

Anaphothrips augustae

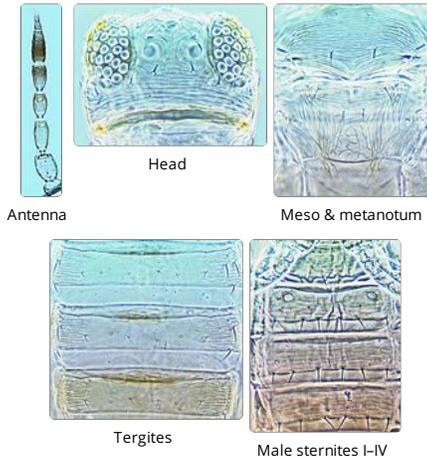


Distinguishing features

Female macroptera. Body, legs and antennal segments I–III yellow, IV weakly shaded at apex, V yellow in basal half, VI–IX light brown; wings pale; tergite IX setae light brown. Head wider than long, with closely spaced sculpture lines behind eyes; eyes with 6 pigmented facets; ocellar setae III outside ocellar triangle. Antennae 9-segmented; III–IV with sense cone forked, II without microtrichia; VI not pedicellate, suture between VI–VII oblique. Pronotum with closely spaced, faint, transverse lines of sculpture; with no long setae. discal setae small. Metascutal sculpture transverse on anterior half, irregularly reticulate medially; median setae fine and well back from anterior margin; campaniform sensilla absent. Prosternal ferna almost complete medially. Fore wing first vein with about 9 setae basally, 2 setae medially and 2 setae near apex; second vein with 12–15 setae; clavus with 5–6 veinal setae. Abdominal tergites II–VII with no sculpture medially, lateral to setae S2 with about 10 closely spaced lines bearing microtrichia similar to some *Scirtothrips* species; VIII with long regular marginal comb. Sternite VII median setae close to posterior margin.

Male macroptera. Similar to female; tergite IX with all setae slender; sternite III with pair of circular pore plates at anterolateral angles.

Larvae. White, but tergites IX–X deeply shaded. Most dorsal setae finely acute; tergite IX with 2 pairs of stout capitate setae, X with one pair.



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. augustae*. The pronotal setae are short, and the fore wing clavus has no discal seta. Some species in this genus can be recognised only in the male sex. *A. augustae* females are similar to those of *A. barrowi* and *A. barringtoni*, but in these the microtrichia are less well developed. In *A. cobari* the microtrichia are effectively absent, and the male differs in having a median, weakly transverse, pore plate on the third sternite. The paired circular pore plates on sternite III of *A. augustae* males are unique in this genus.

Biological data

Feeding and breeding on the leaves of *Myoporum* sp. [Myoporaceae].

Distribution data

Known only from South Australia.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THIRIPINAE

Species name

Anaphothrips augustae Mound & Masumoto

Original name and synonyms

Anaphothrips augustae Mound & Masumoto, 2009: 19.

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>

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