Anaphothrips

Generic diagnosis

Female macropterous, micropterous or apterous. Head about as long as wide; maxillary palps 3-segmented; eyes sometimes with six pigmented facets ventrally; ocellar setae small, pair I present, I and II arranged transversely. Antennae 8- or 9-segmented, segment I without median dorso-apical setae, III and IV with sense-cones forked or simple, III–VI with some microtrichia on both surfaces. Pronotum without any long setae. Mesonotum median pair of setae far from posterior margin; paired campaniform sensilla present anteromedially. Metascutum reticulate; median pair of setae far from anterior margin; campaniform sensilla present or absent. Fore wings, when fully developed, with veinal setae minute; first row irregularly spaced and with long gap; second vein with setae irregular spaced; posterior fringe cilia wavy. Prosternal ferna usually undivided; basantra membranous, without setae; prospinasternum broad and transverse. Mesosternum with sternopleural sutures complete; endofurca with spinula. Metasternal endofurca without spinula. Tarsi 2-segmented. Abdominal tergites without posteromarginal craspeda or ctenidia, often with ciliate microtrichia along lines of sculpture; tergites II–VII with posteroangular setae inserted mesad of posterior angle; tergite VIII with spiracles often longer than half length of tergite, with or without posteromarginal comb; tergite IX usually with two pairs of campaniform sensilla, with MD setae small; tergite X with median split almost complete. Sternites without craspeda or discal setae; sternites III–VII with 3 pairs of posteromarginal setae, II with 2 pairs; sternite VII with S1 setae in front of posterior margin. Male similar to female; tergite IX usually with two pairs of short thorn-line setae medially; sternites III–VI or VIII each with a small oval, crescentic or large C-shaped pore plate.

Biological data

Many species of this genus are associated with the leaves of Poaceae species (Nakahara, 1995), but in Australia there are many similar species that are associated with various plant genera from different families (Mound & Masumoto, 2009).

Distribution data

Species of this genus are found widely across the world. Six of the eleven species listed from China were described from this country, *floralis* was described from Vietnam, *incertus* from Australia (Zhang et al., 2018), *atroapterus* from Europe, and two species are recorded worldwide.

Nomenclatural data
Anaphothrips Uzel, 1895: 211. Type species Anaphothrips virgo Uzel, 1895, synonym of Thrips obscura Muller, 1776, designated by Hood 1914: 136.

This genus includes about 86 species worldwide (ThripsWiki, 2020), with particularly large numbers in North America and Australia. The following eleven species are recorded from China (Cui & Wang, 2019):

atroapterus Priesner, 1921: 27.
beijingensis Mirab-balou Chen & Tong, 2012: 719.
dentatus Cui, Xi & Wang, 2017: 50.
incertus (Girault, 1929: 3). (Limothrips)
nonporous Cui & Wang, 2019: 249.
obscurus (Muller, 1776: 96). (Thrips)
qinghaiensis Cui & Wang, 2019: 256.
sudanensis Trybom, 1911: 1.

Relationship data

Thripidae sub-family Thripinae: this is a diverse group involving more than 230 genera. Anaphothrips is a member of an assemblage of 40 genera in which the species lack long setae on the pronotum (Masumoto & Okajima, 2017). The males commonly have C-shaped pore plates on the sternites, and tergite IX with pairs of stout thorn-like setae.

References


