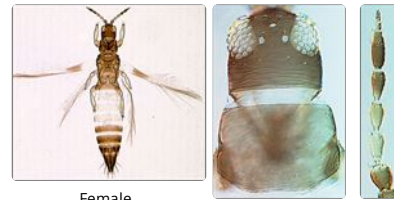


Anaphothrips sudanensis



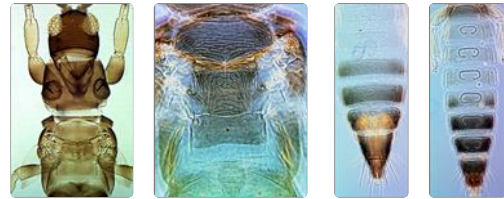
Distinguishing features

Female macroptera. Body bicoloured, generally dark brown with abdominal segments III-V (or VI) yellow, colour pattern variable; legs yellow; antennal segments I-II brown (sometimes yellow), III-IV yellow, V-VIII brown; fore wings pale with dark sub-basal band. Head slightly longer than wide, projecting very slightly in front of eyes; eyes with 6 pigmented facets; ocellar setae III outside triangle, just anterior to hind ocelli. Antennae 8-segmented, III-IV with short forked sense cone, II without microtrichia, IV-VI pedicellate. Pronotum weakly sculptured. Metascutum irregularly reticulate, median setae far back from anterior margin; campaniform sensilla present or absent. Fore wing first vein with about 6 setae on basal half, 1 seta medially and 2 distally; second vein with about 8 setae, sometimes with one seta just basal to vein fork; clavus with about 4-5 veinal setae and one seta at base. Abdominal tergites often with small dentate microtrichia on sculpture lines laterally, sculpture not extending mesad of setae S2, dentate microtrichia laterally on posterior margin; VIII with posteromarginal comb complete, microtrichia broad at base.



Female

Head & pronotum Antenna



Head & thorax Mesonotum & metanotum Tergites IV-X Male sternites

Female microptera. Similar to macroptera but ocelli small or absent; fore wing lobe almost as long as head width.
 Male microptera. Similar to female, but pterothorax yellow (in Australia); ocelli absent; tergites VI-VII sometimes with irregular dentate microtrichia on posterior margin medially, VIII with comb sometimes reduced to broadly based teeth, IX with 2 pairs of stout setae medially; sternites III-VIII with large C-shaped pore plate.
 Female aptera. Closely similar to microptera except yellow with abdominal segments VIII-X dark brown; mesonotum and metascutum transverse; abdominal tergites weakly reticulate medially; tergites VI-VII setae S3 and S4 shorter than S1 and S2; tergite VIII posterior margin with large triangular teeth laterally and small teeth medially; spiracular area large.
 Male aptera. Similar to male microptera but yellow, meso- and metathorax transverse.

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 as in *A. sudanensis*, but several species have an intermediate condition with segment VI bearing a partial and often oblique transverse suture as in *A. obscurus*. Although a typical grass-living species of *Anaphothrips*, this species is distinctive in being sharply bicoloured.

Biological data

Feeding on the leaves of various Poaceae; a minor pest at times on cereal crops.

Distribution data

Worldwide in tropical and subtropical areas, and widespread in Australia.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Anaphothrips sudanensis Trybom

Original name and synonyms

Anaphothrips sudanensis Trybom, 1911: 1

Anaphothrips speciosus Hood, 1919: 76

Anaphothrips brachyptera Priesner, 1935: 355

Anaphothrips bicolor Morgan, 1925: 4
Anaphothrips bicinctus Hood, 1925: 50
Anaphothrips (Neophysopus) piercei Moulton, 1936: 265.

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>