

d^2 . Head subhorizontal, generally quadrate or gibbous; mouth antero-inferior; ocelli often wanting; antennae generally longer than the body and coarse; pronotum very short; fore-legs constructed like the others, terminating in a pair of claws, the fore femora often areuate at the base; anal cerci inarticulate. . . . PHASMIDAE.

A^2 . Saltatorial and generally stridulating. Hind femora very much stouter basally, or very much longer, or both, than the middle femora; organs of flight in a reversed position when immature; head vertical; ovipositor, with few exceptions, free.

δ^1 . Antennae much shorter than the body (with few exceptions), filiform, clubbed or ensiform, but if the first scarcely tapering, the joints distinct, often depressed; ocelli three; tarsi three-jointed, similar in structure on all the legs; stridulating organs (when present) situated on the hind femora and costal field of the tegmina; auditory organs (when present) on the basal segment of the abdomen; ovipositor composed of a discrete double pair of short areuate plates, vertically divergent at tip. . . . ACRIDIDAE.

δ^2 . Antennae much longer than the body, setaceous, delicately tapering; ocelli often wanting; tarsi three- or four-jointed; stridulating organs (when present) situated on the anal field of the tegmina; the auditory near the base of the fore tibiae (or rarely on the prosternum); ovipositor usually prolonged into a compressed blade or needle, its parts compact.

c^1 . Ocelli generally wanting; tarsi four-jointed, nearly similar in structure on all the legs*; fore coxae usually broader than long†; middle field of tegmina in repose, like the costal field, nearly or quite vertical; base of male tegmina (when present) furnished on dorsal surface with a tympanum limited to the anal area, crossed by a prominent nervure formed by the last branch of the anal vein, and as a whole narrower than the rest of the tegmen; ovipositor (unless, as rarely, concealed) forming a strongly compressed, generally ensiform blade, the inner valves almost always partially exposed the entire length of the ovipositor, the tip not expanded. LOCUSTIDAE.

*In *Dalmanella* the fore and hind tarsi are three-jointed.

†Excepting in *Stenopelmastinae* and *Gryllacrinae*.