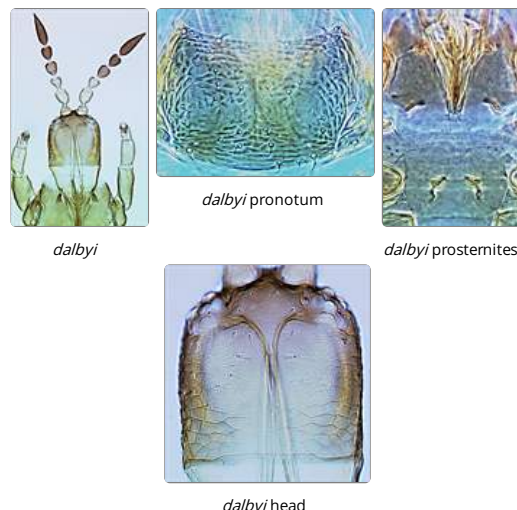


# Hexadikothrips

## Generic diagnosis

Brownish yellow, minute, wingless Phlaeothripinae with antennal segments VI-VIII broadly fused. Head with eyes reduced to about 10 facets; vertex reticulate; maxillary stylets retracted to compound eyes, close together medially; mouth cone extending across prosternum. Antennae 8-segmented but VI-VIII fused; antennal segment III with no sense cone, IV with 2 sense cones. Pronotum with notopleural sutures complete. Prosternal basantra and mesopresternum not present; ferna small and transverse; meso-eusternum deeply eroded medially; metathoracic sternopleural sutures present. Meso- and metanota transverse. Fore tarsal tooth absent in female, present in male. Pelta broad; tergites II-VII with one or more transverse rows of fine discal setae; one pair of tergal marginal setae, apices capitate and broadly asymmetric; tergite IX setae about 0.3 as long as tube; tube slightly longer than tergite VIII. Male with tergite IX setae similar to those of female; sternite VIII with small pore plate.



## Nomenclatural data

*Hexadikothrips* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 199. Type species *Hexadikothrips dalbyi* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004, by monotypy

Only one species is placed in this genus.

## Australian species

*Hexadikothrips dalbyi* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 199

## Relationship data

This is one of the *Rhopalothripoides* suite of genera of Phlaeothripinae on *Acacia* trees in Australia.

## Distribution data

Recorded only in southeastern Queensland, Australia.

## Biological data

This species was found on young branches of *Acacia harpophylla*.

## 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.