

Families of Orthoptera.

*A*¹. Non-saltatorial and mute. Hind femora closely resembling those of the other legs, and scarcely if at all stouter or longer than the middle femora; organs of flight in a normal position when immature; ovipositor concealed by the subgenital plate.

*b*¹. Mouth anterior; tarsi with not more than three joints; anal area of wings (when present) extending around the apex over more than half the front border of the wings; abdomen terminated in both sexes by forcipate appendages. FORFICULIDAE.

*b*². Mouth posterior, inferior, or at most antero-inferior; tarsi five-jointed*; anal area of the wing never infringing on the front border; abdominal appendages not distinctly forcipate.

*c*¹. Body oval, depressed, much broader than deep at the posterior extremity of the prothorax; head nearly horizontal and wholly or almost wholly concealed beneath the pronotum, the mouth posterior or infero-posterior when at rest; ocelli generally two in number; pronotum clypeate, generally transverse; legs depressed. Insects of rapid movement.

BLATTIDAE.

*c*². Body elongate, generally narrow, even when depressed or expanded generally but little broader than deep at the posterior extremity of the prothorax; head free, often separated from the prothorax by a deep constriction; ocelli three or wanting; pronotum never transverse, except occasionally by laminate expansions; legs rarely depressed. Insects of deliberative movement.

*d*¹. Head oblique, generally trigonal; mouth inferior or infero-posterior; ocelli three; antennae rarely as long as the body, generally slender; pronotum generally longer than any other segment; fore-legs raptorial, terminating in a single claw, which with the tarsi is placed beneath the spinous tibiae when at rest; anal cerci articulated.

MANTIDAE.

* Occasionally a joint is absent, probably by accidental loss of the leg in early life, since in the reproduction of lost limbs one tarsal joint always disappears.