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Updated Checklist and Global Diversity of Chaeteessidae, Mantoididae, Metallyticidae, Acanthopidae, Amorphoscelididae and Sibyllidae (Mantodea: Insecta)

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Abstract: *The praying mantids (Order Mantodea, Class Insecta) are a group of over 2500 carnivorous polyneopteran insects distributed in tropics and subtropics of the world, from the rainforest to the desert ground. The order Mantodea comprises over 20 families, out of which the global distribution of six families: Chaeteessidae, Mantoididae, Metallyticidae, Acanthopidae, Amorphoscelididae and Sibyllidae were provided in this compilation. Chaeteessidae includes just one extant genus with 6 species and Mantoididae comprises two genera with 12 species and both are distributed in Neotrpical South America. Metallyticidae includes just one genus containing 5 species inhabiting in Southeast Asia. Acanthopidae, commonly known as dead-leaf mantids or boxer mantids, consists of 14 genera and 96 species and are exclusively distributed in Neotropics of South America. It includes 3 subfamilies, Acanthopinae (8 genera, 53 species), Acontistinae (5 genera, 40 speies), and Stenophyllinae (1 genus, 3 species). Amorphoscelidae, commonly known as bark mantids, are includes three subfamilies, Amorphoscelinae (5 genera, 62 species), Paraoxypilinae (8 genera, 30 species), and Perlamantinae (2 genera, 3 species) with 15 genera and 95 species/subspecies distributed in the Tropical and Southern regions of Africa over to the Middle East and the Oriental region, including New Guinea. Sibyllidae is exclusively African family including only three genera and 17 species.*

Keywords: *Chaeteessidae, Mantoididae, Metallyticidae, Acanthopidae, Amorphoscelididae, Sibyllidae, world distribution, praying mantis, checklist.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The praying mantids belong to the order Mantodea which is often considered as minor order of class Insecta as it constitutes a group of over only 2500 species [1]. Mostly, mantids are skilled opportunitstic ambush predators, remain stationary until suitable prey passes at which point they use their raptorial forelegs to catch their prey. However, some species are actively stalk cryptic conspecifics [2]. Although they usually prey on other insects, they are known to occasionally take small vertebrates such as lizards, frogs and hummingbirds [3]. Because of their efficient hunting techniques, they play a vital role in the natural control of insect pests [4]. They are predatory mostly inhabiting in tropical and subtropical habitats of the world, from the highly humid rainforest to the desert ground [5-10]. Its phylogeny was discussed by many workers in past [11-15].

Over the last 100 years there have been several publications on the Mantodea of the world [16-29], however, the most recent papers were published after eighties of twentieth century and since then there have been numerous changes to the nomenclature even at suprageneric levels because of complexity and plasticity of their external morphology that creat major obstacles for recognising natural groups [11, 12, 30-36].

Presently, the order Mantodea comprises over 20 families, out of which the family Mantidae alone includes 1255 species/subspecies described under 188 genera included in 21 subfamilies [37]. This paper the world mantids of six families, viz. Chaeteessidae, Mantoidae, Metallyticidae, Acanthopidae, Amorphoscelidae, and Sibyllidae are catalogued.

Chaeteessidae and Mantoididae include small, stout-built, very active species from tropical areas of South, Central and southern North America and unlike most mantids, they are active hunters that chase their prey [38]. This behaviour, along with their plesiomorphic morphology, they are considered as two of the basal-most extant taxa in Mantodea [12, 39-42]. Chaeteessidae includes just one extant genus: *Chaeteessa* Burmeister, 1838 with six species and Mantoididae comprises two genera:

Mantoida Newman, 1838 with 11 species and *Paramantoida* Agudelo, 2014 with one species. These genera have never been reviewed taxonomically and the current taxonomic literature allows the identification of only a handful of species. They are distributed only in South and Central America [43-46].

