

Anaphothrips cobari



Distinguishing features

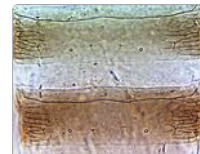
Female macroptera. Body, legs and antennae pale brown, hind tibiae paler, antennal segment I white; fore wing weakly shaded in basal half; tergite IX major setae brown. Head wider than long; transverse sculpture lines behind eyes, ocellar triangle without sculpture; eyes with 6 pigmented facets; ocellar setae III outside triangle. Antennae 9-segmented, III–IV with forked sense cone; II with a few short microtrichia near apex; VI not pedicellate, suture oblique between VI–VII. Pronotum with faint transverse lines, posteromarginal setae S1 slightly larger than remaining setae; prosternal ferna weakly divided. Metascutum irregularly reticulate, reticles sometimes elongate; median setae not close to anterior margin, campaniform sensilla absent. Fore wing first vein with about 9 setae near base, 2 setae medially, 2 setae distally; second vein with about 12 setae; clavus with 6–7 veinal setae plus one seta at base. Abdominal tergites II–VII with no sculpture medially; laterally with about 8 transverse lines with few or no microtrichia, not extending mesad of setae S2; VIII with long regular posteromarginal comb. Male macroptera. Similar to female; tergite IX with median setae not short and stout; sternite III with one weakly transverse pore plate medially.



Antenna



Meso & metanotum and clavus



Tergites



Male sternites I–III

Related species

The distal segmentation of the antennae is irregular in *A. cobari*, and in males the presence of just one small weakly transverse pore plate medially on the third sternite is currently unique in this genus. There are 43 species of *Anaphothrips* known from Australia (Mound & Masumoto, 2009), out of a total of 86 species worldwide (ThripsWiki, 2020). Many of these species have the antennae clearly 9-segmented, others clearly have only 8 segments, but several species have an intermediate condition with segment VI bearing a partial and often oblique transverse suture. The pronotal setae are short, and the fore wing clavus has no discal seta.

Biological data

Feeding on the leaves of *Myoporum* sp. and *Eremophila* sp. [Myoporaceae], also *Dodonaea* sp. [Sapindaceae], *Lycium ferossissimum* [Solanaceae] and *Suaeda australis* [Chenopodiaceae].

Distribution data

Recorded widely from South Australia, Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, and Western Australia.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Anaphothrips cobari Mound & Masumoto

Original name and synonyms

Anaphothrips cobari Mound & Masumoto, 2009: 27.

References

Mound LA & Masumoto M (2009) Australian Thripinae of the *Anaphothrips* genus-group (Thysanoptera), with three new genera and thirty-three new species. *Zootaxa* 2042: 1–76.
<http://www.mapress.com/zootaxa/2009/f/zt02042p076.pdf>

