, peg-like process ... Ischiolobos Londt, 2005
Metathoracic coxa anteriorly without peg-like process ... 41

41 Strong mystacal macrosetae extending over entire face; 1–4 long postalar macrosetae present ... Amphisbetetus Hermann, 1906
Strong mystacal macrosetae either confined to lower 1/2 of face or absent (weak mystacal setae present); postalar macrosetae usually absent (1 or 2 macrosetae in some species) ... 42

42 Mystacal macrosetae restricted to a single row on lower facial margin; abdominal tergites primarily pubescent (small median apubescent spots present); Palaearctic and Southern Arabia ... Wadipogon Bosak & Hradsky, 2011
Mystacal macrosetae more extensive, if restricted to single row on lower facial margin then weaker mystacal setae also present on face; abdominal tergites usually apubescent and asetose; primarily in Southern Africa ... Afroholopogon Londt, 1994

43 Maxillary palpus 2-segmented (weak distal segment may be tucked away in oral cavity) ... 46
Maxillary palpus 1-segmented (usually fairly robust and curved, such that their distal ends converge) ... 44

44 Proboscis with spine-like processes distally; antennal stylus not clearly differentiated, apical seta-like sensory article situated sub-apically in cavity on postpedicel ... Hynirhynchus Lindner, 1955
Proboscis of more usual form and without spine-like processes distally; antennal stylus clearly differentiated, apical seta-like sensory article situated apically in cavity on stylus ... 45

45 Proboscis shorter than antenna; mystax occupying ventral 1/3 of face; male mesothoracic tarsomeres 4-5 with highly modified, rather spade-shaped setae (usually reddish in colour) ... Habropogon Loew, 1847
Proboscis longer than antenna; mystax occupying ventral 1/2 of face; male mesothoracic tarsomeres 4-5 with regular setae only ... Pycnomerinx Hull, 1962

46 Head distinctly wider than high in anterior view ... 51
Head almost circular in anterior view (i.e., face narrow) ... 47

47 Katatergite setose ... 49
Katatergite asetose ... 48

48 Prothoracic femur with large, proximo-ventral spinose process (i.e., strongly raptorial) ... Gonioscelis Schiner, 1866
Prothoracic femur of more usual form and without large spinose process ... Stenopogon Loew, 1847

49 Dorsocentral macrosetae developed pre- and postsuturally ... Haroldia Londt, 1999
Dorsocentral macrosetae developed only postsuturally ... 50

50 Antennal stylus composed of 2 articles (1 segment-like article plus apical seta-like sensory article); male hypandrium usually bifurcate distally ... Afroscleropogon Londt, 1999
Antennal stylus composed of 3 articles (2 segment-like articles plus apical seta-like sensory article); male hypandrium usually simple ... Rhacholaemus Hermann, 1907

51 Proboscis strongly downward-curved, resembling a parrot's beak ... Ancylorhynchus Berthold, 1827
Proboscis of more usual form, not strongly down-curved ... 52

52 Facial swelling strongly projecting ventrally only (not dorsally), giving a pointed, nose-like appearance; mystacal macrosetae largely confined to small area at apex of facial swelling ... Lycostommyia Oldroyd, 1980
Facial swelling not projecting ventrally and of more usual form; mystacal macrosetae placed more widely on fascial swelling ... 53

53 Mystax not occupying entire face, distinct gap between dorsal mystacal setae and antennal sockets ... 59

Mystax occupying entire face, even when weakly-developed dorsally ... 54

54 Antennal postpedicel widening toward middle (in lateral view), apical 1/2 appearing strongly incised ventrally ... Pedomyia astroptica Londt, 1994
Antennal postpedicel either distinctly laterally compressed or cylindrical ... 55

55 Antennal postpedicel distinctly laterally compressed, strap-like; stylus also laterally compressed ... Hermannomyia Oldroyd, 1962
Antennal postpedicel more or less cylindrical (may appear slightly laterally compressed); stylus more or less cylindrical ... 56

