

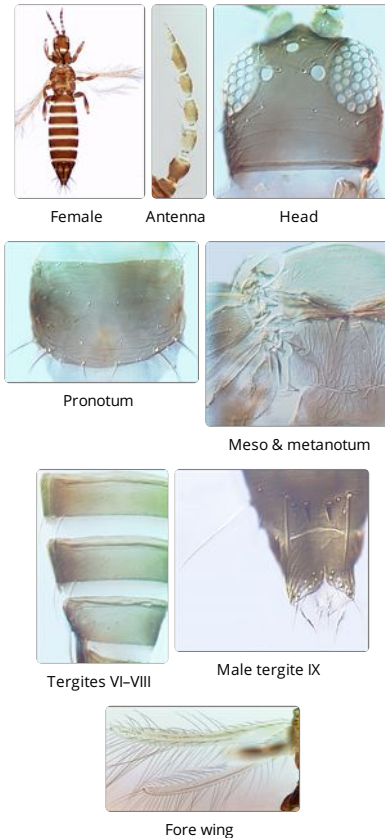
Parabaliotrips montanus



Distinguishing features

Female macroptera. Body brown, mid and hind tibiae with extreme apex yellow, tarsi yellow; antennal segments I–II brown, III yellow, IV–VIII increasingly brown; fore wings brown, slightly paler at posterior margin near base. Antennae 8-segmented, III–IV with short forked sense cone. Head slightly wider than long, with 3 pairs of ocellar setae; pair III arising between midpoint of hind ocelli; 4 pairs of short postocular setae. Pronotal disc with weak transverse reticulation, median discal setae scarcely long than width of two transverse reticulations; 2 pairs of long posteroangular setae, 2–3 pairs of posteromarginals. Mesonotum with paired anterior campaniform sensilla. Metanotum with 2 pairs of setae at anterior margin, median area reticulate, campaniform sensilla absent. Prosternal furca complete; mesosternal furca with spinula, metasternal furca without spinula. Fore wing first vein with irregular row of about 15 setae, second vein with 6–10 irregularly spaced setae; clavus with one discal and 5 marginal setae. Tergites VI–VII with posteroangular setae arising mesad of the posterior angle; VI–VII with small ctenidia present laterally and terminating at median lateral seta; ctenidia on VIII slightly anterolateral to spiracles; VIII with no posteromarginal comb; tergite IX with paired campaniform sensilla on anterior third.

Male macroptera. Similar to female but smaller; tergite IX with median setae short and thorn-like; sternites III–VII with broad transverse pore plate.



Related species

The genus *Parabaliotrips* comprises five species, three from S.E.Asia, and two from Australia. The abdominal ctenidia terminate at the median lateral seta on tergites VI–VII, a more anterior position than in species of *Frankliniella*. Females of *P. montanus* have the forewing almost uniformly brown as in *P. newmani*, but the males have a transverse pore plate on the sternites.

Biological data

Feeding on the leaves of various Epacridaceae, including *Astroloma*, *Epacris*, *Leucopogon* and *Monotoca*.

Distribution data

Known from New Zealand as well as South Australia, Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales and Queensland.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Parabaliotrips montanus Girault

Original name and synonyms

Physothrips montanus Girault, 1927: 1

Pseudanaphothrips annettae Mound & Palmer, 1981: 166.

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.

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