MACROMANTIS.—METRIOMANTIS.

Only one (male) specimen existing in the collection, we are unable to state for certain whether the Central-American insect really belongs to \textit{M. ovalifolia}, Stoll. The Nicaraguan male differs as follows from males of the typical species from Guiana:—
The marginal field of the elytra is green up to its base, with a small irregular hyaline space along the principal vein at the base; the wings are somewhat more densely reticulated, and their costal border is green only at its extremity. The cerci are distinctly different, as described, but perhaps only on account of individual variation.

\textit{Mantis hyalina}, De Geer, Mém. des Ins. iii. p. 410. 4, t. 37. fig. 1 (♂) (1778); Stoll, Kakkerl. t. 20. fig. 75 (♂) (1787).

\textit{Hab. Tropical America; Guiana, Surinam.}]

[METRIOMANTIS *, gen. nov.


Insecta stature medioe, generi \textit{Macromantii} haud dissimilia. Pedes antici et capit illis illius generis similia.

Pronotum modice longum, anterius parum ampliatum, marginibus dimidiae partis basalis denticulatis.

Elytra cordiformia (vel late truncate); vena principalis ante corum apicem desinens; apex elytri hoc propter per campum discoidalem formatus. Lamina supra-analis trigonalis; cerci teretes, medioe.

In the new classification the true \textit{Cardioptera}, having carinated tibiae, are removed to the tribe Vatiae. The following species with uncarinated tibiae therefore require a new generic name, for which we propose \textit{Metriomantis}. The limit of their distribution in Tropical America is uncertain, and, like \textit{Macromantis} and \textit{Stagmatoptera}, they are likely to extend into Central America.

\textit{Metriomantis} should be placed immediately after \textit{Macromantis}, and it is, so to speak, a diminutive form of that genus. The form is similar; the head is also large and triangular, flattened in front, with the eyes somewhat tumid laterally beneath. The pronotum, however, is much shorter, and but very slightly widened anteriorly; the wings have transverse yellow bands, very much as in \textit{Stagmomantius} (but narrower); and the anterior femora have at their outer border six or seven spines. The supra-anal plate is not strongly produced, but wide and triangular.

The males are as yet unknown; but it may be assumed, from analogy, that they have hyaline elytra.

It is possible that the males of some species at present referred to the genus \textit{Photina}, Burm., may prove to belong to \textit{Metriomantis}.

Some small larvae before us from Central America seem to belong to this genus, perhaps to one of the species here enumerated.

* \textit{μέτριος}, moderate; \textit{Mantis},—\textit{Mantis} of moderate size.