

Neohydatothrips barrowi



Distinguishing features

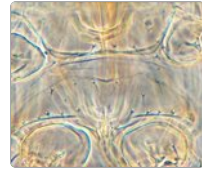
Macropterous, colour whitish yellow with weak pale brown shading on fore coxae, metathoracic epimera, metanotum, and tergites II–VII anterolaterally; antennal segments IV–V weakly shaded at apex, VI–VIII pale brown; fore wing pale. Head with occipital carina close to eyes; ocellar triangle transversely striate with no markings between the striae; ocellar setae III within ocellar triangle; three pairs of postocular setae, median pair long; postoccipital region transversely striate; mouth cone unusually long, extending to metasternum. Pronotum with closely spaced transverse lines, blotch not clearly defined. Mesonotum and metanotum with no markings between major sculpture lines, metanotal sculpture mainly linear. Metasternal plate with anterior emargination shallow. Fore wing with no setae on second vein; wing apex with no sub-apical lobe. Tergites I–VI medially without marginal microtrichia; VI with some discal microtrichia medially. Sternites II–VII medially without marginal microtrichia, discal microtrichia not extending mesad of setae S2. Male not known.



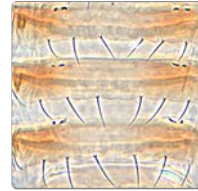
Mouth cone



Pronotum & metanotum



Metasternum



Abdominal sternites

Related species

The genus *Neohydatothrips* comprises 118 species worldwide, and among these *N. barrowi* is remarkable for its elongate mouth cone and pale body colour.

Biological data

Presumably leaf-feeding, but host not known.

Distribution data

Known only from Barrow Island, off the north-western coast of Western Australia.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - SERICOTHRIPINAE

Species name

Neohydatothrips barrowi Mound & Tree

Original name & synonyms

Neohydatothrips barrowi Mound & Tree, 2009: 13

References

Mound LA & Tree DJ (2009) Identification and host-plant associations of Australian Sericothripinae (Thysanoptera, Thripidae). *Zootaxa* 1983: 1–22.