IDENTIFICATION OF UNNAMED COLLECTION OF 
ACRIDIDAE (INSECTA: ORTHOPTERA) FROM 
KARNATAKA PRESENT IN WRC, PUNE

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INTRODUCTION

Karnataka is one of India's larger states in the southern region. The studies on Acrididae are of significance as they are one of the largest group of plant feeding insects and are also a prey base for many of the vertebrates e.g amphibian, reptilian and birds because of their exoskeleton having rich protein content. Along with this, some of the acrididae are also pests of economic significance.

Acridids have short antennae, tympanum on their first abdominal segment and three segmented tarsi. Stal (1873) started the studies on Indian Acrididae followed by Kirby (1914) (Fauna of British India). Ander in 1939 (a,b) splitted the order Orthoptera into two suborders called – Caelifera and Ensifera. The former are short horned grasshoppers. The family Acrididae has been further classified into 23 sub-families of which 14 sub-families, 138 genera and 310 species have been reported from India (Tandon et al., 1991). Some of the later authors also used the term “subfamily Pyrgomorphinae” of the family Acrididae or Acridiidae (Rehn, 1904). Bolivar (1902) and Fletcher (1914) worked on Indian Pyrgomorphids. Few years ago, Hazra et al., (1984) studied population ecology of grasslands and cultivated fields, and Schmidt (2004) recorded new species from South India. Bhownik et al., (1990) have contributed on the taxonomy as well as on the ecology of Acrididae. Shishodia et al., (2010) have published an annotated checklist of Orthoptera (insecta) from India which includes 362 species of Acrididae. Usman and Patterudaiah (1955) collected the material from erstwhile Mysore state, Maaya et al., (2005) collected the material from Dakshina Kannada district, Nishitha and Rai (1999) collected material from Mangalore University Campus and Kumar, Prasad (1966) surveyed Bangalore district for these insects.

The present study was an attempt to identify the accumulated unidentified collections of Acrididae of Karnataka State, present at Western Regional Centre of Zoological Survey of India, Pune. Out of 30 districts of Karnataka, the available unidentified collections cover only six districts of Karnataka (Uttar Kannada, South Kannada, Mysore, Karwar, Kolar, and Mangalore) besides two National Parks, Bandipur and Nagarhole.

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT
Class INSECTA
Order ORTHOPTERA
Family ACRIDIDAE
Sub-family ACRIDINAE
Genus Acrida Linnaeus, 1758

1. Acrida exaltata (Walker, 1859)


Diagnostics: Head conically ascending, basal part narrow, fastigium of vertex broad, laminate and truncate at extremity; transverse sulcus of pronotum placed close to the middle of disc, hind femora without any peg-like structure on internal surface, tegmina without pointed apex, a little
produced beyond the hind knees, wings shorter than the tegmina, male subgenital plate long.


Distribution: India (Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal).

Elsewhere: Bangladesh, East Nepal, Hainan Islands, Myanmar, South & North Malacca, South China, Tennasserim and Yunnan.

Sub-family CALLIPITAMINAE
Genus Acorypha Krauss, 1877

3. Acorypha glaucopsis (Walker, 1870)

Diagnosis: Eyes brown with black markings. Fastigium of vertex elongated longer than its width; dorsum of pronotum crossed by three sulci, anterior and posterior sulci crossing median carina metazona longer than prozona and its posterior end obtusely angular; prosternal process thick, spatulate having rounded apex; mesosternal space wider than its length and metasternal interspace open; hind femur with white or light coloured markings and lobes having margines with black serration on outside and three black bands on upper carina; hind tibia yellowish having spines with black tips; hind femur with expanded marginal area, and dorsal margins having serrations.

Distribution: India: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand.

Elsewhere: Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Sub-family TRUXALINAE
Genus *Truxalis* Fabricius, 1775

4. *Truxalis indica* (Bolivar, 1902)


**Diagnostics:** Head as long as or longer than pronotum; fastigium of vertex broad, apex truncate; antennae broadly flattened, tapering at the extremity; hind femora with articulated pegs on internal surface, basal part of wings intensely bright pink; tegmina narrow, pointed, longer than the wings.