Like above two families, Metallyticidae includes just one genus, *Metallyticus* Westwood, 1835 which is one of the most fascinating praying mantids but little is known of its biology [38, 47]. It comprises only five species. *Metallyticus* is restricted to the Oriental region [25, 29, 33]. Most of the specimens collected in the more than 170 years since the description of the genus were found throughout the Malayan and Indonesian regions.

Acanthopidae, commonly known as dead-leaf mantids or boxer mantids is relatively large group, consists of 14 genera and 96 species and are exclusively distributed in neotropical ecozone of America. They are mostly dead-leaf mimics and the females hang upside down from twigs and branches resembling dry, curled leafs [48-50]. In Acanthopidae, three subfamilies are included: Acanthopinae (8 genera, 53 species), Acontistinae (5 genera, 40 species), and Stenophyllinae (1 genus, 3 species). However, considering the morphological diversity among these three lineages and the lack of definite autopomorphies [13], including these taxa as members of a single family is suspect [15]. Acanthopinae includes some of the most cryptic and bizarrelooking mantids of the neotropics [51]. The Acanthopidae are widely distributed from central Mexico south to the Atlantic rainforest of southern Brazil [52-58].

The member of the family Amorphoscelidae, commonly known as bark mantids, are small to medium in size, mostly with cryptic colour of tree-bark and some mimic ants. They hunt on ground or on tree trunks. Usually females are apterous or brachypterous while males are fully winged. In most of them, sexual dimorphism is distinct. Amorphoscelidae includes three subfamilies: Amorphoscelinae (5 genera, 62 species), Paraoxypilinae (8 genera, 30 species), and Perlamantinae (2 genera, 3 species) with 15 genera and 95 species/subspecies. Most of the Amorphoscelinae are distributed in the Tropical and Southern regions of Africa over to the Middle East and the oriental region, including New Guinea. All members of Amorphoscelinae are very unique within the order Mantodea as they are characterided by the absence of any spination of the fore femora and fore tibiae [59-61], whereas, Paraoxypilinae are distributed in Australia and nearby. Stenophyllinae are small group of mantids distributed in Western Africa.

Sibyllidae is exclusively African family including only three genera and 17 species. They can be easily identified by having a long and thin prothorax with lateral and dorsal projections. The head bears an erect process with four sideways spikes. The taxonomy of Sibyllidae was thoroughly reviewed by Roy [62].

Most of the distributional records are scattered in literature [53]. The checklists of Mantodea of different countries/continents/ecozones are published in recent past by several authors [6, 10, 29, 33, 53, 63-76]. In the present compilation, only valid name of the species is presented after critical scrutiny of literature. Hence, the present article will help in solving an up-todate listing of the mantid species of 6 families of Mantodea, viz. Chaeteessidae, Mantoididae, Metallyticidae, Acanthopidae, Amorphoscelididae and Sibyllidae. In preparing of this checklist, recent literatures (published up to October, 2016) were scrutinized for synonymy along with the information available at two websites (http://mantodea.speciesfile.org and http://www.gbif.org/species) accessed on 25 October, 2016.

2. GLOBAL CHECK-LIST

Following is the checklist of the six families of Mantodea. Synonymy of the taxa were avoided and for that literature published in recent past may be consulted [6, 15, 33, 51-54, 61, 63, 66, 78-80].

1. Family: Chaeteessidae

1. Subfamily: Chaeteessinae

1. Genus: *Chaeteessa* Burmeister, 1838

1. *Chaeteessa burmeisteri* Giebel, 1862 [Brazil]
2. *Chaeteessa caudata* Saussure, 1871 [Brazil, Costa Rica, Venezuela]
3. *Chaeteessa filata* Burmeister, 1838 [Brazil, Surinam]
4. *Chaeteessa nana* Jantsch, 1995 [Brazil]
5. *Chaeteessa nigromarginata* Salazar, 2004 [Colombia]
6. *Chaeteessa valida* (Perty, 1833) [Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana]

