

# Deplorothrips bassus

## Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged or micropterous. Brown, but extreme base of antennal segment III, tarsi, distal half of fore tibiae, and apex of middle and hind tibiae yellow; fore wings shaded, pale at apex; major setae pale brown. Head faintly sculptured, with up to 3 stout cheek setae on lateral margins; compound eyes larger dorsally than ventrally; ocellar area slightly raised; postocular setae wide apart, blunt to capitate. Antennae 8-segmented; segment VIII without a distinct pedicel, closely joined to VII; III and IV each with 3 sense cones. Pronotum with anteroangular and epimeral setae capitate, midlateral setae blunt to capitate, posteroangular setae acute; anteromarginal setae almost as short as discal setae. Metanotum with median pair of setae acute, wide apart, almost on raised submarginal area; metathoracic sternopleural sutures short. Fore wings with 10–11 duplicated cilia. Pelta reticulate, with small lateral lobes; tergites II–VIII each with 2 pairs of wing-retaining setae, curved on II, sigmoid on III–VII; tergite IX posteromarginal setae S1 bluntly expanded. Female microptera with antennal sense cones shorter; ocelli smaller; tergal wing-retaining setae small, curved, not sigmoid.

Male with postocular setae and major pronotal setae with spatulate apices; fore tarsal tooth larger; fore femora swollen; pronotum with median longitudinal apodeme; tergite IX posteromarginal setae S2 short, stout, acute; sternites III–VII with paired areas of specialised reticulation laterally; sternite VIII with a thin, transverse pore plate.

## Related species

There are 23 species listed in the genus *Deplorothrips*, of which 14 are known only from Australia, one only from New Zealand, and the others from southeast Asia. However, *D. bassus* is currently interpreted as a remarkably variable species, and in view of recent studies on the Australian fauna (Mound & Tree, 2016), this interpretation needs further study. The considerable variation within and between the samples excluded from the type series of *D. bassus* was summarised in Table 1, page 50 of Mound & Walker (1986).

## Biological data

Presumably feeding on fungal hyphae or their break-down products, this species has been taken from dead branches in native habitats particularly in association with a *Stereum*-like white fungus.

## Distribution data

Known only from New Zealand (ND, AK, CL, WO, BP, TO, TK / SD, NN, BR, WD, MC, MK, OL, DN).

## Family name

PHLAEOTHIRIPIDAE, PHLAEOTHIRIPINAE

## Species name

*Deplorothrips bassus* Mound & Walker

## Original name and synonyms

*Deplorothrips bassus* Mound & Walker, 1986: 49

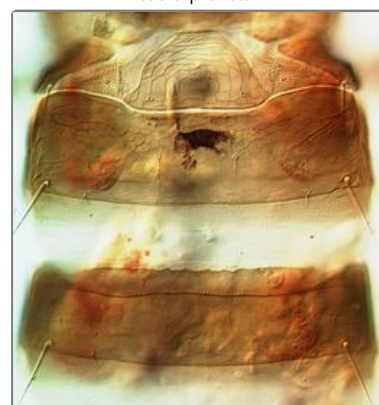
## References



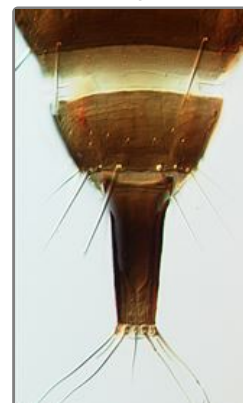
Antenna



Head & pronotum



Pelta & tergites II-III



Tergite IX & tube

Mound LA & Tree DJ (2016) Australian mycophagous species of the genus *Deplorothrips* (Thysanoptera, Phlaeothripinae). *Zootaxa* **4208** (3): 201–220.

Mound LA & Walker AK (1986) Tubulifera (Insecta: Thysanoptera). *Fauna of New Zealand* **10**: 1–140.