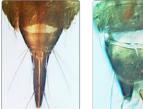
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# Pseudoxythrips

## Generic diagnosis

Female macropterous. Head as wide as long; maxillary palps 3segmented; 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 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

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