

# Klambothrips annulosus

## Distinguishing features

Female fully winged and with wings variously reduced in length. Body dark brown, tarsi and apex of fore femora paler; antennal segments III–V yellow on basal half, VI yellow at base; major setae pale brown; fore wings shaded, particularly near base. Head longer than wide; dorsal surface with faint lines of sculpture; ocelli present; compound eyes larger dorsally than ventrally; postocular setae not differentiated from minor setae; cheeks with pair of thorn-like setae in basal third; maxillary stylets close together, retracted to compound eyes; maxillary guides stout, with a narrow bridge. Antennae 8-segmented; segments IV–VI each with a distinct pedicel; segment VIII not strongly narrowed at base; segment III with 1 sense cone, IV with 3 sense cones. Pronotum sculptured near posterior margin; major anteroangular, epimeral, and posteroangular setae weakly expanded at apex, usually rounded, epimerals longest; basantra absent.

Mesopresternum divided into 2 lateral plates, sometimes faintly joined. Metanotum strongly reticulate; metathoracic sternopleural sutures reaching about halfway to hind coxae. Fore tarsal tooth absent. Fore wings, when fully developed, with 1–12 duplicated cilia; subbasal setae S1 and S2 long, weakly expanded, S3 shorter, finely acute. Pelta triangular, strongly reticulate; tergite IX setae with apices variable, acute to bluntly rounded; tergites II–VI each with 2 pairs of sigmoid wing-retaining setae, the anterior pair often short, straight, scarcely distinguishable from the lateral tergal setae, and both pairs sometimes straight on tergite VII; tube shorter than head.

Male smaller than female; wing morphs variable in size, but never fully macropterous; fore tarsal tooth present; tergite IX setae S2 about half as long as S1; sternite VIII with no pore plate. Large males with fore tarsal tooth large and swollen fore femora.

## Related species

The species of *Klambothrips* are similar to those of *Liothrips*, but have less stout major setae on the pronotum, and a stout pair of cheek setae on the posterior third of the head.

## Biological data

Breeding on the leaves of *Ozothamnus leptophyllus* (= *Cassinia vauvilliersii*) [Asteraceae] in alpine habitats, inducing simple leaf-roll galls.

## Distribution data

Described originally from Australia, but well established in, and possibly native to, New Zealand (TO / MB, NN, MC, CO).

## Family name

PHLAEOTHIRIPIDAE, PHLAEOTHIRIPINAE

## Species name

*Klambothrips annulosus* (Priesner)

## Original name and synonyms

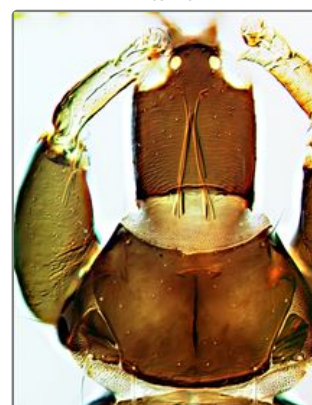
*Rhynchothrips annulosus* Priesner, 1928: 654.

*Teuchothrips annulosus* (Priesner); Mound & Walker, 1986: 81.

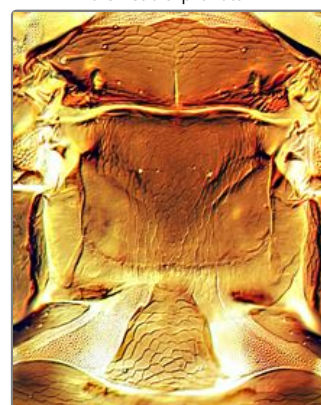
## References



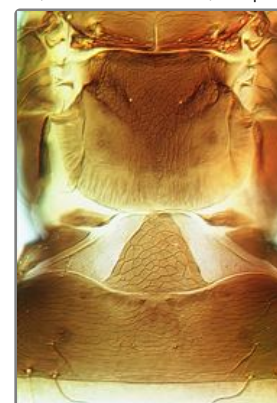
Antenna



Male head & pronotum



Male, meso & metanotum, and pelta



Female metanotum & pelta

Cameron SL & Mound LA (2014) Trans-Bass Strait speciation and trans-Pacific dispersal in the *Myoporum* thrips (Thysanoptera, Phlaeothripinae). *Austral Entomology* 53: 36–41.

Mound LA & Morris DC (2007) A new thrips pest of *Myoporum* cultivars in California, in a new genus of leaf-galling Australian Phlaeothripidae (Thysanoptera). *Zootaxa* 1495: 35–45.

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



Thoracic sternites