56 Large, bee-mimicking flies (wing length > 15 mm); maxillary palpus large, well-developed; anepimeral macroseta absent ... Bana Londt, 1992
Small flies (wing length < 10 mm); maxillary palpus moderately developed; anepimeral macroseta usually present ... 57

57 Male terminalia club-like; male epandrium greatly developed, hemispherical; male hypandrium greatly reduced ... Corymyia Londt, 1994
Male terminalia of more usual form; male epandrium not greatly developed; male hypandrium not greatly reduced ... 58

58 Mystax well-developed, occupying entire face; scutellum with many apical scutellar setae, usually some discal scutellar setae (central area usually asetose); male gonocoxite with 2 sub-equal, pointed, distal processes, lateral one with at most a small tumid dorso-distal projection ... Connomyia Londt, 1992
Mystax moderately developed, occupying entire face, but usually weak dorsally; scutellum usually with few apical scutellar setae, rarely few discal scutellar setae present; male gonocoxite with lateral process having a distal or dorso-distal flange-like process ... Danomyia Londt, 1993

59 Anepimeral macroseta present; metathoracic empodium laterally compressed and blade-like ... Empodiodes Oldroyd, 1972
Anepimeral macroseta absent; metathoracic empodium seta-like, not laterally compressed and blade-like ... 60

60 Facial swelling at most gently developed, dorsal part not distinctly defined ... 62
Fascial swelling strongly-developed in ventral 3/4, dorsal part distinctly defined ... 61

61 Body entirely metallic blue-black; postpedicel elongate, cylindrical, approx. twice as long as scape and pedicel combined; wing fairly uniformly black ... Teratopomyia Oldroyd, 1980
Body not entirely metallic blue-black; postpedicel strongly club-shaped, approx. as long as scape and pedicel combined; wing largely transparent with dark spots (especially a 'stigma-like' marking at base of cell r1) ... Hypenetes Loew, 1858

62 Mystax occupying at least ventral 1/2 of face ... 67
Mystax occupying at most ventral 1/3 of face ... 63

63 Wing cells m3 and cua closed and stalked; male hypandrium reduced and largely fused with

gonocoxites ... Trichoura Londt, 1994
Wing cells m3 and cua open at wing margin (even when only narrowly); male hypandrium moderately well-developed and not fused with gonocoxites ... 64

64 Male epandrial lobes fused medially for at least proximal 1/2 of length ... 66
Male epandrial lobes separated, only joined proximally ... 65

65 Larger flies (wing length > 5 mm) ... Antiscylaticus Londt, 2010
Small flies (wing length < 5 mm) ... Microphontes Londt, 1994

66 Discal scutellar setae present (approx. 4); male epandrial lobes fused medially for almost entire length (only slight distal indentation) ... Irwinomyia Londt, 1994
Discal scutellar setae absent; male epandrial lobes fused medially for approx. 1/2 of length ... Macroetra Londt, 1994

67 Antennal postpedicel widening toward middle (in lateral view), apical 1/2 appearing strongly incised ventrally ... Pedomyia Londt, 1994
Postpedicel spindle-shaped ... 68

68 Male epandrial lobes short, fused medially for approx. 1/3 of length; male hypandrium elongate, ventrally directed with upturned distal region ... Agrostomyia Londt, 1994
Male epandrial lobes long, entirely separated medially or very narrowly joined proximally; male hypandrium more or less straight and distally directed ... Scylaticus Loew, 1858

69 Pulvilli present, even if only poorly developed ... 71
Pulvilli absent ... 70

70 Cell m3 closed; mystacal setae circular in cross-section ...Turkmenomyia Paramonov, 1930
Cell m3 open; mystacal setae dorso-ventrally flattened ... Rhadinus Loew, 1856

71 Pulvilli poorly-developed, about half length of claw; currently confined to Kenya ... Nanoculcita Londt & Copeland, 2017
Pulvilli well-developed, almost reaching distal end of claw ... 72

72 Two well-developed ocellar macrosetae present; cell m3 with a long stalk at base; usually small, or even tiny flies (< 10 mm); habitat sandy banks of streams, rivers, and lakes ... Stichopogon Loew, 1847
Ocellar macrosetae weak or absent; cell m3 with a short basal stalk, or none ... 73