2. Family: Mantoididae
1. Subfamily: Mantoidinae
2. Genus: *Mantoida* Newman, 1838

7. *Mantoida argentinae* La Greca, 1990 [Argentina]
8. *Mantoida beieri* Kaltenbach, 1957 [Argentina]
9. *Mantoida brunneriana* (Saussure, 1871) [Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, Panama, Paraguay, Venezuela]
10. *Mantoida burmeisteri* (Giebel, 1862) [Brazil]
11. *Mantoida fulgidipennis* Westwood, 1889 [Brazil, Colombia, French Guina, Surinam, Trinidad & Tobago, Venezuela]
12. *Mantoida maya* Saussure & Zehntner, 1894 [Brazil, Florida Keys-USA, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela]
13. *Mantoida nitida* Newman, 1838 [Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela]
14. *Mantoida ronderosi* La Greca, 1990 [Argentina, Brazil]
15. *Mantoida schraderi* Rehn, 1951 [Costa Rica, Panama, Trinidad]
16. *Mantoida tenuis* (Perty, 1833) [Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, Uruguay]
17. *Mantoida toulgoeti* Roy, 2010 [Neotropic-South America]

3. Genus: *Paramantoida* Agudelo, 2014

18. *Paramantoida amazonica* Agudelo, 2014 [North Amazon-Brazil]

3. Family: Metallyticidae
1. Subfamily: Metallyticinae
4. Genus: *Metallyticus* Westwood, 1835

19. *Metallyticus fallax* Giglio-Tos, 1916 [Borneo, Sumatra]
20. *Metallyticus pallipes* Giglio-Tos, 1917 [Borneo]
21. *Metallyticus semiaeneus* Westwood, 1889 [Borneo]
22. *Metallyticus splendidus* Westwood, 1835 [Borneo, Java, India, Malayasia, Moluccan Islands, Sarawak, Sumatra]
23. *Metallyticus violaceus* Burmeister, 1838 [Borneo, Java, India, Indonesia, Malasia, Myanmar, Philippines, Sumatra]

4. Family: Acanthopidae
1. Subfamily: Acanthopinae
1. Tribe: Acanthopini
5. Genus: *Acanthops* Serville, 1831

24. *Acanthops bidens* Hebard, 1922 [Colombia, Mexico]
25. *Acanthops boliviana* Chopard, 1916 [Bolivia]
26. *Acanthops brunneri* Saussure, 1871 [Brazil, Colombia]
27. *Acanthops centralis* Lombardo & Ippolito, 2004 [Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama]
28. *Acanthops chocoensis* Salazar, 2005 [Colombia]
29. *Acanthops contorta* Gerstaecker, 1889 [Brazil, Peru]
30. *Acanthops elegans* Lombardo & Ippolito, 2004 [Costa Rica, Guatemala]
31. *Acanthops erosa* Serville, 1839 [Brazil, French Guiana]
32. *Acanthops erosula* Stal, 1877 [Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Panama, Peru]
33. *Acanthops falcata* Stal, 1877 [Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guiana, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad]
34. *Acanthops falcataria* (Goeze, 1778) [Brazil, East Africa]
35. *Acanthops fuscifolia* (Olivier, 1792) [Colombia, French Guiana, Guiana]
36. *Acanthops godmani* Saussure & Zehntner, 1894 [Colombia, Belize, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Mexico]
37. *Acanthops onorei* Lombardo & Ippolito, 2004 [Ecuador]
38. *Acanthops parafalcata* Lombardo & Ippolito, 2004 [Caribbean Islands, Trinidad & Tobago]
39. *Acanthops parva* Beier, 1941 [Brazil]
40. *Acanthops royi* Lombardo & Ippolito, 2004 [Ecuador]
41. *Acanthops soukana* Roy, 2002 [French Guiana]
42. *Acanthops tuberculata* Saussure, 1870 [Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, Guina, Peru]

6. Genus: *Astollia* Kirby, 1904

43. *Astollia chloris* (Olivier, 1792) [Surinam]

7. Genus: *Beieracanthops* Rafael, 2014

44. *Beieracanthops amazonica* (Beier, 1930) [Brazil, French Guiana]
45. *Beieracanthops rafaeli* Rafael, 2014 [Brazil]

