

classed as a distinct species, is entirely green, but with the posterior half of the wings sometimes strongly infuscated in the cells. As occurring in the United States, I do not see how the two forms can be specifically separated, as there are no similar distinctions in the very variable male, which is never green, but in which the tegmina may be wholly hyaline except along the costal margin, or they may be flecked with fuscous, or wholly suffused with fuliginous, while the wings vary from wholly hyaline to wholly fuliginous, with a tendency to a greater amount of fuliginous posteriorly. In some specimens from Las Cruces, N. Mex., the base of the wings is feebly violet. The species appears to be even more variable in Mexico, and the South American forms referred to *dimidiata* seem also to belong here. In the United States it is found (both forms indiscriminately) along the entire southern tier of States and territories from Florida to Arizona (Ft. Buchanan, south of Tucson, and Ft. Whipple, near Prescott), but I have neither seen nor heard of specimens from the Pacific Coast proper. From here it ranges north to Maryland, southern Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Utah, to judge from specimens seen by me. It is also reported from New Jersey [Smith], Pennsylvania [Westwood], Kentucky [Garman], and Nebraska [Bruner]. Saussure credits it to Cuba and Bolivar, accordingly, places it in the Cuban list, but says it does not exist in the Gundlach collection. On the other hand, I have received it from Gundlach under the number 3. It is also found at Key West. It is in the highest degree probable that Thomas's *Mantis Wheeleri* belongs to this species and probably to the form named *tolteca* by Saussure, which Saussure and Zehntner have separated as a distinct species. It seems to me rather a geographical race.

S. limbata (*viridimargo* and *cellularis* Burm.; *longipennis* Sauss.) has never been reported from the United States, but is found on our extreme Southern borders, as I have seen specimens taken at Matamoras, Mex., just over the border, on the Rio Grande; from the old Ringgold Barracks, on the lower Rio Grande [Schott]; an unspecified point in Texas, Schaupp [Henshaw]; Arizona, Morrison [Henshaw]; and Las Cruces, N. Mex. [Cockerell].

GONATISTA SAUSSURE.

We have a single species of this genus in the United States, *G. grisea* (Fabr.), which has many synonyms. It occurs in Cuba and San Domingo, and rarely in the Eastern United States, where it is probably an interloper. I have specimens from Key West and Fernandina, Fla., and from Georgia, and recently Mr. Blatchley sent me a specimen taken in Indiana. It was figured by Glover (pl. 16, figs. 13-15) as from Florida.