73 Scutum entirely grey pubescent; larger flies (> 10 mm); littoral zones along East African coast and Indian Ocean Islands ... Clinopogon Bezzi, 1910
Scutum apubescent; smaller flies (< 10 mm); restricted to Southern Arabia ... Dichropogon Bezzi, 1910

74 Pulvilli poorly developed (approx. 1/2 length of claws) ... Prytanomyia Özdikmen, 2006
Pulvilli well-developed (as long as or a little shorter than claws) ... 75

75 Anepisternum with strong macroseta on supero-posterior angle; small flies (< 8 mm); face narrower than width of one eye in anterior view; scape twice as long as pedicel ... Gerrolasius Hermann, 1920
Anepisternum without obvious strong macroseta on supero-posterior angle; larger flies (> 8 mm); face as wide or wider than width of one eye; scape less than twice as long as pedicel ... 76

76 Mystax composed almost entirely of fine setae uniformly covering face; fine setae of thorax and abdomen longish and soft; no obvious macrosetae anywhere; bee-like in appearance ... Pilophoneus Londt, 1988
Mystax composed of strong macrosetae largely restricted to ventral facial margin; fine setae of thorax and abdomen tiny; thoracic and abdominal macrosetae obvious and moderately well-developed; not bee-like in appearance ... 77

77 Postpedicel approx. as long as scape and pedicel combined; thorax and abdomen extensively asetose; restricted to Madagascar ... Ericomyia Londt, 2015
Postpedicel much longer than scape and pedicel combined; thorax and abdomen entirely setose; restricted to sub-Saharan Africa ... Laphyctis Loew, 1858

78 Postmetacoxal area membranous (some Proagonistes with almost complete bridge, but dorsoventral suture evident) ... 84
Postmetacoxal area sclerotised (i.e., postmetacoxal bridge complete, no suture evident) ... 79

79 Small to tiny flies (< 10 mm); restricted to Sub-Saharan Africa ... 81
Larger flies (> 10 mm); restricted to Madagascar ... 80

80 Male cerci short, extending barely beyond tip of epandrium ... Katharma Oldroyd, 1960
Male cerci very long, extending well beyond tip of epandrium ... Katharmacercus Tomasovic, 2014

81 Antennal postpedicel without stylus and with seta-like sensory article situated just beyond half length; scutum anteriorly without distinct macrosetae; scutellum with tubercular projection apically; anatergite asetose ... Afromosia Londt, 2015
Antennal postpedicel with distinct stylus, seta-like sensory article situated sub-apically and laterally on postpedicel; scutum anteriorly with pair of small macrosetae; scutellum simple, smoothly rounded; anatergite setose ... 82

82 Antennal stylus as long as or longer than scape; postocular macrosetae poorly developed ... Dichaetothyrea de Meijere, 1914
Antennal stylus shorter than scape; postocular macrosetae well-developed ... 83

83 Face narrow (eye : face width ratio > 1.5); scutum punctate; mystax of both sexes without laterally situated dorsoventrally flattened scale-like setae ... Loewinella Hermann, 1912
Face wide (eye : face width ratio < 1.5); scutum shiny at most slightly puncticulate; mystax of males with dorsoventrally flattened, shiny scale-like macrosetae ... Goneccalypsis Hermann, 1912

84 Apical portion of vein M3 perfectly aligned with proximal portion of M2 (forming a cross);

restricted to Madagascar ... Orthogonis Hermann, 1914
Wing veins not so aligned (except for Anypodetus nigrifacies where alignment is almost perfect); found throughout Afrotropical Region ... 85

85 Proboscis short to moderate in length, often stout and somewhat triangular in cross-section ... 88
Proboscis long, narrow and laterally compressed (knife-like) ... 86

86 Metathoracic femur considerably expanded medio-distally and with ventro-distal macrosetae mounted on tubercles ... Storthyngomerus Hermann, 1919
Metathoracic femur not obviously expanded medio-distally and with only regular ventro-distal macrosetae (not mounted on tubercles) ... 87