**Distribution:** India: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhaya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.


Genus: *Trilophidia* Stal, 1873

6. *Trilophidia annulata* (Thunberg, 1815)


**Diagnostics:** Body size small; vertex behind eyes with a pair of tubercles; fastigium of vertex elongate-trapezoid; antennae longer than head and pronotum together; pronotum rugose with a high median carina, forming two teeth in front and with lateral carinae; hind tibiae narrow with a faint narrow pale band beyond the middle.

**Material Examined:** 6♀, Jog Falls & around, Dist. North Kanara, Coll. R.M. Sharma & Pty, 19/09/1991 (Ent-5/509); 2♂2♀, Jalsar Village, Tal: Sullia Karnataka, Coll. P.P. Kulkarni & Pty, 10/02/1992 (Ent-5/1110); 5♀, Stream 10 kms from Honnavar on Jag Fall Road, Dist. North
(Ent-5/1179); 2♀, Kukkata, Dist Kolar, Coll. M.B.
Rao & Pty, 03/03/1978 (Ent-5/1231); 1♂ 1♀,
Manchanpalli, Dist. Coll. M.B. Rao & Pty,
20/03/1978 (Ent-5/1240); 1♂, Anuru
Chintamani, Dist. Kolar, Coll. M.B. Rao & Pty,
15/03/1978 (Ent-5/1241); 1♀, Abdul Ali Garden,
Bangarpet, Dist. Kolar, Coll. M.B. Rao & Pty,
06/03/1978 (Ent-5/1242); 1♂, Mashid
Basalguntha pond, Mulbagal, Dist. Kolar,
Coll. M.B. Rao & Pty, 08/03/1978 (Ent-5/1243);
1♂, Fatli Kolar, Coll. M.B. Rao & Pty,
04/03/1978 (Ent-5/1244); 1♂, Basanotta village, Dist. Kolar,
Coll. M.B. Rao & Pty, 15/03/1978 (Ent-5/1245);
1♂, Guidebande Tank, Dist. Kolar, Coll. M.B. Rao
& Pty, 22/03/1978 (Ent-5/1246); 1♀, Gopal Tank,
Chikkaballapur, Dist. Kolar, Coll. M.B. Rao & Pty,
19/03/1978 (Ent-5/1247); 1♀, Konanakanal Nalli,
(Ent-5/1250); 1♂, Tyagali, Dist. Uttar Kannada,
Coll. P.D. Rane & Pty, 24/04/1992 (Ent-5/1174);
1♀, Sunkeri, Dist. Karwar, Coll. G.M. Yazdani &
Pty, 25/12/1975 (Ent-5/1308); 1♀, Cashew
Research Center, Dist. Mangalore, Coll. G.M.
Yazdani & Pty, 03/01/1976 (Ent-5/1309); 1♀,
Magod Falls, Dist. Mysore, Coll. B.S. Lamba &
Pty, 25/02/1971 (Ent-5/1310).

Distribution: India: Andhra Pradesh,
Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar,
Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh,
Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya
Pradesh, Mahasashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya,
Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil
Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh
and West Bengal.

Elsewhere: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Borneo,
China, Hong Kong, Japan, Java, Korea, Malaysia,
Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan,
Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Sri Lanka,
Sumatra, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam.

Genus Dittopternis Saussure, 1884

7. Dittopternis venusta (Walker, 1870)
1914. Dittopternis venusta, Kirby, Fauna Brit. India, Orth.,
:156.

Diagnostics: Body small size; vertex with
diverging rows of pale granules running
backwards between the eyes; pronotum rugose,
granulated and strongly carinated, cut by the
principal sulcus, before the middle, obtusely
angulated behind; hind tibiae black at base,
followed by a light yellow band; tegmina with
the basal half brown and with a large yellow blotch;
wings yellow at base, with a broad suffused
blackish band.

