

# Pseudanaphothrips achaetus

## Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged. Female body brown (rarely yellow), tarsi, fore tibiae and antennal segment III paler; fore wings weakly shaded to light brown with base paler. Antennae 8-segmented, III–IV with sense cone small and forked. Head wider than long; 3 pairs of ocellar setae, pair III small, arising between hind ocelli; 4 pairs of small postocular setae. Pronotum with transverse lines of sculpture, no long setae; posterior margin with 7 pairs of setae, median posteromarginals scarcely longer than remaining marginals. Mesonotal and metanotal campaniform sensilla present (more rarely absent). Metanotum with lines of sculpture converging posteromedially; median setae arise at anterior margin. Mesofurca with spinula. Fore wing first and second veins each with complete row of setae; clavus with 6 veinal setae. Tergites without craspeda; V–VII without ctenidia, VIII with paired weakly developed ctenidia anterolateral to spiracle, posteromarginal comb comprising about 6 long microtrichia medially with smaller triangular teeth laterally. Sternites without discal setae; VII with setae S1 arising at margin. Male similar to female but smaller, sometimes paler; sternites III–VII with transverse pore plate; sternite VIII posterior margin with long slender microtrichia arising from triangular bases, preceding sternites sometimes with posteromarginal microtrichia.

## Related species

Species of the genus *Pseudanaphothrips* do not have tergal ctenidia as well-formed as in *Frankliniella* species, but share many character states with the members of that genus (Mound & Palmer, 1981). Most of the nine species in *Pseudanaphothrips* are from Australia. *P. achaetus* is the only member of the genus lacking elongate pronotal posteroangular setae.

## Biological data

Apparently highly polyphagous, because in Australia this thrips is found in the flowers of plants from many different families.

## Distribution data

Not known in Europe, although in Britain a population was found in 2000 in a greenhouse at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, on *Scaveola* plants that had been imported from Australia (Collins, 2010a). The population was eradicated by the plant health authorities. It is also known from New Zealand (Mound & Walker, 1982), as well as California and Hawaii, presumably distributed by the horticultural trade from Australia.

## Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

## Species name

*Pseudanaphothrips achaetus* (Bagnall)

## Original name and synonyms

*Pseudothrips achaetus* Bagnall, 1916: 398

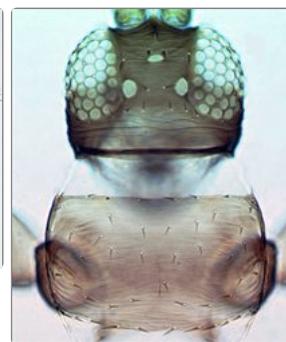
## References

Collins DW (2010a) Thysanoptera of Great Britain: a revised and updated checklist. *Zootaxa* 2412: 21–41.

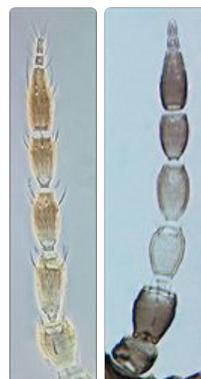
Mound LA & Palmer JM (1981) Phylogenetic relationships between some genera of Thripidae (Thysanoptera). *Entomologica Scandinavica Supplement* 15: 153–170.



Female



Head & pronotum



Antenna

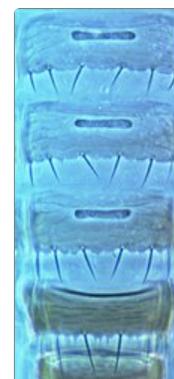
Antenna



Meso & metanotum



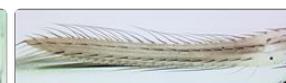
Tergites VII–X



Male abdominal sternites IV–VII



Male sternites



Fore wing

Mound LA & Walker AK (1982) Terebrantia (Insecta: Thysanoptera). *Fauna of New Zealand* 1: 1-113.