87 Antennal postpedicel at most twice as long as scape and pedicel combined; female ovipositor short and not markedly tubular; smaller (total length < 20 mm), not obviously robust, setaceous, or bee-like flies ... Choerades Walker, 1851
Postpedicel more than twice as long as scape and pedicel combined; female ovipositor somewhat elongate and tubular; large (total length > 20 mm), robust, setaceous, and bee-like flies ... Dasyllina Bromley, 1935

88 Maxillary palpus cylindrical in cross-section; female ovipositor short and not markedly tubular ... 92
Maxillary palpus laterally compressed and leaf-like; female ovipositor projecting distally as a slender tube ... 89

89 Cell r5 closed; broad flies bee-like in appearance (mimic carpenter bees) ... Hyperechia Schiner, 1866
Cell r5 open; not bee-like in appearance ... 90

90 Facial swelling only poorly developed; postpedicel approx. as long as scape and pedicel combined ... Andrenosoma Rondani, 1856
Facial swelling well to strongly developed; postpedicel approx. 1.5 times as long as scape and pedicel combined ... 91

91 Larger flies (> 20 mm) mimicking pompilid wasps; scutum blackish (sometimes with red-brown lateral parts) ... Proagonistes Loew, 1858
Smaller flies (< 20 mm); scutum brown-yellow to reddish and covered with golden setae ... Systropalpus Hull, 1962

92 Vein M2 not reaching wing margin ... Ctenota Loew, 1873
Vein M2 reaching wing margin ... 93

93 Postgena simple, not ventrally extended and flange-like ... 95
Postgena with well-developed, ventral flange-like projection (in lateral view) ... 94

94 Metathoracic legs greatly elongate (metathoracic femur approx. twice as long as mesothoracic femur); abdomen somewhat constricted in anterior 1/2; larger flies (approx. 20-36

mm) ... Lamyra Loew, 1851
Metathoracic legs normally proportioned (metathoracic femur no more than 1.5 times as long as mesothoracic femur); abdomen more or less parallel-sided and not noticeably constricted; smaller flies (approx. 10-27 mm) ... Stiphrolamyra Engel, 1928

95 Cell r5 closed ... 96
Cell r5 open ... 98

96 Maxillary palpus bulbous (almost spherical); mystax composed of fine setae only ... Afromelittodes Oldroyd & Bruggen, 1963
Maxillary palpus not markedly bulbous (cylindrical); mystax composed of strong macrosetae ... 97

97 Antennal postpedicel with numerous well-developed dorsal setulae; scape usually approx. twice as long as pedicel; often rather bee-like in appearance ... Laxenecera Macquart, 1838
Antennal postpedicel without any setulae; scape only slightly longer than pedicel; never bee-like in appearance ... Nusa Walker, 1851

98 Pulvilli absent; anepisternum without macrosetae on supero-posterior angle ... Anypodetus Hermann, 1907
Pulvilli present; anepisternum with strong macrosetae on supero-posterior angle ... 99

99 Antennal postpedicel bearing a well-defined segment-like stylus tipped with a terminal pit-enclosed seta-like sensory article ... Laphystotes Oldroyd, 1974
Antennal postpedicel merely tipped with a terminal, obliquely positioned pit-enclosed seta-like sensory article ... 100

100 Generally pale yellow-brown to red-brown flies; legs entirely yellow-brown to red-brown ... Smeryngolaphria Hermann, 1912
Generally dark red-brown to black flies; legs extensively or entirely blackish ... 101

101 Mystax of males at least laterally overlaid by shiny scale-like setae; proximal 1/2 of wing transparent, distal 1/2 uniformly covered with dense microtrichia ... Notiolaphria Londt , 1977
Mystax of both sexes not overlaid by shiny scale-like setae; wing membrane more extensively covered with black microtrichia ... Nannolaphria Londt, 1977

102 Mystax simple, dorsal setae not arranged in distinct vertical rows ... 108
Mystax with some dorsal macrosetae arranged in 2 distinct vertical rows ... 103

