

Panchaethripinae



Diagnostic characters

[Link to genera & species of Australian Panchaethripinae](#)

Membership of this subfamily of Thripinae is usually based on the presence of strong reticulation on the head, thorax and fore femora, and the close position of the fore wing first vein to the costa (Wilson, 1975). However, Zhang *et al.* (2019) recognised three morphological synapomorphies for this group: presence of a second, long sense cone on antennal segment IV; lack of a discal seta on the fore wing clavus; presence of two extra pairs of setae near the posterior margin of sternite VII. Within the subfamily, there is great variation in the form of the fore wing and in the degree of development of the metathoracic endofurca. In many species the second instar larva has abdominal segment X prominently tubular with long anal setae.

Diversity

Worldwide, there are 42 genera and 145 species listed in the Panchaethripinae (ThripsWiki, 2020), with 17 genera and 25 species recorded from Australia (ABRS, 2020).

Distribution data

Most Panchaethripinae are from the Old World tropics, with only a few genera and species known from the Americas.

Biological data

These species all breed on leaves, usually on older leaves rather than on young emerging leaves, and a few are associated with ferns or with the leaves of Poaceae.

References

Australian Biological Resources Study. <https://biodiversity.org.au/afd/taxa/Panchaethripinae/statistics>

ThripsWiki (2020) ThripsWiki - providing information on the World's thrips. Available from: http://thrips.info/wiki/Main_Page [accessed 29.x.2019].

Zhang SM, Mound LA & Feng JN (2019) Sub-family relationships of *Bradinothrips* Hood and *Parascolothrips* Mound (Thysanoptera, Thripidae). *Zootaxa* 4590 (5): 587–593.



Female



Female (mature)



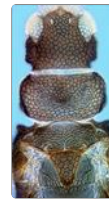
Female



Head and pronotum



Head and thorax



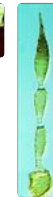
Head & thorax



Hind coxae



Forewing



Antenna



Forewing