

Key to the genera and species of Pneumoridae

From: Dirsh VM (1965) Revision of the Family Pneumoridae (Orthoptera: Acridoidea). Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) (Entomology) 15: 325-396

Key to Genera		
1	(12)	Body of males strongly inflated, bladder-like. Elytra and wings fully developed. Females micropterous with elytra sclerotized, or brachypterous with elytra membranous.
2	(9)	Anterior cubital vein of male elytron unbranched. Lateral ocelli placed above and slightly internally to antennal bases.
3	(8)	Lower lobe of hind knee without tooth on lower margin. Females micropterous, with elytra sclerotized.
4	(5)	Pronotum in profile regularly arcuate BULLACRIS
5	(4)	Pronotum in profile not regularly arcuate, with deep constriction at posterior transverse sulcus.
6	(7)	Median carina in prozona forming two or three large teeth PHYSEMOCRIS
7	(6)	Median carina of pronotum low, in prozona with tubercle-like thickening PERINGUEYACRIS
8	(3)	Lower lobe of hind knee with large tooth on base of lower margin. Female brachypterous, with elytra membranous PROSTALIA
9	(2)	Anterior cubital vein of male elytron branched. Lateral ocelli above and slightly externally to antennal bases.
10	(11)	Pronotum highly arcuate and strongly inflated, particularly in females PHYSOPHORINA
11	(10)	Pronotum low arcuate and not inflated in both sexes PNEUMORA
12	(1)	Body of males not inflated, of usual acridoid shape in both sexes. Elytra and wings vestigial in both sexes and completely hidden under pronotum.

13	(14)	Pronotum in profile regularly arcuate PARABULLACRIS
14	(13)	Pronotum in profile not regularly arcuate, with constriction at posterior transverse sulcus.
15	(16)	Median carina of pronotum at posterior end of prozona and anterior end of metazona tubercle-like widened PNEUMORACRIS
16	(15)	Pronotum with three large teeth in prozona, median carina serrated in metazona PARAPHYSEMACRIS

Key to Species - **BULLACRIS** Males

1	(2)	Antenna slightly club-like widened at apical part. Supra-anal plate comparatively short and widely angular unicolor (Linnaeus)
2	(1)	Antenna filiform. Supra-anal plate comparatively long and narrow, angular.
3	(6)	Pronotum in profile highly arcuate.
4	(5)	Pronotum in profile regularly arcuate. Third episternum with brown patch. Size smaller (44-49 mm) intermedia (Péringuey)
5	(4)	Arc of pronotum, in profile, lower in prozona. Third episternum without brown patch. Size larger (47-59 mm) membracioides (Walker)
6	(3)	Pronotum in profile low arcuate.
7	(10)	Pronotum in profile regularly arcuate. Third abdominal tergite with 9- 10 stridulatory ridges. Size larger (44-58 mm).
8	(9)	Pronotum without callosities. Veinlets of reticulation of elytra of the same colour as membrane. Sides of abdomen with ocellate pattern discolor (Thunberg)
9	(8)	Pronotum with whitish callosities. Veinlets of reticulation of elytra darkened. Sides of abdomen with ocellate and marble pattern serrata (Thunberg)
10	(7)	Arc of pronotum in profile lower in prozona. Third abdominal tergite with 13 stridulatory ridges. Size smaller (41-46 mm) obliqua (Thunberg)

Key to Species - *BULLACRIS* Females

1	(4)	Arc of pronotum in profile comparatively high.
2	(3)	Smaller size (42 mm) <i>intermedia</i> (Péringuey)
3	(2)	Larger size (48-55 mm) <i>membracioides</i> (Walker)
4	(1)	Arc of pronotum in profile comparatively low.
5	(6)	Pronotum narrow, slender <i>unicolor</i> (Linnaeus)
6	(5)	Pronotum comparatively wide, robust.
7	(8)	Pronotum without dorsal callosities or with only traces of them. . . . <i>discolor</i> (Thunberg)
8	(7)	Pronotum with dorsal callosities forming oblique whitish stripes.
9	(10)	Dorsum of pronotum with convex sides and comparatively low obtuse median carina <i>serrata</i> (Thunberg)
10	(9)	Dorsum of pronotum with slightly concave sides and sharp median carina.
11	(12)	General coloration greenish; sides of abdomen with four rows of small whitish oblique spots <i>obliqua</i> (Péringuey)
12	(11)	General coloration pale brownish; sides of abdomen with two rows of large whitish spots of irregular form <i>boschimana</i> (Péringuey)

Key to Species - *PHYSEMACRIS*

1	(2)	Vertex, above compound eyes, with a pair of small tubercles. Third abdominal tergite of male with 12-14 stridulatory ridges. Median carina of pronotum in prozona forming 3-4 large teeth. Tessellated pattern of male elytron strong. . . . <i>variolosus</i> (Linnaeus)
2	(1)	Vertex, above compound eyes, with a pair of large pyramidal tubercles. Third abdominal tergite of male with 8 stridulatory ridges. Median carina of pronotum in prozona forming a large tubercle-like projection and two small teeth. Tessellated pattern of male elytron weak <i>papillosus</i> (Fabricius)

Key to Species - *PHYSOPHORINA* Males

1	(2)	Pronotum with high, narrow, sharp crest. Subgenital plate elongate, acutely conical. . . . <i>livingstoni</i> Westwood
2	(1)	Pronotum with moderately high, comparatively wide and less sharp crest. Subgenital plate short, conical <i>miranda</i> (Péringuey)

Key to Species - *PHYSOPHORINA* Females

1	(2)	Pronotum strongly inflated, with high crest, convex on sides. Elytra reaching or slightly exceeding end of pronotum. . . . <i>livingstoni</i> Westwood
2	(1)	Pronotum less inflated, crest moderately high, with side concave. Elytra considerably exceeding end of pronotum, reaching seventh abdominal tergite <i>miranda</i> (Péringuey)