

Dunatothrips

Generic diagnosis

Dark brown, macropterous but usually de-alate Phlaeothripinae. Head usually prolonged in front of eyes, genae frequently with tooth behind eyes, usually without postocular setae; eyes larger dorsally than ventrally; maxillary stylets not close together. Antennae 8-segmented, III with one sense cone, IV with 2 or 3 sense cones. Pronotum with distinct median longitudinal apodeme; midlateral and antero-marginal setae not distinguished from discal setae, notopleural sutures complete. Prosternal basantra and ferna well developed; mesopresternum reduced to 2 lateral triangles; metathoracic sternopleural sutures elongate. Mesonotum with short posteromedian cleft. Metanotum reticulate, median setae small. Fore tarsus with stout tooth in both sexes; fore tibia with small apical tubercle; fore femora usually with elongate basal tubercle on inner margin (small in males and small females); fore, mid and hind femora moderately swollen. Fore wing broad, without duplicated cilia. Pelta reticulate, almost rectangular, paired campaniform sensilla present; tergites II–VI each with 2 pairs of sigmoid wing-retaining setae, pair on VII frequently reduced; tergite IX setae S3 of female sometimes stout and thorn-like, tergite IX setae of male all slender; tube usually very short in female, anal setae short and at least one dorsal pair stout; tube of male normal, with long anal setae; male sternite VIII sometimes with pore plate.

Nomenclatural data

Dunatothrips Moulton, 1942: 10. Type species *Dunatothrips armatus* Moulton, 1942, by monotypy.

There are seven species described in this genus.

Australian species

Dunatothrips aneurae Mound, 1969: 181

Dunatothrips armatus Moulton, 1942: 10

Dunatothrips aulidis Mound & Morris, 2001: 411

Dunatothrips chapmani Mound & Morris, 2001: 412

Dunatothrips gloius Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 189

Dunatothrips skene Mound & Morris, 2001: 412

Dunatothrips vestitor Mound & Morris, 2001: 413

Relationship data

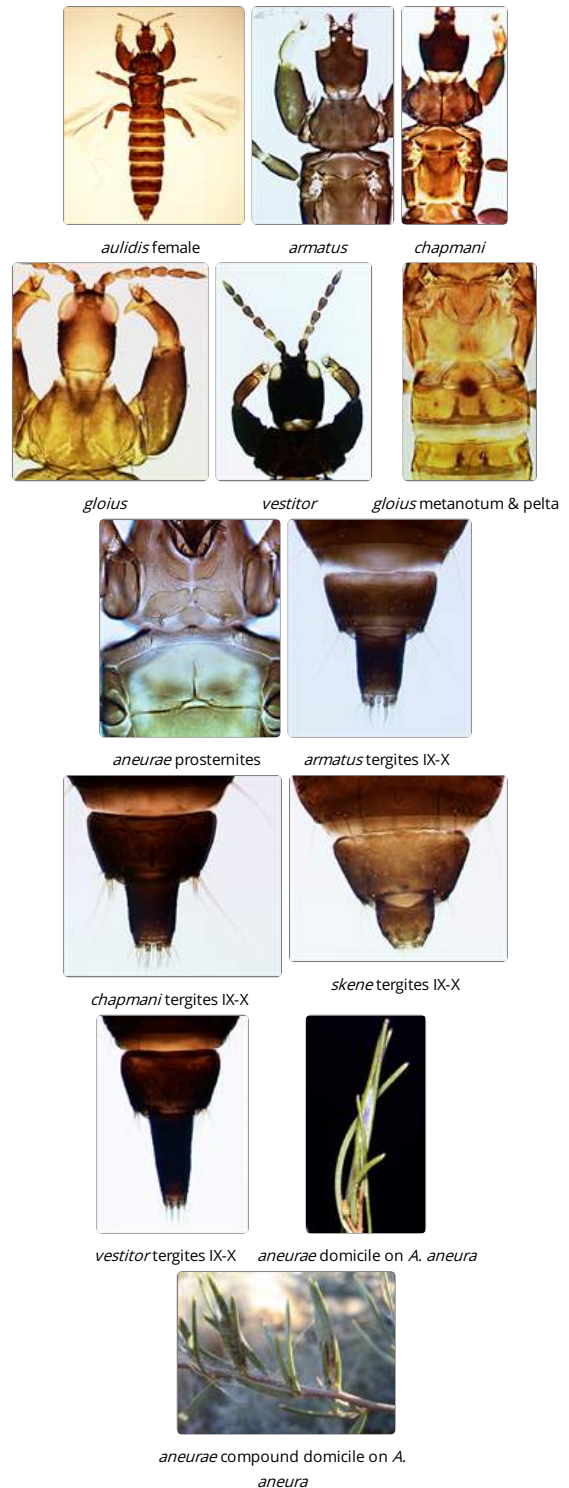
Amongst Australian Phlaeothripinae, the members of this genus are probably most closely related to *Domeothrips*, despite species in that genus being invaders of domiciles between phyllodes on *Acacia* trees.

Distribution data

This genus is widespread across the arid areas of Central Australia in association with various species of *Acacia*.

Biological data

These species glue together (or sew together) two or more phyllodes on an *Acacia* tree to produce a domicile (or nest) within which to breed (Gilbert *et al.* 2013, 2018).



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.

Gilbert JDJ & Simpson SJ (2013) Natural history and behaviour of *Dunatothrips aneurae* Mound (Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripidae), a phyllode-gluing thrips with facultative pleometrosis. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society*, **109**: 802–816.

Gilbert JDJ, Wells A & Simpson SJ (2018) Skew in ovarian activation depends on domicile size in phyllode-glueing thrips. *Nature Scientific Reports* | (2018) 8:3597 | DOI:10.1038/s41598-018-21635-z

Mound LA & Morris DC (2001) Domicile constructing phlaeothripine Thysanoptera from *Acacia* phyllodes in Australia: *Dunatothrips* Moulton and *Sartrithrips* gen.n., with a key to associated genera. *Systematic Entomology* **26** : 401–419.