

Ozothrips priscus

Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged. Female dark brown, darkest on head and tube; antennal segments III–V with pedicels yellow to pale brown; tarsi pale brown; major setae brown, with terminal setae of tube darkest; fore wings strongly shaded. Head longer than wide, finely sculptured; ocelli present; compound eyes slightly smaller ventrally than dorsally; 1 pair of finely acute postocular setae; maxillary stylets wide apart, V-shaped, retracted more than halfway towards eye. Antennae 7-segmented; VII and VIII completely fused; III and IV each with 2 long sense cones. Pronotum weakly sculptured near margins; setae finely acute, with epimerals longer than posteroangulars; basantra absent; ferna large. Mesonotal midlateral setae moderately developed; mesopresternum broadly boat-shaped. Metanotum reticulate medially; median setae about as long as mesonotal midlaterals. Fore femora slender; fore tarsal tooth small, curved, at inner apical margin. Fore wings with 3 major sub-basal setae, S3 the longest. Pelta broadly rounded medially; tergite II slightly eroded laterally with posteroangular setae not developed; tergites II–VII with 1 pair of sigmoid wing-retaining setae; tergite IX posteromarginal setae slightly more than half as long as tube, with S1 shorter than S2; tube as long as head, slightly constricted apically; anal setae less than half as long as tube. Male similar to female, but large males with a small tubercle ventrally on frons, approximately underlying posterior ocelli; pronotal midlateral setae elongate; fore femora swollen; fore tarsal tooth greatly enlarged. Small males lack these characters, and have the fore tarsal tooth relatively small.



Antenna



Female macroptera

Related species

The genus *Ozothrips* appears to be closely related to *Heptathrips* and *Cleistothrips*, and includes five species, all known only from New Zealand. *O. priscus* has antennae similar to those of *Heptathrips* and *Cleistothrips*, with 2 sense cones on segments III and IV, in contrast to the other members of *Ozothrips*.

Biological data

Spore-feeding on dead branches, and abundant on dead, leafy branches of *Nothofagus* in mature forest with a closed canopy.

Distribution data

Known only from New Zealand (TO / SD, NN, BR).

Family name

PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE, IDOLOTHRIPINAE

Species name

Ozothrips priscus Mound & Palmer

Original name and synonyms

Ozothrips priscus Mound & Palmer, 1983: 26

References

Mound LA & Palmer JM (1983) The generic and tribal classification of spore-feeding Thysanoptera (Phlaeothripidae: Idolothripinae). *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)*. Entomology **46**: 1–174.
Mound LA & Walker AK (1986) Tubulifera (Insecta: Thysanoptera). *Fauna of New Zealand* **10**: 1–140.