103 Apical scutellar macrosetae absent; ventral setulae on antennal stylus arranged in a single row ... Metommatius Hull, 1962
Apical scutellar macrosetae present; ventral setulae on antennal stylus arranged in 2 distinct divergent rows ... 104

104 Facial swelling only slightly developed ventrally ... 106
Facial swelling moderately well-developed (at least ventral 1/2 of face developed) ... 105

105 Facial swelling moderately well-developed, abruptly produced in ventral 2/3 of face; proboscis shorter than compound eye in lateral view; proboscis more or less cylindrical medially (only slightly higher than wide); postpedicel small, approx. as wide as scape; 2-3 stout, long presutural dorsocentral macrosetae ... Afroestricus Scarbrough, 2005
Facial swelling less developed, only ventral 1/2 of face developed; proboscis as long as or slightly longer than compound eye in lateral view; proboscis oval in diameter medially (higher than wide); postpedicel wider than scape; presutural dorsocentral macrosetae short ... Longibeccus Scarbrough, 2010

106 Abdominal tg2-4 strongly laterally constricted ... Emphysomera Schiner, 1866
Abdomen parallel-sided, tg2-4 without unusual constriction ... 107

107 Macroseta on anepimeron stout; male mystax usually thin, individual macrosetae tapering evenly from proximal to distal; male st3-4 without pattern of erect macrosetae and/or dense setae ... Ommatius Wiedemann, 1821
Macroseta on anepimeron usually absent (when present only setose, rarely macrosetose); male mystax usually with several thick macrosetae of uniform diameter medially, tapering only at or just before apex; male st3-4 with pattern of erect macrosetae and/or dense setae ... Pygommatius Scarbrough & Marascia, 2003

108 Face narrow, at antennal insertion < 1/5 as wide as head at greatest width; postpedicel 2-6 times as long as scape and pedicel combined; antennal stylus short, much shorter than postpedicel ... Michotamia Macquart, 1838
Face wide, > 1/5 width of head; postpedicel short, approx. as long as scape or as scape and pedicel combined; antennal stylus long, usually more than 3 times as long as postpedicel ... 109

109 Mystax composed of dense macrosetae medially; antennal stylus setulae short, arranged in 1 row; numerous ocellar setae positioned fan-like posteriorly; larger robust flies (> 10 mm) ... Cophinopoda Hull, 1958
Mystax composed of only sparse setae medially; antennal stylus setulae long, arranged in 2 rows; only 2 ocellar setae posteriorly; smaller flies (< 9 mm) ... Thallosia Oldroyd, 1970

110 Anatergite setose ... 136
Anatergite asetose (setae may be present on mesopostnotum (mediotergite)) ... 111

111 Antennal stylus composed of 3 articles (2 unequal segment-like articles plus apical seta-like sensory article); facial swelling not distinctly defined or gently convex; dorsocentral macrosetae usually pre- or postsuturally ... 118
Antennal stylus composed of 2 articles (1 segment-like article plus apical seta-like sensory article); facial swelling slightly developed ventrally; dorsocentral macrosetae only postsuturally ... 112

112 Wing either without supernumerary crossvein (R3) on R4 or supernumerary crossvein (R3) developed as short stump-vein on R4 ... 116
Wing with complete supernumerary crossvein (R3) on R4 (connecting R2+3 and R4) ... 113

113 Supernumerary crossvein (R3) shorter and at most running parallel to R4+5 for a short

distance; cell r4 long and diverging gradually towards wing margin; microtrichia on posterior wing margin arranged in 2 rows (diverging from plane of wing membrane); fewer than 8 apical scutellar macrosetae present; discal scutellar setae composed of setae only (no macrosetae) ... 115
Supernumerary crossvein (R3) long and running parallel to R4+5 for a considerable distance before reaching fork of R4 and R5; cell r4 short and diverging rapidly near wing margin; microtrichia on posterior wing margin arranged in a single row (lying in same plane as wing membrane); 8 or more apical scutellar macrosetae; discal scutellar setae and macrosetae present ... 114