Material Examined: 1♂, Uttar Kannada,
Coll.P.D.Rane & Pty, 25/04/1992 (Ent-5/1115);
1♀, Banwasi, Dist.Uttar Kannada, Coll. P.D. Rane
&Pty, 23/04/1992 (Ent-5/1171); 2♂, Bellari Forest
Range, Tal.: Puttur, Dist. South Kanara, Coll. P.P.
Kulkarni & Pty, 09/02/1992 (Ent-5/1176); 1♂,
Avulakuppam, Dist. Kolar, Coll. M.B. Rao & Pty,
19/03/1978 (Ent-5/1248).

Distribution: India: Andhra Pradesh,
Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh,
Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tamil Nadu,
Tripura and West Bengal.

Elsewhere: Sri Lanka

Genus Aiolopus Fieber, 1853

8. Aiolopus thalassinus (Fabricius, 1798)
1914. Aeiolopus tamulus, Kirby, Fauna Brit. India,
Orth., :122.
Surv. India, 86 (2):219

Diagnostics: Body medium size; antennae
longer than head and pronotum together;
fascigium of vertex pentagonal; frontal ridge flat,
graddually narrowing towards fastigial end;
pronotum slightly constricted between prozona
and metazona; two brown stripes present on
middle part of the eyes and running up to the
metazona; posterior tibiae usually with red
colored in apical fourth and broadly separated
from black band by a wide blue grayish band;
cerci rounded and conical.

Material Examined: 1♀, Mavinakatte, Dist.
Uttar Kannada, Coll. P.D. Rane & Pty, 18/04/1992
(Ent-5/1172); 1♂, Mashid Basalguntha pond,
Mulbagal, Dist. Kolar, Coll. M.B. Rao & Pty,

**Distribution:** India: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

**Elsewhere:** Australia, Bangladesh, Borneo, Brunei, Celebes, China, Hainan, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Java, Lombok, Malaysia, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Guinea, Pakistan, Papua, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sumatra, Taiwan, Thailand and Timor.

Genus *Morphacris*, Walker, 1870

9. *Morphacris citrina* Kirby, 1910


**Diagnostics:** Pronotum brown with a black band on the lateral sides; abdomen whitish; hind femur with three bands on inner side; hind tibia yellow with a dark band near base, apical half blue; wings yellow at base having a border of a broad blackish band, clouded towards extremity.

**Material Examined:** 1♀ , Mavinakatte, Dist., Uttarkannada, Coll. P.D. Rane & Pty, 18/04/1992 (Ent-5/1168); 1♀ , Chintamani Road, Dist Kolar, Karnataka, Coll. M.B. Rao & Pty, 24/03/1978 (Ent-5/1209).

**Distribution:** India: Andhra Pradesh, Goa.

**Elsewhere:** Sri Lanka.

Sub-family TERATODINAE

Genus *Teratodes* Brulle, 1835

10. *Teratodes monticollis* (Gray, 1832)


**Diagnostics:** Head broad, rounded, face vertical; antenna shorter than head and pronotum; pronotum raised, the front arched above the head in a point, the middle forming a high crest, denticulated, pronotum cover the half of the length of abdomen; legs short; tegmina opaque.


**Distribution:** India: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

**Elsewhere:** Sri Lanka.

Sub-family HEMIACRIDINAE

Genus *Hieroglyphus* Krauss, 1877

11. *Hieroglyphus banian* (Fabricius , 1798)


**Diagnostics:** Fastigium of vertex broad; pronotum black with four black coloured sulci, narrowly lined, first sulci present only laterally, second present on medially and the last two continuous; hind tibiae blue, with black tipped spines; tegmina and wings are shorter or longer than abdomen; supra anal plate longer than wide in apical area with two ridge like elevation.

**Material Examined:** 1♂ , Field near Edrebelle Village, Banwasi, Dist. orth Kanara, Coll. R.M. Sharma & Pty, 19/09/1991 (Ent-5/508).

**Distribution:** India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

**Elsewhere:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand and Vietnam.

Sub-family OXYINAЕ

Genus *Oxya* Serville 1831

12. *Oxya hyla* Serville 1831

Diagnostics: Body medium size, finely rugose in male; supra anal plate trapezoidal, with triangular apical projection; small tubercle present in both side of supra anal plate; cercus conical or compressed rounded with acute or sub acute apex; inner pair of lophi well developed; in subgenital plate with two longitudinal ridges extending forwards from posterior margin.


