

Anaphothrips occidentalis



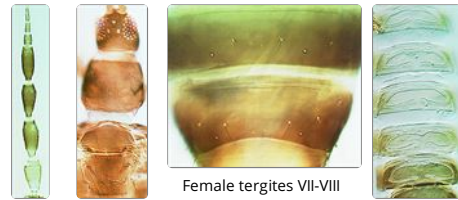
Distinguishing features

Female macroptera. Body and legs dark brown, tarsi yellow also apices of mid and hind tibiae and much of fore tibiae; antennal segments I-II and IV-IX dark brown, III yellow; fore wings pale with a dark submedian band, and a more diffuse dark area subapically on posterior margin; prominent body setae dark. Head as long as wide, smaller than pronotum; cheeks almost

straight; mouth-cone long; eyes with 6 pigmented facets; ocellar setae III outside ocellar triangle, just anterior to hind ocelli; only 3 pairs of postocular setae. Antennae 9-segmented; segments III-IV with apex slightly constricted, sense cone forked; II without microtrichia, also III ventrally; VI with narrow pedicel; IX longer than VIII. Pronotum weakly trapezoidal, medial sculpture weak; with no long setae. Metascutum reticulate, median setae behind anterior margin, campaniform sensilla present. Prosternal ferna divided medially. Fore wing first vein with about 8 setae basally, then up to 10 setae placed irregularly; second vein with 11 to 16 setae including 1-2 setae basal to vein fork; clavus with 5-6 veinal setae and one basal seta. Abdominal tergites weakly sculptured laterally, without microtrichia; VIII posterior margin deeply concave, without comb; X longer than IX.

Male aptera. Bicoloured, head and abdominal segments VI-X dark brown, remainder and legs variably yellowish brown; tergite IX medially with two pairs of short stout setae; sternites III-VII with very large C-shaped pore plate.

Larva II. Body and legs yellow, tergite IX with faintly shaded posterior margin but no teeth; major setae slender trumpet shaped with apex asymmetric.



AntennaHead & thorax

Female tergites VII-VIII

Male sternites

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. *A. occidentalis* is a particularly large and dark species, with strikingly bicoloured fore wings and very large pore plates in males. It is unusual among *Anaphothrips* species for the wide separation medially of the prosternal ferna.

Biological data

Living and breeding in the flowers of various Haemodoraceae, including *Conostylus* sp. and *Anigozanthos* sp.

Distribution data

Native to Western Australia, but introduced to New South Wales on cultivated flower crops.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Anaphothrips occidentalis Pitkin

Original name and synonyms

Anaphothrips occidentalis Pitkin, 1978: 364

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>