114 Vertex of regular width with ocellar tubercle of regular shape and size; ocellar tubercle usually not visible in lateral view ... Promachus Loew, 1848
Vertex wide and entirely occupied by ocellar tubercle; ocellar tubercle distinctly visible in lateral view ... Tuberconspicus Tomasovic, 2013

115 Supernumerary crossvein (R3) very short (approx. as long as section of R4 between fork of R4+5 and point at which crossvein joins R4) ... Alcimus Loew, 1848
Supernumerary crossvein (R3) longer ... Philodicus Loew, 1848

116 Supernumerary crossvein (R3) absent on R4; female ovipositor telescopic, comprised of abdominal segments 5 and following; restricted to Indian Ocean islands Madagascar and Mauritius ... Lycoprosopa Hull, 1962
Supernumerary crossvein (R3) developed as short stump-vein on R4; female ovipositor not obviously telescopic, comprised of abdominal segments 8 and following; restricted to northern Afrotropical Region (Arabian Peninsula, Senegal to Sudan) and northern Africa ... 117

117 Two apical scutellar macrosetae present; metathoracic coxa with 2-3 lateral macrosetae; wing cell r5 open or closed; female ovipositor tubular, cercus spinose with well-developed macrosetae ... Apoclea Macquart, 1838
Four to six apical scutellar macrosetae present; metathoracic coxa with a single lateral macroseta; wing cell r5 open; female ovipositor laterally compressed, cercus aspinose ... Erax Scopoli, 1763

118 Dorsal postocular setae long and markedly proclinate ... 123
Dorsal postocular setae short to moderately long and at most weakly proclinate ... 119

119 Antennal stylus shorter or approx. same length as postpedicel ... 121
Antennal stylus distinctly longer than postpedicel ... 120

120 Postpronotal lobes with macrosetae in addition to fine setae; metathoracic coxa with a single lateral macroseta; microtrichia on posterior wing margin arranged in 2 rows (diverging from plane of wing membrane) ... Dysclytus Loew, 1858
Postpronotal lobes with fine setae only; metathoracic coxa with 4-5 lateral macrosetae; microtrichia on posterior wing margin arranged in a single row (lying in same plane as wing membrane) ... Torasilus Londt, 2005

121 Dorsocentral macrosetae well-developed pre- and postsuturally; metathoracic coxa with more than 2 lateral macrosetae ... Zelamyia Londt, 2005

Dorsocentral macrosetae well-developed only postsuturally; metathoracic coxa with 2 lateral macrosetae ... 122

122 Female cercus with fine setae only (without dorso-distal projection) ... Acasilus Londt, 2005
Female cercus with fine setae and dorso-distal spine-like projection ... Juxtasilus Londt, 2005

123 Microtrichia on posterior wing margin arranged in 2 rows (diverging from plane of wing membrane) ... Robertomyia Londt, 1990
Microtrichia on posterior wing margin arranged in a single row (lying in same plane as wing membrane) ... 124

124 Wing cell r5 closed well before wing margin ... Megadrillus Bigot, 1857
Wing cell r5 open ... 125

125 Female ovipositor in lateral view less than twice as long as high ... 130
Female ovipositor in lateral view at least twice as long as high ... 126

126 Metathoracic coxa with fine setae only (without macrosetae) ... 129
Metathoracic coxa with at least 1 lateral macroseta together with fine setae ... 127

127 Cell d markedly constricted at mid-length ... Synolcus Loew, 1858
Cell d not markedly constricted at mid-length ... 128

128 Facial swelling smoothly if only slightly convex; antennal stylus as long as or slightly longer than postpedicel; scutum not markedly humped; scutal mane (i.e., long, tightly-packed, fine setae arranged in a narrow strip mid-dorsally) absent ... Dasophrys Loew, 1858
Facial swelling not developed; antennal stylus shorter than postpedicel; scutum markedly humped; scutal mane well-developed ... Gibbasilus Londt, 1986

129 More than 6 apical scutellar macrosetae present; scutal mane (i.e., long, tightly-packed, fine setae arranged in a narrow strip mid-dorsally) well-developed, but without clearly discernible acrostichal macrosetae ... Hippomachus Engel, 1927
Six or fewer apical scutellar macrosetae present; scutal mane well-developed with clearly discernible acrostichal macrosetae ... Labarus Londt, 2005

