Desmidothrips walkerae

Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged. Body and legs mainly brown, abdomen sometimes paler medially; antennal segment III with basal half sometimes yellow; fore wing fuscous, colourless in distal fifth and proximal quarter. Head slightly longer than wide, similar to that of *Aeolothrips*. Antennae 9-segmented; segments III and IV each with a narrow sensorium half as long as its segment and curving around apex, with internal discoidal markings. Pronotum similar to that of *Aeolothrips*, but 1 pair of posteroangular setae usually slightly stouter than the discal setae. Metanotum reticulate, the reticles with internal markings. Fore wings and abdomen similar to those of *Aeolothrips* in structure, but sternites with at least 2 pairs of discal setae laterally.

Male similar to female but abdomen slender, without terminal claspers or dorsal tubercles.

Related species

Only two species are placed in this genus, the second one being *inauditus* (Bianchi) from New Caledonia. However, courtesy of Masami Masumoto, an apparently related species has recently been seen from Japan. The genus *Desmidothrips* shares character states particularly with *Desmothrips* from Australia.

Biological data

Presumably predatory on small arthropods, collected from *Hebe stricta* flowers. Also extracted from native leaf litter and beaten from *Muehlenbeckia, Coprosma, Leptospermum ericoides*, and *L. scoparium*.

Distribution data

Known only from New Zealand (Three Kings Islands / ND, AK, CL, BP, GB, TO / NN, SD). Collected from August to February.

Family name

AEOLOTHRIPIDAE

Species name

Desmidothrips walkerae Mound

Original name and synonyms

Desmidothrips walkerae Mound, 1977: 151

References

Mound LA & Walker AK (1982) Terebrantia (Insecta: Thysanoptera). *Fauna of New Zealand* 1: 1–113. Mound LA, Tree DC & Paris D (2012) OzThrips – Thysanoptera in Australia.

http://www.ozthrips.org/



Antennal segments III - IV



Fore wing



Meso & metanotum



Female sternites V-VI