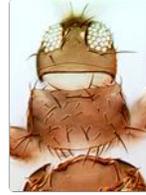


Cranothrips emersoni

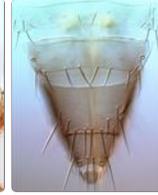


Distinguishing features

Female macroptera. Body, legs and antennae light brown to brown; fore wings uniformly pale brown. Antennae 9-segmented, segment I with long toothed process; sensoria on III-IV small and incomplete; IX slightly longer than VIII. Head with ocellar setae III long, arising just within ocellar triangle. Pronotum with many microtrichia, with 10 pairs of discal setae, anteromedian pair longest; posterior angles with 2 pairs of long setae. Mesonotum with moderately long lateral setae, no microtrichia on anterior sculpture lines. Metanotum with concentric lines at anterior bearing microtrichia. Fore wing setae about as long as distance between veins. Fore tibial apex with one stout and one weaker ventro-lateral setae. Abdominal tergites I-VIII with weak sculpture lines medially, many microtrichia laterally; tergite VIII median marginal setae about as long as tergite; dorsal setae on IX-X slender. Sternite II with 2 pairs of posteromarginal setae, III-VI with 4 pairs; median sternites with about 12 discal setae, sternite VII with discal setae laterally but not medially. Male smaller than female, tergite I with pair of longitudinal ridges; sternal setae long and dark.



Head & pronotum



Tergites VII-X



Abdominal sternites IV-V

Related species

Twelve species are currently described in the genus *Cranothrips*, 11 from Australia and one from South Africa (Pereyra & Mound, 2009). *C. emersoni* is particularly similar to *C. ravidus*, but is much smaller with the pronotal anteromarginal setae shorter.

Biological data

Breeding in the flowers of *Thriptomene* sp. [Myrtaceae], and presumably pupating at soil level.

Distribution data

Australia (southeast Queensland)

Family name

MELANTHRIPIDAE

Species name

Cranothrips emersoni Girault

Original name and synonyms

Cranothrips emersoni Girault, 1929: 1

References

Mound LA & Marullo R (1998) Biology and identification of Aeolothripidae (Thysanoptera) in Australia. *Invertebrate Taxonomy* 12: 929-950.

Pereyra V & Mound LA (2009) Phylogenetic relationships within the genus *Cranothrips* (Thysanoptera, Melanthripidae) with consideration of host associations and disjunct distributions within the family. *Systematic Entomology* 34: 151-161.