

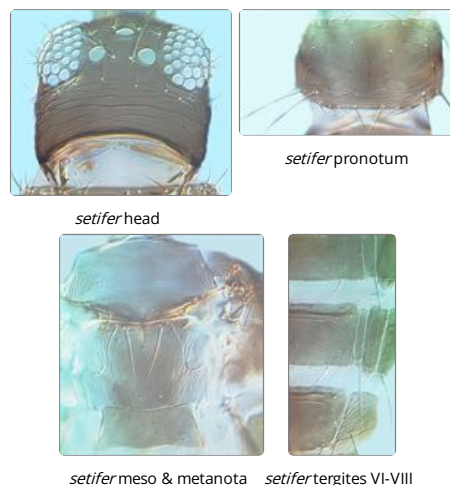
# Parabaliotrips



## Generic diagnosis

Female macropterous. Head slightly wider than long, interantennal projection relatively wide; maxillary palps 3-segmented; eyes without pigmented facets; ocellar setae I present; setae III long, at or posterior to tangent of hind ocelli posterior margin; three or five pairs of postocular setae. Antennae 8-segmented, segment I without paired dorso-apical setae, III and IV with sense-cones forked, III–VI with some microtrichial rows on both surfaces. Pronotum wider than long, two pairs of long posteroangular setae, three pairs of posteromarginal setae; one pair of anteromarginal setae sometimes well-developed. Mesonotum weakly sculptured, median pair of setae near posterior margin; campaniform sensilla present or absent. Metanotum almost smooth medially; median pair of setae at anterior margin; campaniform sensilla absent. Fore wing first and second veins each with setal rows complete; clavus with five veinal and one discal setae; posteromarginal fringe cilia wavy. Prosternal ferna continuous; basantra membranous, without setae; prospinasternum broad and transverse. Mesosternum with sternopleural suture completes; endofurca with spinula. Metasternal endofurca without spinula. Tarsi 2-segmented. Tergites without craspada; IV–VIII with paired regular ctenidia, on VIII anterolateral to spiracles, S3 setae at posterior margin far mesad of posterior angle; tergites V–VIII with S2 setae small; VIII with comb sparse or absent; IX with two pairs campaniform sensilla. Sternites without craspada; III–VII with three pairs of posteromarginal setae, II with two pairs; laterotergites without discal setae.

Male similar to female; tergite IX without short stout setae medially; sternites III–VII each with a large pore plate.



## Biological data

The three Australian species are known to have specific host associations (Gillespie *et al.*, 2002), but little is known of the biology of the three species recorded from China.

## Distribution data

Of the six species in this genus, three are known only from Australia and three from southeast Asia.

## Nomenclatural data

*Parabaliotrips* Priesner, 1935: 125. Type species *Parabaliotrips takahashii* Priesner, 1935, by original designation.

This genus includes six species (ThripsWiki, 2020), of which three are recorded from China:

*coluckus* (Kudo, 1977: 5). (*Krasibothrips*)

*grandiceps* Priesner, 1935: 126.

*takahashii* Priesner, 1935: 125.

## Relationship data

Thripidae sub-family Thripinae: this is a diverse group involving more than 230 genera. This is one of nine genera placed in the *Frankliniella*-group. It is distinguished particularly because the tergal ctenidia terminate at the lateral marginal setae, in a more anterior position than in other members of the *Frankliniella*-group (Mound, 2002). However, Wang *et al.* (2019) suggested that the three species from Australia might not be closely related to the species from Asia.

## References

- Gillespie, PS, Mound LA & Wang, CL (2002) Austro-oriental genus *ParabaliOTHrips* Priesner (Thysanoptera, Thripidae) with a new Australian species forming male aggregations. *Australian Journal of Entomology* **41**: 111–117.
- 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.
- ThripsWiki (2018). *ThripsWiki - providing information on the World's thrips*. <[http://thrips.info/wiki/Main\\_Page](http://thrips.info/wiki/Main_Page)>
- Wang ZH, Mound LA & Tong XL (2019) Phylogenetic relationships within the *Frankliniella* genus-group based on morphology, with a revision of *Iridothrips* (Thysanoptera, Thripidae). *Zootaxa* **4651** (1): 141–154.