8. Genus: *Decimiana* Uvarov, 1940

46. *Decimiana bolivari* (Chopard, 1916) [Brazil, Paraguay]
47. *Decimiana clavata* Ippolito and Lombardo, 2004 [Brazil]
48. *Decimiana hebardi* Lombardo, 2000 [Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay]
49. *Decimiana rehni* (Chopard, 1913) [Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay]
50. *Decimiana tessellata* (Charpentier, 1841) [Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay]
51. *Decimiana elliptica* Menezes and Bravo, 2012 [Brazil]

9. Genus: *Lagrecacanthops* Roy, 2004

52. *Lagrecacanthops brasiliensis* Roy, 2004 [Brazil]
53. *Lagrecacanthops guyanensis* Roy, 2004 [French Guiana]

10. Genus: *Metilia* Stal, 1877

54. *Metilia boliviana* (Werner, 1927) [Bolivia]
55. *Metilia brunnerii* (Saussure, 1871) [Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Nicaragua, Peru, Surinam, Venezuela]
56. *Metilia adusta* (Gerstaecker, 1889) [Costa Rica, Peru]
57. *Metilia integra* Stål, 1877 [Brazil]
58. *Metilia coloradensis* (Salazar, González & Miller, 2012) [Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana]
59. *Metilia septemspinosa* (Ippolito, 2007) [Brazil, Ecuador]
60. *Metilia caiua* Rafael, 2014 [Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana]
61. *Metilia glabripenis* Rafael, 2014 [Brazil, French Guiana]
62. *Metilia guttata* Rafael, 2014 [Brazil]
63. *Metilia pinima* Rafael, 2014 [Peru, Venezuela]
64. *Metilia vulgaris* Rafael, 2014 [Brazil, Peru]
65. *Metilia yutoensis* Rafael, 2014 [Colombia]

11. Genus: *Miracanthops* Roy, 2004

66. *Miracanthops eseejja* Rivera, 2005 [Peru]
67. *Miracanthops lombardoi* Roy, 2004 [Ecuador, Peru]
68. *Miracanthops occidentalis* (Lombardo & Ippolito, 2004) [Ecuador, Peru]
69. *Miracanthops poulaini* Roy, 2004 [Peru, Ecuador]

12. Genus: *Pseudacanthops* Saussure, 1870

70. *Pseudacanthops angulata* (Lichtenstein, 1802) [Surinam]
71. *Pseudacanthops caelebs* (Saussure, 1869) [Bolivia, Belize, Brazil, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Venezuela]
72. *Pseudacanthops lobipes* La Greca & Lombardo, 1997 [Bolivia]
73. *Pseudacanthops spinulosa* Saussure, 1870 [Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, English Guiana, Venezuela]
74. *Pseudacanthops centralis* Lombardo, Ippolito & Rivera, 2013 [Nicaragua, Panama]
75. *Pseudacanthops clorindae* Lombardo, Ippolito & Rivera, 2013 [Brazil, Peru]
76. *Pseudacanthops huaoranianus* Lombardo, Ippolito & Rivera, 2013 [Equador]

2. Subfamily: Acontistinae
1. Tribe: Acontistini
13. Genus: Acontista Saussure, 1842

77. *Acontista amazonica* Beier, 1929 [Brazil]
78. *Acontista amoenula* Gerstaecker, 1889 [Brazil, Peru]
79. *Acontista aurantiaca* (Burmeister, 1838) [Paraguay]