Distribution: India: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.


13. Oxya velox (Fabricius, 1787)

1787. Gryllus velox Fabricius, Mantissa Insectorum stenorum species nuper detectas adiectis characteribus genericis, differentiis specificis, emendationibus, observationibus, 2(1): 239


Diagnostics: Antenna as long as head and pronotum together; interocular distance as wide as or slightly wider than frontal ridge near median ocellus; prozona is longer as compared to metazona, latter with posterior margin widely obtuse-angular; posterior tibia modified for swimming with 8 external and 9 internal yellowish black tipped spines; females are larger and more robustly built than males.


Distribution: India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Elsewhere: Bangladesh, China, Myanmar, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Genus: Gesonula Uvarov, 1940

14. Gesonula punctifrons (Stal, 1861)


Diagnostics: A broad dark band running from behind the eyes on head to tympanum; fastigium of vertex from above parabolic, slightly longer than the width at base; dorsum of pronotum shallowly sulcate crossed by three transverse sulci; prosternal process conical and its apex is rounded; mesosternal interspace squarish and metasternal interspace closed; tegmina extending beyond tip of abdomen and hind knee; arolium large, equal in length to claws.

Distribution: India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.


Sub-family CATANTOPINAE
Genus Diabolocatantops, Jago, 1984
16. Diabolocatantops pinguis (Stal, 1860)

Diagnostics: Body size medium; antennae shorter than head and pronotum together; lateral lobe of pronotum without colour pattern, hind femur broad and thick without black median spot.
external disc of the hind femur with a small black median spot, below upper carinula on external disc; small four black spots on internal disc; hind tibiae red; basal disc of wings colourless to weakly greenish.


**Distribution:** India: Kerala, Manipur, Sikkim adn Tamil Nadu.

**Elsewhere:** Cambodia, China, Hainan, Japan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Taiwan

**Genus Xenocatantops** Dirsh & Uvarov, 1953

17. *Xenocatantops humilis humilis* (Serville, 1839)


**Diagnostics:** Body medium size; antennae longer than the head and pronotum together; pronotum constricted in the middle, pronotal and thoracic markings much lighter with proportionately broader light oblique band on episternum III; hind femora with two blackish bands above; hind tibiae and tarsi red, tibiae with black tipped spines; male circus with rounded apex.


**Distribution:** India: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh adn West Bengal.

**Elsewhere:** Bangladesh, Borneo, Indo-China, Java, Lombok, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Guinea, Philippines, Sumatra, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tibet, Vietnam and Yunan.

**Sub-family SPATHOSTERNINAE**

**Genus Spathosternum** (Walker, 1871)

18. *Spathosternum prasiniferum prasiniferum* (Walker, 1871)


**Diagnostics:** Body size small; broad blackish or dark green stripe runs behind the lower part of the eyes and below the lateral cariniae of the pronotum; spathulated prosternum tubercle; central area of tegmen with a longitudinal black streak which is well marked in females and almost obsolete in males; tegmina and wings well developed.


**Distribution:** India: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttrakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
Elsewhere: Bangladesh, Hainan, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, South & East China, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam and West Malaysia.

Sub-family COMPHOCERINAE
Genus Aulacobothrus Bolivar, 1902
19. Aulacobothrus luteipes luteipes (Walker, 1871)


Diagnostics: Fastigium of vertex nearly trapezoidal with truncate apex; fastigial foveolae not visible from above; pronotum with nearly lateral carinae which are weakly concave in the middle; disc of pronotum with principal sulcus distinctly behind the middle.


Distribution: India: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

Elsewhere: Bangladesh, China, Europe, Japan, Myanmar, Nepal, North America, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Taiwan and Thailand.

