

Anaphothrips glenysae



Distinguishing features

Female macroptera. Body and legs yellow, abdominal tergites III–VII with pair of small brown areas laterally, III–IV with brown shading medially; antennal segments I–II white, III yellow, IV–V with apex shaded brown, VI–IX brown; fore wings pale. All dorsal setae on head, thorax and fore wings distinctly spatulate; head wider than long, with transverse sculpture behind eyes but ocellar region without sculpture; eyes with 6 pigmented facets; ocellar setae III within triangle. Antennae 9-segmented; II with few microtrichia, 2 dorsal setae weakly spatulate; sense cone simple or weakly forked on III, forked on IV; VI short, constricted at base but not pedicellate; suture oblique between VI–VII. Pronotum with irregular sculpture markings; with no long setae, discal setae spatulate. Metascutum irregularly reticulate; median setae spatulate, on anterior third of sclerite, lateral setae finely setaceous; campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing first vein with setal row irregular, 8–11 setae on basal half, 4–6 on distal half, row sometimes almost continuous; second vein with 12–14 setae including one seta basal to vein fork; clavus with 4–6 veinal setae and one seta at base. Abdominal tergites III–VII with no sculpture medially, median setae closer together than their length; irregular sculpture lines laterally not extending mesad of setae S2; VI–VII with setae S3 as large and spatulate as S4; tergite VIII median setae wide apart, comb with long, slender teeth, lateral setae spatulate; major setae on IX–X pointed.

Male macroptera. Similar to female; tergite VIII with long comb; IX with one pair of short setae medially; sternites without pore plates.



Antenna Head & pronotum Tergites V–VIII



Pronotum

Meso & metanotum

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. The major setae in both sexes of *A. glenysae* are more broadly spatulate than in any other member of the genus, including *A. exocarpi*. In contrast to that species, the eyes have pigmented facets, also the males of *A. glenysae* have no sternal pore plates and the median setae on tergite IX are short but not stout.

Biological data

Feeding on the leaves of *Rhagodia parabolica* (Chenopodiaceae), a common shrub in dry areas of eastern and central Australia.

Distribution data

Recorded only from South Australia.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Anaphothrips glenysae Mound & Masumoto

Original name and synonyms

Anaphothrips glenysae Mound & Masumoto, 2009: 41.

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>

