

# Desmothrips uniguttus



## Distinguishing features

Female macropterous. Body and legs brown; antennal segment III yellow distally but brown in basal third or half, IV–IX brown; fore wing extensively brown, including clavus, sub-basal and sub-apical pale areas not extending to posterior margin, costal vein pale. Head with postocular region as long as eye length; distal maxillary palp segment subdivided. Antennae 9-segmented, sensorium on III straight, on IV curved around apex, extending to basal third of segment, without internal markings. Mesonotum with 2 pairs of accessory setae. Metanotal reticles with weak internal dot-like markings, campaniform sensilla absent.

Abdominal tergite I with faint transverse lines medially; trichobothria on X no larger than base of major setae on X.

Sternites with 4 pairs of small marginal setae, and 2 to 3 pairs of discal setae laterally but none medially; VII with 4 or more pairs of discal setae laterally.

Male similar to female but smaller, antennal segment III yellowish brown. Abdominal tergite I with two longitudinal ridges. Sternites with 1 or 2 pairs of discal setae laterally, IX apparently without discal setae.



Female

Antenna

Meso & metanotum



Female sternites VI–VII

## Related species

The genus *Desmothrips* is known only from Australia, with 18 described species (Pereyra & Mound, 2010). *D. uniguttus* is unique within the genus, and most unusual amongst Thysanoptera, in having the basal third of antennal segment III darker than the yellow apical half.

## Biological data

Apparently specific to *Cassinia quinquefaria* [Asteraceae], and presumably predatory on *Anaphothrips ambiguus* in the flowers.

## Distribution data

Described from near Brisbane, this species has been seen from Warrumbungle NP, New South Wales, and has been taken commonly around Canberra.

## Family name

AEOLOTHRIPIDAE

## Species name

*Desmothrips uniguttus* Girault

## Original name and synonyms

*Desmothrips uniguttus* Girault, 1927: 1

## References

Mound LA (1967) A taxonomic revision of the Australian Aeolothripidae (Thysanoptera). *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)*. *Entomology*20: 41–74.

Pereyra V & Mound LA (2010) Phylogenetic relationships within the genus *Desmothrips* (Thysanoptera, Aeolothripidae), an Australian genus of facultative flower-living predators. *Systematic Entomology*35: 306–317.