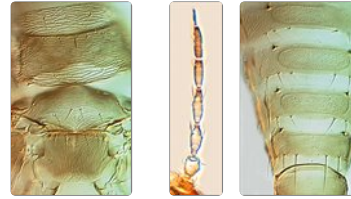


Neohydatothrips plynopygus

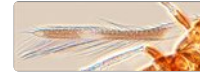


Distinguishing features

Macropterous, dark brown, tergites II–IV paler medially, tergite I with dark antecostal ridge interrupted medially; all tarsi and tibiae yellow; fore wing with dark cross bands, pale at base, middle and apex. Head with occipital carina close to eyes; ocellar triangle transversely striate; ocellar setae III lateral to triangle; three pairs of postocular setae, median pair not long and arising behind posterior ocelli. Antennae 7-segmented. Pronotal sculpture mainly transverse with fine lines in between the main lines, blotch with posterior margin transverse. Metanotum with linear reticulation, many longitudinal lines between the main lines. Metasternal plate with anterior emargination shallow. Tergites II–V with no marginal comb medially, VI with comb weakly indicated. Sternites medially with neither discal microtrichia nor marginal microtrichia. Male sternites III–VII with large pore plate.



Pro, meso & metanotum Antenna Male sternites V-IX



Fore wing

Related species

The genus *Neohydatothrips* comprises 118 species worldwide, and *N. plynopygus* was referred to a different genus, *Kazinothrips*, because of the 7-segmented antennae. However, this obscures its relationships to other species within *Neohydatothrips*.

Biological data

Recorded from *Imperata cylindrica* [Poaceae] in Taiwan, but from *Ipomoea aquatica* [Convolvulaceae] in northern Australia.

Distribution data

Described from Sumatra, and also from India, but recorded from Taiwan and northern Australia.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - SERICOTHRIPINAE

Species name

Neohydatothrips plynopygus (Karny)

Original name & synonyms

Anaphothrips plynopygus Karny, 1925: 29

Zonothrips luridus Ananthkrishnan, 1967: 115

References

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