

- c*². Eyes trigonal, scarcely pointed above; hind femora linear, in the ♀ but little longer than the pronotum; tegmina and wings fully developed in the ♂, abbreviate in the ♀; cerci short, scarcely or not surpassing the infragenital plate. *Litaneutria* Saussure.
- b*². Pronotum much longer than fore coxae; eyes rotundate; hind femora with no apical spine.
- c*¹. Antennae filiform.
- d*¹. Broadest portion of pronotum far in advance of the middle, the sides in front distinctly tapering; outer margin of fore femora armed with main spines only.
- e*¹. Body of ♂ very elongate; anal membrane of tegmina violet. *Phasmomantis* Saussure.
- e*². Body of ♂ moderately elongate; anal membrane of tegmina light colored.
- f*¹. Anal and axillary veins of tegmina independent and simple throughout. *Callimantis* Stål.
- f*². Anal and axillary veins of tegmina apically confluent. *Stagmomantis* Saussure.
- d*². Broadest portion of pronotum hardly in advance of the middle, the sides in front parallel or subparallel; outer margin of fore femora armed with numerous distinct spinules between the main spines. *Gonatista* Saussure.
- c*². Antennae incrassate beyond the base and thereafter tapering. *Brunneria* Saussure.
- A*². Inner margin of upper surface of fore coxae abruptly and considerably dilated at apex.
- b*¹. Fore tibiae longer than their apical claw.
- c*¹. Fore and hind sections of pronotum subequal in length. *Oligonyx* Saussure.
- c*². Hind section of pronotum twice as long as fore section. *Bactromantis* Scudder.
- b*². Fore tibiae no longer than their apical claw. *Thesprotia* Stål.

Of these ten genera hardly one contains more than one or two species and all are southern in their range. *Litaneutria*, however, found only in the west, has three or four species; the other