130 Female ovipositor laterally compressed and in lateral view distinctly longer than high; female cercus smoothly rounded distally; male st8 with bifurcate medial process distally; male phallus long, Z-shaped, each straight section being of similar length and general development ... Millenarius Londt, 2005
Female ovipositor usually tubular in form, but when somewhat laterally compressed never distinctly longer than high in lateral view; male st8 usually without a medial process distally (when a process is present it is never bifurcate but knob-like or as a smoothly-rounded dorsoventrally flattened projection); male phallus short to moderately long, usually fairly straight, but if somewhat Z-shaped, basal section always much more robust than other sections. Neolophonotus Engel, 1925 (species groups as follows) ... 131

131 Metathoracic coxa with at least 1 (often more) lateral macroseta in addition to fine setae;

postpronotal lobe with or without setae ... 133
Metathoracic coxa with fine setae only; postpronotal lobe always with setae ... 132

132 Scutal mane (i.e., long, tightly-packed, fine setae arranged in a narrow strip mid-dorsally) usually weakly developed with only weak, loosely arranged setae, usually pale coloured setae (rarely absent) in posterior part or absent anteriorly; when scutal mane is present it is bicoloured (black anteriorly, pale yellow or white posteriorly) ... Neolophonotus angustibarbus group
Scutal mane well-developed with longish setae and arranged loosely or as a tightly-packed row; scutal mane unicolorous black along entire length (may be bordered by smaller pale coloured setae) ... Neolophonotus suillus group

133 Postpronotal lobes asetose (rarely 1-3 isolated, erect setae present) ... 135
Postpronotal lobes setose with several setae ... 134

134 Scutal mane (i.e., long, tightly-packed, fine setae arranged in a narrow strip mid-dorsally) weakly to moderately developed, bicolorous (black setae anteriorly, white setae posteriorly) ... Neolophonotus chionthrix group
Scutal mane usually well-developed, unicolorous black (may be bordered by pale coloured setae; exceptions with white setae anteriorly and black setae posteriorly) ... Neolophonotus comatus group

135 Scutal mane bicolorous (black setae anteriorly, black or yellow-white setae posteriorly) or unicolorous (white setae along entire length) ... Neolophonotus pellitus group
Scutal mane unicolorous black (often bordered by pale coloured setae; exceptions have white setae anteriorly and black setae posteriorly) ... Neolophonotus squamosus group

136 Three or fewer apical scutellar macrosetae present ... 138
Four or more apical scutellar macrosetae present ... 137

137 Facial swelling well-developed; male phallus strongly curved ... Machimus Loew, 1849
Facial swelling confined to lower half of face; male phallus straight ... Eremisca Hull, 1962

138 Female st1-5 pubescent, st6-10 shiny apubescent; female ovipositor telescopic, comprised of 6th and following abdominal segments ... Astochia Becker, 1913
At least female st1-6 pubescent; female ovipositor more or less conical, comprised of 8th and following abdominal segments ... 139

139 Antennal stylus composed of 3 articles (2 clearly evident segment-like articles plus apical seta-like sensory article) ... 141
Antennal stylus composed of 2 articles (1 segment-like article plus apical seta-like sensory article) (some Malagasy species with 3 articles) ... 140

140 Mesothoracic femur not conspicuously swollen and without a cluster of well-developed macrosetae ventrally; proboscis straight; dorsocentral macrosetae developed pre- and postsuturally; female st1-7 pubescent, st8-9 shiny apubescent; female cercus finely setose ... Heligmonevra Bigot, 1858

Mesothoracic femur swollen and with a conspicuous cluster of well-developed macrosetae ventrally; proboscis curved upwards distally; dorsocentral macrosetae developed only postsuturally; female st1-6 pubescent, st7-9 shiny apubescent; female cercus spinose, with well-developed macrosetae ... Hoplopheromerus Becker, 1925 / Curvirostris Tomasovic, 2015

