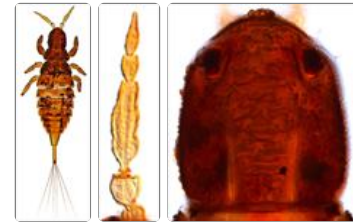


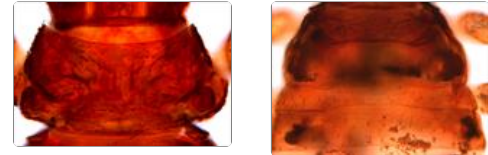
Trachythrips astutus

Distinguishing features

Both sexes wingless. Head, pronotum, fore legs and mesonotum brown, mid and hind legs and abdomen paler, tube yellow with apical black band; antennae mainly yellow, shading to light brown at apex. Antennae long, 5-segmented; segment III large (due to fusion of three morphological segments), V slender and constricted at base. Head longer than wide, cheeks convex, anterior margin projecting slightly in front of eyes, with no prominent setae, dorsal surface with irregular transverse sculpture, postocular setae not distinguished; compound eyes small, reduced to about 8 ommatidia; maxillary stylets retracted to eyes, about one third of head width apart medially. Pronotum with no prominent setae; prosternal basantra transverse but slender. Fore tarsi with prominent hooked hamus on external margin. Meso and metanotum fused, transverse with small setae on reticulate-tuberculate sculpture. Abdominal tergite I apparently fused to tergite II; abdominal tergite IX longer than wide; tube as long as IX with long anal setae. Male similar to female but smaller.



Female Antenna Head



Pronotum Mesonotum, metanotum & tergites I-II

Related species

The genus *Trachythrips* includes 11 species, six from the Neotropics, two from Florida, two from Texas, and one from California. However, the differences between these wingless species are not great (Mound & Marullo, 1996), and some of them may represent no more than local populations.

Biological data

Breeding in leaf litter, and feeding on fungal hyphae particularly on fallen dead leaves of *Quercus*.

Distribution data

Described from California, but recorded from Galapagos Islands (Hoddle & Mound, 2011).

Family name

PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE, PHLAEOTHRIPINAE

Species name

Trachythrips astutus Cott

Original name and synonyms

Trachythrips astutus Cott, 1956: 196

References

Hoddle MS & Mound LA (2011) Thysanoptera of the Galapagos Islands. *Pacific Science* 65: 507–513.