80. *Acontista bolivari* Giglio-Tos, 1915 [Bolivia, Brazil]
81. *Acontista brevipennis* Saussure, 1872 [Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay]
82. *Acontista cayennensis* Saussure & Zehntner, 1894 [Brazil, French Guiana]
83. *Acontista championi* Kirby, 1904 [Brazil, Guatemala]
84. *Acontista chopardi* Giglio-Tos, 1927 [French Guiana]
85. *Acontista concinna* (Perty, 1833) [Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay, French Guiana]
86. *Acontista cordillerae* (Saussure, 1869) [Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Mexico, Panama, Surinam]
87. *Acontista cubana* De Zayas, 1974 [Cuba]
88. *Acontista ecuadorica* Hebard, 1924 [Ecuador]
89. *Acontista eximia* Pascoe, 1882 [Brazil, Panama]
90. *Acontista festae* Giglio-Tos, 1915 [Ecuador]
91. *Acontista fraterna* Saussure & Zehntner, 1894 [Costa Rica, Mexico]
92. *Acontista gracilis* Chopard, 1911 [French Guiana]
93. *Acontista inquinata* Saussure & Zehntner, 1894 [Mexico]
94. *Acontista iriodes* Hebard, 1919 [Colombia]
95. *Acontista maroniensis* Chopard, 1911 [Brazil, French Guiana]
96. *Acontista mexicana* (Saussure & Zehntner, 1871) [Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama]
97. *Acontista minima* Giglio-Tos, 1915 [Colombia, Trinidad]
98. *Acontista multicolor* (Saussure, 1870) [Argentina, Antilles, Colombia, Nicaragua, Trinidad & Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela]
99. *Acontista parva* Beier, 1942 [Brazil]
100. *Acontista piracicabensis* Toledo Piza, 1967 [Brazil]
101. *Acontista rehni* Giglio-Tos, 1927 [Brazil, Costa Rica, Puerto Rica, Paraguay]
102. *Acontista semirufa* Westwood, 1889 [Brazil]
103. *Acontista vitrea* Saussure & Zehntner, 1894 [Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama]

14. Genus: *Callibia* Stal, 1877

104. *Callibia diana* (Stoll, 1813) [Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Peru, Venzuela]

15. Genus: *Paratithrone* Lombardo, 1996

105. *Paratithrone royi* Lombardo, 1995 [Brazil, Colombia, Equador, French Guiana]

16. Genus: *Raptrix* Terra, 1995

106. *Raptrix intermedia* Lombardo & Marletta, 2004 [Brazil, Ecuador, French Guiana]
107. *Raptrix occidentalis* Lombardo & Marletta, 2004 [Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, French Guiana, Peru]
108. *Raptrix perspicua* (Fabricius, 1787) [Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Surinam, Venezuela]
109. *Raptrix westwoodi* (Saussure & Zehntner, 1894) [Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica]

17. Genus: *Tithrone* Stal, 1877

110. *Tithrone catharinensis* Toledo Piza, 1961 [Brazil]
111. *Tithrone clauseni* Jantsch, 1995 [Arizona-USA]
112. *Tithrone corseuili* Jantsch, 1986 [California-USA]
113. *Tithrone laeta* Lombardo, 1996 [Venezuela]
114. *Tithrone latipennis* Lombardo, 1996 [Colombia, Ecuador]
115. *Tithrone major* Toledo Piza, 1961 [Brazil]
116. *Tithrone roseipennis* (Saussure, 1870) [Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago, Venezuela]

3. Subfamily: Stenophyllinae

1. Tribe: Stenophyllini

18. Genus: *Stenophylla* Westwood, 1845

117. *Stenophylla cornigera* Westwood, 1843 [Brazil, Venezuela]
118. *Stenophylla gallardi* Roy, 2005 [French Guiana]
119. *Stenophylla lobivertex* Lombardo, 2000 [Amazonia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru]

5. Family: Amorphoscelididae
1. Subfamily: Amorphoscelinae
1. Tribe: Amorphoscelini
19. Genus: *Amorphoscelis* Stal, 1871

