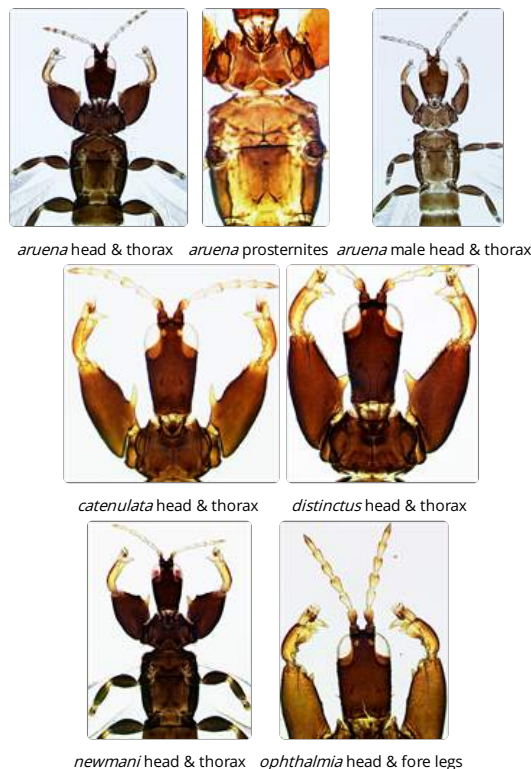


Domeothrips

Generic diagnosis

Large, dark macropterous Phlaeothripinae, with tuberculate fore femora. Head with eyes larger dorsally than ventrally, postocular setae slender, wide apart; maxillary stylets not deeply retracted into head, about one third of head width apart; genae sometimes with a pair of stout setae. Antennae 8-segmented, III with one sense cone, IV with 3 sense cones; VIII short and broad at base. Pronotum with anterior setae small, notopleural sutures complete. Prosternal basantra usually present, ferna large with inner margins curving forwards; meso-presternum weakly developed medially; metathoracic sterno-pleural sutures well developed. Both sexes with fore tarsal tooth well developed; fore tibia inner apical margin with tubercle or drawn-out along tarsus; fore femora with stout sub-basal tubercle, inner margin sometimes with second tubercle. Fore wing broad, no duplicated cilia but terminal cilia short. Pelta triangular with apex transverse; tergites II–VI with two pairs of wing-retaining setae; tergite IX setae S1 and S2 slender and more than half as long as tube, S3 short and stout in female but slender in male; tube shorter than head, anal setae dark. Male sternite VIII with large pore plate; tergite VIII with pair of large glandular areas surrounding insertion points of dorsoventral muscles.



Nomenclatural data

Domeothrips Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 182. Type species *Domeothrips aruena* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004, by original designation.

There are 5 species described in this Australian genus.

Australian species

Domeothrips aruena Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 182

Domeothrips catenulatae Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 183

Domeothrips distinctus (Moulton, 1968: 104-106)

Domeothrips newmani Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 184

Domeothrips ophthalmia Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 185

Relationship data

Species of this genus share many character states with the species of the Australian genus *Dunatothrips*, but they usually have much long postocular setae, and they do not create their own domiciles.

Distribution data

Species of this genus have been found widely across the semi-arid regions of Australia.

Biological data

Found in empty domiciles created by *Dunatothrips* species on various species of *Acacia*, but it is not clear if these species are kleptoparasites or merely invaders of abandoned domiciles.

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.

