

Pseudanaphothrips pallidus



Distinguishing features

Female macroptera. Body yellow varying to pale brown; antennal segments I-II yellow, III light brown, IV-VIII brown; fore wings distinctly but weakly shaded. Antennae 8-segmented, III-IV with forked sense cone. Head wider than long; vertex, excluding ocellar triangle, with sculpture lines; 3 pairs of ocellar setae, pair III longer than longitudinal diameter of an ocellus, arising between posterior margins of hind ocelli; 4 pairs of small postocular setae. Pronotum with weak transverse lines of sculpture, 2 pairs of long posteroangular setae; median posteromarginal setae 1.5 times as long as remaining 3 pairs of posteromarginals. Mesonotal anterior campaniform sensilla present. Metanotum with irregular reticulation posteromedially; campaniform sensilla present; median setae at anterior margin. Mesofurca with spinula. Fore wing first and second veins with complete row of setae; clavus with 5 veinal and one discal setae. Tergites without craspeda; V-VII without ctenidia but with microtrichia on lines of sculpture laterally; sculpture lines extend to median setae; VIII with paired ctenidia anterolateral to spiracle, posteromarginal comb of long almost regularly spaced microtrichia; tergite X no longer than IX. Sternites without discal setae; VII with setae S1 arising at margin. Male macroptera. Similar to female but smaller; tergite VIII comb long and regular, median setal pair on IX longer than sub-median pair; sternites III-VI or VII with small transversely oval or circular pore plate; sternite VIII posterior margin with several long microtrichia.



Female



Head & pronotum



Meso & metanotum

Related species

Species of the genus *Pseudanaphothrips* share many character states with species of *Frankliniella*, but none of them have tergal ctenidia so well-formed. Currently the genus includes nine species, all but one from Australia. However, some of these are based on very few specimens, and these remain particularly difficult to distinguish (Mound & Palmer, 1981). In particular, *P. pallidus* and *P. frankstoni* are not satisfactorily distinguished, although *P. pallidus* appears to be distinguished by the shaded fore wings, and the darker third antennal segment. Moreover, ocellar setae pair III are slightly longer, but the pronotal posteromarginal median setae are slightly shorter.

Biological data

Possibly breeding on leaves, and taken from *Nothofagus cunninghamii*.

Distribution data

Recorded only from Australia (Victoria and Tasmania).

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Pseudanaphothrips pallidus (Steele)

Original name and synonyms

Isochaetothrips pallidus Steele, 1940: 328.

References

Mound LA (2002) The *Thrips* and *Frankliniella* genus groups: the phylogenetic significance of ctenidia. Pp. 379-386 in Marullo R & Mound LA [eds] *Thrips and Tospoviruses: Proceedings of the 7th International Symposium on Thysanoptera*. Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra.

