

- d¹. Fore and hind sections of pronotum subequal in length *Oligonyx*.
 d². Hind section of pronotum twice as long as fore section *Bactromantis*.
 c². Fore tibiae no longer than their apical claw *Thesprotia*.
 A². Upper surface of middle and hind femora and tibiae carinate ; middle of head with an erect process as long as the head (VATINÆ)
 *Theoclytes*.

SUBFAMILY MANTINÆ.

YERSINIA Saussure.

I know of but a single and undescribed species in the United States, of which I have specimens obtained by Morrison, in Colorado, on the plains at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and by myself at Garland, Costilla Co., Colorado, at a height of about 8,000 feet. Probably it is this species which Bruner found in Western Nebraska and referred (Publ. Nebr. Acad. Sci., 1893, 22) doubtfully to *Y. mexicana*. The species, which may be called *Y. solitaria*, is slenderer and slightly smaller than *Y. mexicana*, and is apterous in both sexes.

LITANEUTRIA Saussure.

The only species of this genus heretofore known as such was described from Sonora, but we have more than one species in the West. One is *L. minor* (*Stigmatoptera minor* Scudd.), figured by Glover (Ill. N. A. Ent. Orth., pl. 13, fig. 12), and of which I have seen specimens from Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Colorado, and Nebraska. It was originally described from the ♀ only. A very small ♀, apparently of this species, from Bridger Basin, Wyoming, is in the Museum of Comp. Zoology. Bruner has also sent me specimens from Arizona, California, and Kansas, and it is probably the "*Ameles* sp." mentioned by him (N. A. Fauna, VII., 266) as found in New Mexico, Arizona, California, Southern Idaho, and Middle Nevada. The undescribed "*Ameles borealis*" of Bruner (Publ. Nebr. Acad. Sci., 1893, 22), from Northern and North-western Nebraska, of which he has kindly shown me a pair of ♀'s, is perhaps distinct from it, with smoother pronotum. Another species, closely allied to this, differing indeed only, so far as I have seen, in the far greater depth of the fuliginous mottling of the wing of the male (both have the same large sub-basal fuligino-fuscous spot, seen also in *L. ocularis* Sauss.), is apparently undescribed, and occurs in Arizona, South-