

# Anaphothrips dubius

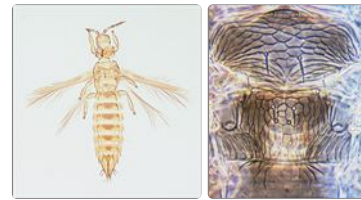


## Distinguishing features

Female macroptera. Body and legs mainly yellow; abdominal tergite II light across anterior half, III–VI with median and anterolateral dark areas (varying in size and intensity); antennal segment I white, II variable from pale to brown, III yellow to light brown, IV–V brown but sometimes with bases paler; fore wings weakly shaded except at apex; tergite IX setae light brown. Head wider than long with transverse sculpture lines behind eyes, extending weakly into ocellar triangle; eyes without pigmented facets; ocellar setae III varying in position from anterior margins of triangle to close together behind first ocellus. Antennae 9-segmented, III–IV with forked sense cone; II with very few microtrichia; VI pedicellate, suture transverse between VI–VII. Pronotum with transverse lines; with no long setae, discal setae relatively robust. Metascutum reticulate; median setae close to anterior margin; campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing first vein with about 9–11 setae on basal half, 2–4 setae medially, 2 setae distally; second vein with 12–16 setae including 1–2 setae basal to vein fork; clavus with 6–7 veinal setae. Abdominal tergites II–IV with a few sculpture lines medially, V–VII usually without such lines; laterally with about 8 anastomosing lines with broadly based, short microtrichia, sculpture extending just mesad of setae S<sub>2</sub>; VIII with long regular posteromarginal comb. Sternite VII setae S<sub>1</sub> far anterior to posterior margin, S<sub>2</sub> sometimes slightly submarginal.

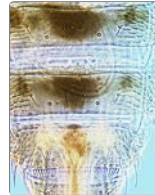
Male macroptera. Similar to female; tergite IX with one pair of stout median thorn-like setae, posterior margin with pair of greatly elongate, recurved “setae”; sternites III–VII with large C-shaped pore plate.

Larva II. Body and legs mainly yellow, antennal segments shaded; tergite IX shaded posterior to major setae, X shaded in distal half; all dorsal setae slightly to broadly expanded at apex; tergites with transverse rows of prominent plaques; IX posterior margin with small but prominent pointed tubercles.



Female

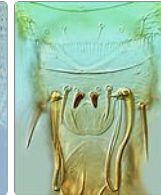
Meso & metanotum



Tergites VI–VIII



Larval abdomen



Male tergites VIII–IX



Male sternites

## Related species

The males of *A. dubius* have a pair of uniquely recurved “setae” on the posterior margin of tergite IX, but these do not appear to have typical setal bases. They may be homologous with smaller structures in a similar position on the males of *A. desleyae* and *A. epacrida*. 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.

## Biological data

Adults and larvae from *Pandorea* sp. [Bignoniaceae] and *Xerochrysum bracteatum* [Asteraceae]; adults taken from *Urtica* sp. [Urticaceae] and *Dodonaea viscosa* [Sapindaceae].

## Distribution data

Recorded from Queensland, New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory, and Northern Territory.

## Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

## Species name

*Anaphothrips dubius* (Girault)

## Original name and synonyms

*Heterothrips dubius* Girault, 1926: 2

*Anaphothrips quinqueguttatus* Girault, 1927: 2

*Anaphothrips regalis* Girault, 1928: 2

*Hemianaphothrips* (*Anaphothrips*) *tersus* Morison, 1930: 9.

## 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>