# **Pseudoxythrips**



# Generic diagnosis

Female macropterous. Head as wide as long; maxillary palps 3-segmented; eyes without pigmented facets; ocellar setae pair I present; setae III no longer than length of an ocellus and arising posterior to the tangent to the posterior ocelli; five pairs of short postocular setae but not in a straight row. Antenna 8-segmented; III and IV with sense cones forked but short and very stout; III–VI with microtrichia on both surfaces. Pronotum without sculpture medially, setae all small, except posteromarginal setal pair V twice as long as discal setae. Mesonotum transversely reticulate, median setae near posterior margin; anteromedian campaniform sensilla present. Metanotum with longitudinal sculpture, median setae small and at anterior margin; campaniform sensilla present near posterior margin. Fore wing first and second veins with setal





dentatus meso & metanota

dentatus tergites IV-V





dentatus tergites VIII-X dentatus male tergites VIII-IX

rows complete, but setae wider apart than their length; clavus with four veinal and one discal setae; posteromarginal fringe cilia wavy. Prosternal ferna not divided; basantra membranous, without setae; prospinasternum broadly transverse. Mesosternal furca with spinula; metasternal furca without spinula. Tarsi 2-segmented, fore tarsus with ventro-apical curved tooth. Tergites II–VII without craspeda, but VIII concave posterior margin with row of translucent triangular teeth; VI–VIII with campaniform sensilla close to posterior margin; VIII with ctenidium-like row of microtrichia antero-lateral to spiracles, VII with weak ctenidium-like row of microtrichia terminating at tergal setae S3; IX with anterior campaniform sensilla present; X elongate with complete split. Sternites III–VI with three pairs of marginal setae, II with two pairs, all arising at margin.

Male similar to female; tergite IX with median setal pair prominent, one pair of very short stout setae postero-medially.

# Biological data

Presumably living in flowers, and possibly associated with Asteraceae (zur Strassen, 2003).

#### Distribution data

Of the two species in this genus, one is known only from the eastern Mediteranean, but the type species, *dentatus*, is more widespread in southeastern Europe (zur Strassen, 2003). A single female taken from wheat at Jinan, Shandong Province, China was identified as this species (Mirab-balou, 2012). However, the illustrated terminal abdominal segments of that specimen are apparently different from the female illustrated here from Slovakia.

## Nomenclatural data

Pseudoxythrips Priesner, 1940: 51. Type species Oxythrips dentatus Knechtel 1923, by monotypy.

Two species are recognised in this genus (ThripsWiki, 2020), and one of these is recorded from China:

dentatus (Knechtel, 1923: 123). (Oxythrips)

#### Relationship data

Thripidae sub-family Thripinae: this is a diverse group involving more than 230 genera. Relationships of *Pseudoxythrips* are obscure. The presence and position of ctenidium-like structures on tergites VII and VIII, together with some of the other character states, suggest a relationship to the *Frankliniella* group. However, the presence of a single pair of major

setae on the pronotum has been interpreted as indicating a relationship to *Oxythrips* as one of the 40 genera of anaphothripines (Masumoto & Okajima, 2017).

# References

Masumoto M & Okajima S (2017) *Anaphothrips* genus-group: key to world genera, with two new species and three new records from Japan (Thysanoptera, Thripidae). *Zootaxa* **4272** (2): 201–220.

Mirab-balou M, Wei SJ, Lu H & Chen XX (2012) Description of a new grass-living species of the genus *Yoshinothrips* Kudo, and a newly recorded genus of Thripinae for China (Thysanoptera: Thripidae). *Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica* 37 (2): 345–349.

ThripsWiki (2020). *ThripsWiki - providing information on the World's thrips*. <a href="http://thrips.info/wiki/Main\_Page">http://thrips.info/wiki/Main\_Page</a> zur Strassen R (2003) Die terebranten Thysanopteren Europas und des Mittelmeer-Gebietes. *Die Tierwelt Deutschlands* 74: 1–271.

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