120. *Amorphoscelis abyssinica* Giglio-Tos, 1913 [Ethiopia, Somalia, Tanzania]
121. *Amorphoscelis angolica* Beier, 1969 [Angola]
122. *Amorphoscelis annulicornis* Stal, 1871[India-NE, Malayasia, Melaka, Nepal, Sri Lanka]
123. *Amorphoscelis asymmetrica* Ingrisch, 1999 [Yemen]
124. *Amorphoscelis austrogermanica* Werner, 1923 [Namibia, Natal, Transvaal, Tanzania]
125. *Amorphoscelis bimaculata* Roy, 2010 [Sabah]
126. *Amorphoscelis borneana* Giglio-Tos, 1914 [Malaysia, Borneo]
127. *Amorphoscelis brunneipennis* Beier, 1956 [India, Sri Lanka]
128. *Amorphoscelis chinensis* Tinkham, 1937 [China]
129. *Amorphoscelis chopardi* Roy, 1962 [Ivory Coast, Ghana]
130. *Amorphoscelis elegans* Giglio-Tos, 1914 [Ghana, Guinea]
131. *Amorphoscelis griffinii* Giglio-Tos, 1913 [Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Gabon]
132. *Amorphoscelis grisea* Bolivar, 1908 [Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Guinea, Congo, Gabon, Uganda]
133. *Amorphoscelis hainana* Yang, 2002 [China]
134. *Amorphoscelis hamata* Roy, 2009 [Kenya]
135. *Amorphoscelis huismani* Roy, 2010 [Sabah]
136. *Amorphoscelis javana* Roy, 1966 [Java]
137. *Amorphoscelis kenyensis* Stiewe, 2009 [Kenya, Somalia]
138. *Amorphoscelis lamottei* Roy, 1963 [Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Tanzania, Uganda]
139. *Amorphoscelis laxeretis* Karsch, 1894 [Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone]
140. *Amorphoscelis machadoi* Beier, 1969 [Angola]
141. *Amorphoscelis morini* Roy, 2013 [Congo]
142. *Amorphoscelis naumanni* Kaltenbach, 1983 [Afganistan]
143. *Amorphoscelis nigriventer* Beier, 1930 [Ivory Coast, Guinea, Ghana]
144. *Amorphoscelis nubeculosa* Werner, 1908 [Cameroon]
145. *Amorphoscelis opaca* Bolivar, 1908 [Cameroon]
146. *Amorphoscelis orientalis* Giglio-Tos, 1914 [Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania]
147. *Amorphoscelis pallida* Giglio-Tos, 1914 [Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria]
148. *Amorphoscelis pantherina* Roy, 1966 [Iraq, Turkey]
149. *Amorphoscelis papua* Werner, 1923 [Indonesia, New Guinea]
150. *Amorphoscelis parva* Beier, 1952 [Sumba]
151. *Amorphoscelis pellucida* Westwood, 1889 [Australia, Java, Singapur, Sri Lanka]
152. *Amorphoscelis phaesoma* Yang, 1999 [China]
153. *Amorphoscelis philippina* Werner, 1926 [Philippines]
154. *Amorphoscelis pinheyi* Roy, 2007 [Mozambique]
155. *Amorphoscelis pulchella* Giglio-Tos, 1914 [Angola, Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe]
156. *Amorphoscelis pulchra* Bolivar, 1908 [Congo, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Ghana, Cameroon, Sierra Leone, Uganda]
157. *Amorphoscelis punctata* Roy, 1962 [Ethiopia, Eritrea]
158. *Amorphoscelis reticulata* Werner, 1933 [Sarawak-Borneo]
159. *Amorphoscelis rufula* Roy, 1966 [Borneo, Malaysia]
160. *Amorphoscelis siebersi* Werner, 1933 [Borneo]
161. *Amorphoscelis singaporana* Giglio-Tos, 1915 [India, Borneo, Cambodia, Java, Singapore, Sumatra,Thailand, Vietnam]
162. *Amorphoscelis spinosa* Beier, 1942 [Sri Lanka]
163. *Amorphoscelis stellulatha* Yang, 1999 [China]
164. *Amorphoscelis subnigra* Werner, 1933 [Borneo]
165. *Amorphoscelis sulawesiana* Roy, 2010 [Sulawesi Tengah]
166. *Amorphoscelis sumatrana* Roy, 2010 [Malayasia, Sumatra]

