

Pseudanaphothrips aureolus



Distinguishing features

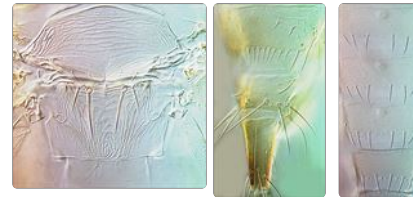
Female macroptera. Body mainly yellow with light brown markings, apex of tergite X brown; antennal segment I as pale as head, II-III shaded at least near apex, IV-VIII brown; fore wings pale with setae dark. Antennae 8-segmented, III-IV with short forked sense cone. Head wider than long; vertex, including ocellar triangle, with sculpture lines; 3 pairs of ocellar setae, pair III no longer than longitudinal diameter of an ocellus, arising between posterior margins of hind ocelli; 4 pairs of small postocular setae. Pronotum with transverse lines of sculpture, 2 pairs of long posteroangular setae; median posteromarginal setae slightly longer than remaining 3 pairs of posteromarginals. Mesonotal anterior campaniform sensilla present. Metanotum with sculpture irregular, forming elongate concentric area posteromedially; campaniform sensilla present; median setae at anterior margin. Mesofurca with spinula. Fore wing first and second veins with complete row of setae; clavus with 5-6 veinal and one discal setae. Tergites without craspeda; V-VII without ctenidia but with irregular microtrichia on lines of sculpture laterally; sculpture lines extend to median setae; VIII with paired ctenidia anterolateral to spiracle, posteromarginal comb of regular long microtrichia; tergite X long and slender, twice as long as IX. Sternites without discal setae; VII with setae S1 arising at margin.

Male macroptera. Similar to female but smaller; antennal segments I-II yellow in contrast to brown III-VIII; tergite VIII comb long and regular, median pair of setae on IX well-developed; sternites III-VII with small circular pore plate; sternite VIII posterior margin with several prominent microtrichia.



Female

Head & pronotum



Meso & metanotum

Tergites VIII-X Male sternites

Related species

Species of the genus *Pseudanaphothrips* share many character states with species of *Frankliniella*, but none of them have tergal ctenidia so well-formed. Currently the genus includes nine species, all but one from Australia. However, some of these are based on very few specimens, and these remain particularly difficult to distinguish (Mound & Palmer, 1981). *P. aureolus* is readily distinguished by the elongate tenth abdominal segment in females, and the small circular sternal pore plates in males.

Biological data

Feeding and breeding on the young leaves of *Cassinia quinquefaria*, *C. longifolia*, *Omaranthus* and *Olearia* [Asteraceae].

Distribution data

Known only from eastern Australia (Victoria, South Australia, Australian Capital Territory, Queensland).

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Pseudanaphothrips aureolus (Girault)

Original name and synonyms

Physothrips aureolus Girault, 1928: 3

Isochaetothrips melanurus Steele, 1940: 328

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.

