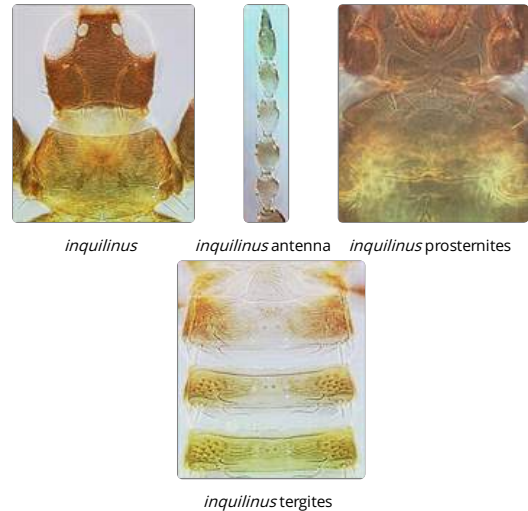


Advenathrips

Generic diagnosis

Small brown, macropterous Phlaeothripinae with unusually stout and short tergal discal setae. Head wider than long, with one pair of prominent setae on genae; postocular setae shorter than cheek setae; maxillary stylets retracted to eyes, about one-third of head width apart, maxillary bridge well developed. Antennae 8-segmented; segment III with one sense cone, IV with 3 sense cones. Pronotum transverse, notopleural sutures complete; antero-marginal, antero-angular, midlateral and postero-angular setae variable, usually short. Prosternal basantra absent; ferna wider than long; mesopresternum of two lateral triangles; metathoracic sterno-pleural sutures long. Metanotum reticulate, median setae small, without anteromedian minor setae. Fore tarsal tooth small, hook-shaped at inner apex of tarsus. Fore wing with 3 to 8 duplicated cilia; sub-basal setae short and stout. Pelta broadly triangular with truncate apex; tergites II–VII each with 2 pairs of sigmoid wing-retaining setae, female with group of 6 to 24 short exceptionally stout and laterally directed, discal setae laterally; two pairs of short, stout and acute lateral posteromarginal setae, each arising from a small tubercle; tergite IX setae S1 & S2 capitate, shorter than tube; tube with anal setae as long as or longer than tube; sternites III–VII with paired lateral areas of specialised reticulation. Male with setae S2 on tergite IX as long as or longer than S1; sternite VIII without pore plate.



Nomenclatural data

Advenathrips Morris, Mound & Schwarz, 2000: 54. Type species *Advenathrips inquilinus* Morris, Mound & Schwarz, 2000, by monotypy.

This genus comprises a single species.

Australian species

Advenathrips inquilinus Morris, Mound & Schwarz, 2000: 56

Relationship data

Advenathrips shares most character states with the widespread and species-rich Australian genus, *Akainothrips*, including the host association with thrips-created domiciles on *Acacia* phyllodes.

Distribution data

This species has been found widely in the semi-arid areas of central Australia.

Biological data

This species breeds within the domiciles created by *Dunatothrips* species on the phyllodes of *Acacia* species.

References

Crespi BJ, Morris DC & Mound LA (2004) *Evolution of ecological and behavioural diversity: Australian Acacia thrips as model organisms*. Australian Biological Resources Study & Australian National Insect Collection, CSIRO, Canberra, Australia, pp. 1–328.

Morris DC, Mound LA & Schwarz MP (2000) *Advenathrips inquilinus*: a new genus and species of social parasites (Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripidae). *Australian Journal of Entomology* 39: 53–57.