

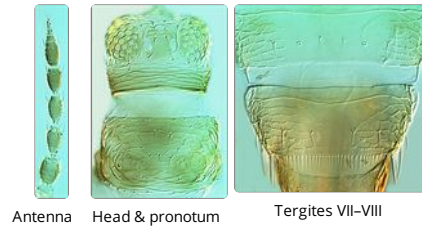
# Anaphothrips walchae



## Distinguishing features

Female macroptera. Body colour brownish yellow with brown markings on tergites I-IV, thorax and posterior margin of head; legs yellow with brown shadings; antennal segment I white, II dark brown, III-IX brown; fore wings weakly shaded along veins; major setae at abdomen apex brown. Head wider than long; transverse reticulation behind eyes, weakly sculptured in ocellar triangle; ocellar setae III inside triangle, no further apart than diameter of first ocellus; eyes with 6 pigmented facets. Antennae 9-segmented; III-IV weakly constricted at apex with forked sense cone; II without microtrichia; VI with short pedicel; suture oblique between VI-VII. Pronotum with irregular sculpture lines; with no long setae, discal setae setaceous. Metascutum reticulate, median setae well posterior to anterior margin, campaniform sensilla absent. Fore wing setae short and stout, first vein with about 6-8 setae basally, 2 medially and 2 distally; second vein with about 10 widely spaced setae; clavus with 4-5 veinal setae but no discal setae. Abdominal tergites II-VII with no sculpture medially, lateral sculpture extending just mesad of setae S2; widely spaced sculpture lines bear a few short microtrichia; tergites IV-VI with distance between median setae scarcely greater than the setal lengths; VIII with long regular posteromarginal comb; spiracular area large.

Male macroptera. Similar to female; tergite VIII with two pairs of small thickened setae medially; sternites without pore plates.



## 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. walchae* is similar to *A. cecili* in many details, but some of the major setae are shorter and stouter (very weakly spatulate), and the male lacks sternal pore plates.

## Biological data

Feeding and breeding on leaves and flowers of *Ozothamnus diosmifolius*, and *Cassinia* sp. [Asteraceae]; adults have been taken from leaves of *Cissus antartica* [Vitaceae].

## Distribution data

Recorded from New South Wales and Queensland.

## Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

## Species name

*Anaphothrips walchae* Mound & Masumoto

## Original name and synonyms

*Anaphothrips walchae* Mound & Masumoto, 2009: 54.

## 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>