141 Postpronotal lobe (and much of scutum) covered with uniformly short setae (a few species have setae of intermediate length); metathoracic coxa usually with 2 lateral macrosetae; male epandrium with characteristic sub-apical dorso-medial lobe; male phallus straight, laterally compressed and with at most tiny distal prongs; female ovipositor relatively short, only slightly laterally compressed distally ... Afromochtherus Lehr, 1996
Postpronotal lobe with fine, long setae; metathoracic coxa usually with 1 lateral macroseta (Notomochtherus with approx. 3 long, weak setae, hardly differentiated from accompanying setae); male epandrium and phallus differently developed; female ovipositor of various forms ... 142

142 Male phallus strongly curved and exceptionally long and often coiled; terminal abdominal segments with characteristic deep (laterally compressed) appearance; male hypandrium not markedly constricted medially ... Valiraptor Londt, 2002
Male phallus more or less straight to bowed; terminal abdominal segments tubular and not laterally compressed; male hypandrium slightly (Notomochtherus) to markedly constricted medially ... 143

143 Metathoracic femur chiefly yellow, with or without distinct dark red-brown or blackish marks or bands ... 146
Metathoracic femur uniformly dark red-brown to black (proximal or distal end may be paler) ... 144

144 Metathoracic coxa with approx. 3 weakly developed lateral macrosetae; male phallus abruptly bent upwards at approx. mid-length; female ovipositor broader than deep ... Notomochtherus Londt, 2002
Metathoracic coxa with a single lateral macroseta; male phallus more of less straight or with a slight curve ... 145

145 Dorsocentral setae well-developed pre- and postsuturally; female cercus finely setose; female ovipositor laterally compressed; male phallus with characteristic shape (shaft gently bowed, prongs short and weakly developed, pump proximally situated (see Theodor 1976)) ... Cerdistus Loew, 1849
Dorsocentral setae well-developed only postsuturally; female cercus usually spinose, short macrosetae dorsally or finely setose with strongly sclerotised, upturned tip; female ovipositor conical; male phallus of characteristic development (more or less straight or slightly sinuous, prongs short and moderately well-developed, lateral pair upwardly directed, median prong downwardly directed, pump distally situated (see Londt & Tsacas 1987)) ... Congomochtherus Oldroyd, 1970

146 Metathoracic femur with well-defined dark red-brown patches or bands (other than dark distal ends) ... 150
Metathoracic femur almost entirely yellow (may have poorly defined pale brown patches or

dark distal ends) ... 147

147 Antennal scape and trochanters yellowish ... 149
Antennal scape and trochanters blackish ... 148

148 Restricted to central Africa ... Tsacasiella kivuensis (Tsacas, 1969)
Restricted to southern Africa ... Caenoura Londt, 2002

149 Facial swelling occupying ventral 1/2 of face and moderately developed; male terminalia not greatly elongate, epandrium with a dorso-medial process; male gonocoxite not markedly elongate, gonostylus elongate and much longer than gonocoxite, phallus downwardly curved distally, prongs minute ... Sphagomyia Londt, 2002
Facial swelling occupying less than 1/2 of face and only weakly developed; male terminalia greatly elongate, epandrium usually with a small ventro-distal process; male gonocoxite, gonostylus, and phallus long, narrow and relatively straight ... Tsacasiella Lehr 1996

150 Male st8 with a prominent disto-medial process ... Gongromyia Londt, 2002
Male st8 without a prominent disto-medial process ... 151

151 Antennal postpedicel at least twice as long as scape; male epandrium characteristically shaped, shortish and converging strongly distally; male phallus bent abruptly upwards at approx. mid-length and with 3 short, well-developed terminal prongs ... Dikowmyia Londt, 2002
Postpedicel less than twice as long as scape; male epandrium and phallus of different shape ... 152

152 Male epandrium with complicated arrangement of lobes and processes distally; female ovipositor shortish, broad proximally, laterally compressed distally ... Aneomochtherus Lehr, 1996
Male epandrium simple, without lobes and processes; female ovipositor longish, laterally compressed for most of length ... Melouromyia Londt, 2002