

# Pseudanaphothrips



## Generic diagnosis

Female macropterous. Head wider than long; maxillary palps 3-segmented; eyes without pigmented facets; ocellar setae I present, pair III small, arising between hind ocelli; 5 pairs of small postocular setae. Antennae 8-segmented, III–IV with small, forked sense cone; III–VI with rows of microtrichia on both surfaces. Pronotum either with two pairs of prominent posteroangular setae, or with no long setae. Mesonotum transversely reticulate/striate, median setae close to posterior margin; anterior campaniform sensilla present. Metanotum with sculpture lines mainly longitudinal, median setae at anterior margin; campaniform sensilla present or absent. Fore wing first and second veins with complete row of setae; clavus with 6 veinal and one discal setae. Prosternal ferna continuous; basantra membranous, without setae; prospinasternum broad and transverse. Mesosternum with sternopleural sutures complete; endofurca with spinula. Metasternal endofurca without spinula. Tarsi 2-segmented. Tergites without craspeda; ctenidia usually absent on V–VII; VIII with pair of weak ctenidia anterolateral to spiracle, posteromarginal comb with median microtrichia sometimes longer than those laterally. Sternites without discal setae; VII with setae S1 arising at margin.

Male similar to female; sternites III–VII each with transverse pore plate; sternite margins sometimes with microtrichia.



*achaetus* meso & metanota

*achaetus* head & pronotum *achaetus* antenna



*frankstoni* head & pronotum *frankstoni* tergites VII–IX

## Biological data

The members of this genus are all known to breed in flowers, particularly but not exclusively in Asteraceae flowers.

## Distribution data

Eight of the nine species in this genus are from Australia, with *querci* based on a single female recorded in 1920 from Taiwan. Extensive collecting of thrips in Taiwan in recent years has not re-discovered this species (Wang, 2002). However, Bhatti (1978) has recorded 11 females of *querci* collected at various sites in Java between 1912 and 1923. The type species of the genus, *achaetus*, although originally from Australia, has been introduced both to Hawaii and California (Mound *et al.*, 2017).

## Nomenclatural data

*Pseudanaphothrips* Karny, 1921: 242. Type species *Pseudothrips achaetus* Bagnall, by subsequent designation.

Nine species are recognised in this genus, all from Australia except *querci*, but with the type species widespread to various countries.

*querci* (Moulton, 1928: 306) (*Isochaetothrips*)

## Relationship data

Thripidae sub-family Thripinae: this is a diverse group involving more than 230 genera. Members of this Australian genus share several character states with species of *Frankliniella*, although the tergal ctenidia are less well developed (Mound, 2002; Wang *et al.*, 2019).

## References

Bhatti JS (1978) Preliminary revision of *Taeniothrips*. *Oriental Insects* 12: 157–199.

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Wang CL (2002) *Thrips of Taiwan: Biology and Taxonomy*. Special Publication No. 99. Taiwan Agricultural Research Insititute, Taichung. 328pp.

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