Ayyaria

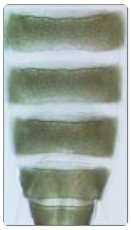
Generic diagnosis


Female


Head & pronotum


Antenna


Metanotum


Tergites V-IX

Female macropterous. Head wider than long, maxillary palps 3-segmented; eyes large, with five pigmented facets; ocellar setae I present, setae III elongate; six pairs of postocular setae. Antennae long, 8-segmented, segment I without paired dorso-apical setae, with apical inner seta long, III and IV with sense-cones forked, III–VI with some microtrichia on both surfaces. Pronotum with two pairs of long posteroangular setae, one pair of posteromarginals; one pair of anteromarginal setae long. Mesonotum with median pair of setae far from posterior margin; campaniform sensilla absent anteromedially. Metanotum weakly sculptured medially; median pair of setae far from anterior margin, close to lateral pair; campaniform sensilla absent. Fore wings narrow, first vein with long gap in setal row, three distal setae; second vein usually with three setae; clavus with two or three veinal setae and one discal seta; posterior fringe cilia wavy. Prosternal ferna broad and divided at middle; basantra membranous, without setae; prospinasternum broad and transverse. Mesosternum with sternopleural sutures absent; endofurca with spinula. Metasternal endofurca with spinula. Tarsi 2-segmented. Tergites not divided from laterotergites, without ctenidia; II–VII with polygonal reticulation, and posteromarginal craspeda; VIII weakly reticulate at each side and along anterior margin, posteromarginal comb complete with long fine microtrichia; IX without campaniform sensilla, MD setae developed; X without median split. Sternites without discal setae or craspeda, polygonally reticulate; sternites II–VII with three pairs of posteromarginal setae, sternite VII with S1 and S2 setae in front of posterior margin.
Male similar to female; tergite IX with S1 setae short and stout arising close together, with two longitudinal rows of small tubercles behind S1 setae; sternites without pore plates.

Biological data

The only species in this genus appears to be associated with the leaves of Fabaceae, such as *Calopogonium*, but adults have been collected from many different plant species.

Distribution data

Apparently widespread across the Asian tropics to northern Australia, it is widely reported across southern China.

Nomenclatural data

Ayyaria Karny, 1926: 193. Type species *Ayyaria chaetophora* Karny, 1926, by monotypy.

Only one species is recognised in this Asian genus (ThripsWiki, 2020), and this is known in southern China:

chaetophora Karny, 1926: 193.

Relationship data

Thripidae sub-family Thripinae: this is a diverse group involving more than 230 genera. The relationships of *Ayyaria* are not clear. Ocellar setae pair I are present on the head, and the pronotum has a pair of long setae on the anterior margin as in *Frankliniella*, but the fore wing setal rows are incomplete, and the tergites do not have ctenidia.

References

Mound LA & Ng YF (2009) An illustrated key to the genera of Thripinae (Thysanoptera) from South East Asia. *Zootaxa* **2265**: 27–47.

ThripsWiki (2020) *ThripsWiki - providing information on the World's thrips*. <**http://thrips.info/wiki/Main_Page**>