

# Anaphothrips obscurus



## Distinguishing features

Female macroptera. Body and legs brownish yellow, brown markings on pronotum, laterally on mesonotum and metascutum, medially on tergites; antennal segment I yellow, II-IV yellowish brown, V-IX darker brown; fore wings pale, veins weakly shaded; tergites IX-X with dark setae. Head longer than wide, produced in front of eyes; eyes with 6 pigmented facets; ocellar setae III outside ocellar triangle, anterior to hind ocelli; head with sculpture behind eyes, but not near ocelli. Antennae 9-segmented, II without microtrichia, III-IV with sense cone forked, VI-VII broadly joined by oblique suture; VI with pedicel. Pronotum weakly sculptured medially; with no long setae. Metascutum reticulate, median setae well behind anterior margin; campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing first vein with about 7 setae near base, 3-4 widely spaced setae on distal half; second vein with about 9 setae, with no setae basal to vein fork; clavus with 5-6 veinal setae and one seta at base. Abdominal tergites with small dentate microtrichia on sculpture lines laterally; II-VII with sculpture medially (rarely very weak), small dentate microtrichia on posterior margin laterally; VIII with posteromarginal comb complete; spiracles occupying no more than 0.3 of lateral margin of tergite VIII.

Female microptera. Similar to macroptera, wing lobe shorter than thorax width.

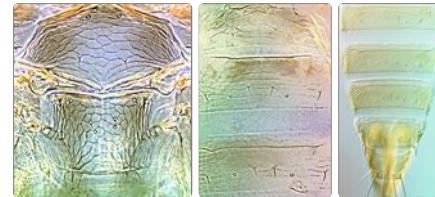
Male macroptera. Similar to female; tergite IX with 2 pairs of stout setae medially; sternites with C-shaped pore plates varying in size.

Larva II. Tergal dorsal setae capitate, but not broadly expanded; tergite IX faintly shaded at posterior margin with row of small pointed tubercles; X weakly shaded around bases of setae.



Females - winged and wingless

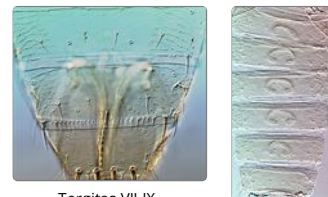
Head & pronotum    Antenna



Meso & metanotum

Tergites I-III

Tergites V-X



Tergites VII-IX

Male sternites III-VIII



Fore wing

## Related species

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 as in *A. obscurus*. The abdominal tergites of females usually bear distinct reticulate markings medially that can be difficult to see on some pale specimens. In contrast to most of Australian *Anaphothrips* species the second vein of the fore wing does not bear any setae basal to the vein fork. Although females are found worldwide, the male of *A. obscurus* is known only from Iran.

## Biological data

Feeding and breeding on the leaves, commonly in leaf axils of various Poaceae; sometimes considered a minor pest on various cereal crops, including *Avena*, *Hordeum*, *Secale*, *Triticum* and *Zea*. Micropterae have a shorter pupal period than macropterae, and although total fecundity does not differ between wing morphs early fecundity is greater in micropterae than macropterae (Jiang *et al.*, 2015).

## Distribution data

Worldwide in temperate areas, and in Australia taken only in souther areas.

## Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

## Species name

*Anaphothrips obscurus* (Müller)

## Original name and synonyms

*Thrips obscurus* Müller, 1776: 96

*Limothrips poaphagus* Comstock, 1875: 120

*Thrips striata* Osborn, 1883: 155

*Anaphothrips virgo* Uzel, 1895: 148

*Anaphothrips collaris* Priesner, 1926: 185

*Anaphothrips grisea* Priesner, 1926: 185

*Anaphothrips sexguttus* Girault, 1928: 1

*Anaphothrips discrepans* Bagnall, 1933: 651.

## 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>

Jiang HX, Niu SH, Li XW, Zhang XC & Feng JN (2015) Comparison of developmental and reproductive biology in wing diphenic *Anaphothrips obscurus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae). *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology* **18**: 735–739.