167. *Amorphoscelis tigrina* Giglio-Tos, 1914 [Benin, Guinea, Cameroon, Nigeria, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Sudan]
168. *Amorphoscelis tuberculata* Roy, 1963 [Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Tramsvaal, Zimbabwe]
169. *Amorphoscelis villiersi* Roy, 1984 Congo]

20. Genus: *Bolivaroscelis* Roy, 1973

170. *Bolivaroscelis bolivarii* (Giglio-Tos, 1913) [Cameroon, Congo, Gabon]
171. *Bolivaroscelis carinata* (Bolivar, 1908) [Cameroon, Gabon]
172. *Bolivaroscelis werneri* (Roy, 1962) [Cameroon, Ghana]

21. Genus: *Caudatoscelis* Roy, 1973

173. *Caudatoscelis annulipes* (Karsch, 1892) [Bioko, Congo, Ghana]
174. *Caudatoscelis caudata* (Giglio-Tos, 1914) [Congo, Gabon]
175. *Caudatoscelis collarti* (Roy, 1964) [Congo, Ghana, Uganda]
176. *Caudatoscelis lagrecai* (Roy, 1964) [Ghana, Nigeria]
177. *Caudatoscelis marmorata* (Roy, 1965) [Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria]

22. Genus: *Gigliotoscelis* Roy, 1973

178. *Gigliotoscelis simulans* (Giglio-Tos, 1913) [Ghana, Guinea, Congo, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Togo]

23. Genus: *Maculatoscelis* Roy, 1973

179. *Maculatoscelis ascalaphoides* (Bolivar, 1908) [Angola, Ghana, Guinea, Cameroon, Congo, Tanzania]
180. *Maculatoscelis gilloni* (Roy, 1964) [Ivory Coast]
181. *Maculatoscelis maculata* (Roy, 1965) [Ivory Coast, Ghana]

2. Subfamily: Paraoxypilinae
1. Tribe: Paraoxypilini
24. Genus: *Cliomantis* Giglio-Tos, 1913

182. *Cliomantis cornuta* Giglio-Tos, 1913 [Australia]
183. *Cliomantis dispar* Tindale, 1923 [Australia]
184. *Cliomantis lateralis* Hinton, 1939 [Queensland]
185. *Cliomantis obscura* Hinton, 1939 [Queensland]

25. Genus: *Exparoxypilus* Beier, 1929

186. *Exparoxypilus africanus* Beier, 1929 [Zanzibar]

26. Genus: *Gyromantis* Giglio-Tos, 1913

187. *Gyromantis kraussii* (Saussure, 1872) [Australia, Neuholland]
188. *Gyromantis occidentalis* Sjostedt, 1918 [Northwest Australia]

27. Genus: *Metoxypilus* Giglio-Tos, 1913

189. *Metoxypilus costalis* (Westwood, 1889) [New Guinea]
190. *Metoxypilus lobifrons* (Stal, 1877) [Queensland]
191. *Metoxypilus werneri* Beier, 1929 [Kai Islands]

28. Genus: *Myrmecomantis* Giglio-Tos, 1913

192. *Myrmecomantis atra* Giglio-Tos, 1913 [Queensland]

29. Genus: *Nesoxypilus* Beier, 1965

193. *Nesoxypilus albomaculatus* (Werner, 1933) [Australia]
194. *Nesoxypilus pseudomyrmex* Milledge, 1990 [Australia]

30. Genus: *Paraoxypilus* Saussure, 1870

195. *Paraoxypilus armatus* Giglio-Tos, 1913 [Thursday Island-Queensland]
196. *Paraoxypilus distinctus* Beier, 1929 [Australia]

197. *Paraoxypilus flavifemur* Sjostedt, 1918 [Queensland]
198. *Paraoxypilus insularis* Tindale, 1923 [Australia]
199. *Paraoxypilus kimberleyensis* Sjostedt, 1918 [Australia]
200. *Paraoxypilus laticollis* Tindale, 1923 [Australia]
201. *Paraoxypilus tasmaniensis* Saussure, 1870 [Tasmania]
202. *Paraoxypilus verreauxii* Saussure, 1870 [Tasmania]

