

MANTIDAE.

Only eleven genera of this family are found in the United States and only two of the six subfamilies are recognized, and one of these by but a single species, an interloper from further south, as is the case also with some of the genera of Mantinae, the subfamily to which the others belong. The species are all confined to the southern half of the United States, and most of them to the extreme southern margin. The family is notoriously a tropical one.

Subfamilies of Mantidae.

*A*¹. Upper surface of middle and hind femora and tibiae rounded; head unarmed. *Mantinae*.

*A*². Upper surface of middle and hind femora and tibiae carinate; middle of head with an erect process as long as the rest of the head. *Vatinae*.

MANTINAE.

The larger development of this group in the United States would be looked for from its preponderance further south. Most or all of the genera occur also beyond the southern boundaries of the United States, so that we have no endemic genera unless *Bactromantis* be excepted.

Genera of Mantinae.

*A*¹. Inner margin of upper surface of fore coxae not conspicuously dilated apically.

*b*¹. Pronotum but slightly longer than fore coxae; eyes more or less conical; hind femora armed exteriorly with an apical spine.

*c*¹. Eyes distinctly pointed (conico-acuminate) above; hind femora delicately incrassate basally, in the ♀ nearly twice as long as the pronotum; tegmina and wings abbreviate or wanting in both sexes; cerci long, distinctly surpassing the infragenital plate. *Yersinia* Saussure.