Genus Gelastorhinus, Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893
20. Gelastorhinus semipictus (Walker, 1870)

Diagnostics: Antenna ensiform; head elongated, conical; fastigium of vertex long, with widely obtuse angular apex; fastigial foveolae absent; pronotum elongate with well developed median and lateral carinae; metazona shorter than prozona and its posterior margin is rounded, prosternal process short, acutely conical with broad basal part, metasternal interspace closed behind; intercalary vein of medial area of tegmina present; hind tibia bluish with brown tipped spines.


Distribution: South India.

Sub-family EYPREPOCNEMIDINAE
Genus Eyprepocnemis Fieber, 1853
21. Eyprepocnemis alacris alacris (Serville, 1839)

Diagnostics: Body size medium; concavity of fastigium of vertex distinct, a broad velvety black subparallel – sided stripe runs over the vertex and pronotum; tegmina subhyaline; hind tibiae bluish grey with two whitish rings at base, reddish tarsus.

Distribution: India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Elsewhere: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Sub-family TROPIDOPOLINAE

Genus Tristria Stal, 1873

22. Tristria pulvinata (Uvarov, 1921)


Diagnostics: Medium in size; fastigium of vertex parabolic; prosternal tubercle curved backwards, strongly widened and concave apically, circus at apical third incurred, downturned, and laterally flattened, in male subgenital plate almost linear, compressed, knife like, in female it is on the posterior margin on either side of mid line.


Distribution: India: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Elsewhere: Sri Lanka.

Family PYRGOMORPHIDAE

Sub-family PYRGOMORPHINAE

Genus Atractomorpha Saussure, 1862

23. Atractomorpha crenulata (Fabricius, 1793)


Diagnostics: Body medium, narrow and slender; antennae short and stout, sub-filiform; head conical; fastigium of vertex short; eye oval; pronotum submarginate in front and ungulated behind; tegminal pointed, extended for one-fourth of their length beyond the hind femora; hind wings normally tyrian pink to light mallow purple at base.


Distribution: India: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.

Elsewhere: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Maldives Island, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sumatra, South Vietnam and Thailand.

Genus Chrotogonus Serville, 1838

24. Chrotogonus (Chrotogonus) trachypterus (Blanchard, 1836)


Diagnostics: Body medium size, dorsoventrally flattened; hind wings hyaline or occasionally with faintly tinged yellowish brown but never infumated or infuscated apparently always at least two third as long as tegmina.


Distribution: India: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Elsewhere: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Nepal and Pakistan.

25. Chrotogonus (Chrotogonus) oxypterus (Blanchard, 1863)


Diagnostics: Wings piceous, not extending beyond fifth abdominal segment. Tegmina reaching fourth segment.

**Pyrgomorpha Serville, 1838**

26. **Pyrgomorpha bispinosa** Walker, 1870


**Diagnostics:** Integument rugose; head and pronotum with tubercles; fastigium of vertex convex with rounded apex, frons strongly oblique and incurved; dorsum of pronotum crossed by two sulci; hind wings rosy at base; prosternal process very short almost collar like with broad base mesosternal lobe longer than broad.


**Distribution:** India: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

Elsewhere: Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Genus: *Neorthacris* Kevan & Singh, 1964

27. **Neorthacris acuticeps acuticeps** (Bolivar, 1902)


**Diagnostics:** A black band runs from eyes to the middle of the abdominal segments on the lateral side; fastigium of vertex long, apex rounded with a median carina pronotum with red lateral stripe and scattered white tubercles; dorsum of pronotum and median carina crossed by two sulci, metazona shorter than prozona with rounded posterior margin; prosternal process short, conical with broad base; last abdominal segment emarginated in middle forming triangular lobes.

Distribution: India: Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

SUMMARY

The systematic account of 27 species belonging to 25 genera under family Acrididae and Pyrgomorphidae covering over 340 examples from Karnataka State is provided here. The study material is based on the collection present in Western Regional Centre, Pune, Maharashtra.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author is grateful to Dr K. Venkataraman, The Director, Zoological Survey of India and Dr. R. M. Sharma, Officer-in-Charge, Zoological Survey of India, Western Regional Centre, Pune, for providing opportunity to study the available material in Zoological Survey of India, Pune.

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Manuscript received: 05-07-2012; Accepted: 20-03-2013