31. Genus: *Phthersigena* Stal, 1871

203. *Phthersigena centralis* Giglio-Tos, 1915 [Australia]
204. *Phthersigena conspersa* Stal, 1871 [Australia, New Guinea]
205. *Phthersigena insularis* Beier, 1965 [Australia]
206. *Phthersigena melania* (Tindale, 1923) [Australia]
207. *Phthersigena minor* Sjostedt, 1918 [Australia]
208. *Phthersigena nebulosa* (Sjostedt, 1918) [Australia]
209. *Phthersigena pallidifemur* Tindale, 1923 [Australia]
210. *Phthersigena timorensis* Beier, 1952 [Timor]
211. *Phthersigena unicornis* (Tindale, 1923) [Australia]

3. Subfamily: Perlamantinae
1. Tribe: Perlamantini
32. Genus: *Paramorphoscelis* Werner, 1907

212. *Paramorphoscelis gondokorensis* Werner, 1907 [Angola, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Uganda]

33. Genus: *Perlamantis* Guerin-Meneville, 1843

213. *Perlamantis algerica* Giglio-Tos, 1914 [Algeria]
214. *Perlamantis allibertii* Guerin-Meneville, 1843 [France, Spain, Algeria, Morocco, Libea, Tunesia]

6. Family: Sibyllidae
1. Subfamily: Sibyllinae
1. Tribe: Sibyllini
34. Genus: *Leptosibylla* Roy, 1996

215. *Leptosibylla gracilis* Roy, 1996 [Cameroon, Central Africa Republic]

35. Genus: *Presibylla* Bolivar, 1908

216. *Presibylla elegans* (Bolivar, 1908) [Cameroon, Congo, Gabon]
217. *Presibylla speciosa* Roy, 1996 [Cameroon, Nigeria]

36. Genus: *Sibylla* Stål, 1856

218. *Sibylla (Sibylla) dives* Giglio-Tos, 1915 [Angola, Congo, Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe]
219. *Sibylla (Sibylla) dolosa* Roy, 1975 [Ghana]
220. *Sibylla (Sibylla) gratiosa* Rehn, 1912 [Congo, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Gabon, Ghana]
221. *Sibylla (Sibylla) limbata* Giglio-Tos, 1915 [Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Ghana]
222. *Sibylla (Sibylla) maculosa* Roy, 1996 [Cameroon, Congo, Gabon]
223. *Sibylla (Sibylla) marmorata* Roy, 1996 [Cameroon, Republic of Central Africa]
224. *Sibylla (Sibylla) polyacantha* Gerstaecker, 1889 [Congo]
225. *Sibylla (Sibylla) pretiosa* Stal, 1856 [Abyssinia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, Somalia, Zambia, Namibia, Republic South Africa, Swaziland, Cameroon, Congo, Zimbabwe]
226. *Sibylla (Sibyllopsis) griffinii griffinii* Giglio-Tos, 1915 [Benin, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Tongo]
227. *Sibylla (Sibyllopsis) griffinii guineensis* Roy, 1965 [Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Syria]
228. *Sibylla (Sibyllopsis) operosa* Roy, 1996 [Syria, Liberia, Guinea, Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast]
229. *Sibylla (Sibyllopsis) pannulata* Karsch, 1894 [Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Nigeria, Republic Central Africa, Zaire]
230. *Sibylla (Sibyllopsis) punctata* Roy, 1996 [Cameroon, Republic Central Africa, Zaire]
231. *Sibylla (Sibyllopsis) vanderplaetseni* Roy, 1963 [Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Cameroon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Republic of Central Africa]

3. CONCLUSION

The distribution pattern of six families of Mantodea: Chaeteessidae, Mantoididae, Metallyticidae, Acanthopidae, Amorphoscelididae and Sibyllidae demonstrated that most of the species belongs to Neotropical ecozone of the world, i.e. countries of Central and South America; and Africa and South-East Asia. Out of 231 valid species of these families, only 5 belong to India while 67 belong to Brazil.

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