

# Kellyia

## Generic diagnosis

Macropterous (rarely micropterous), usually black Phlaeothripinae. Head longer than wide; maxillary stylets retracted to eyes, parallel in middle of head (rarely crossing over each other); postocular setae usually well developed. Antennae 8-segmented, sense cones on III and IV unusually short, one on III, 3 on IV; V-VII usually asymmetric at base, ventral apex of V and VI often weakly prolonged. Pronotum transverse, antero-marginal setae usually absent; notopleural sutures complete. Prosternal basantra not developed; mesopresternum sexually dimorphic, anterior margin of meso-eusternum much narrower in larger males than females; metathoracic sternopleural sutures long. Metanotum reticulate, reticles usually with internal markings; median setae slender. Fore tarsus with tooth in both sexes. Fore wing surface usually with faint complex reticulate pattern, duplicated cilia present. Pelta triangular with apex truncate, reticulate; tergites II-VI each with 2 pairs of sigmoid wing-retaining setae, these reduced on VII; tergite IX setae S2 similar to S1 in both sexes; tube shorter than head. Male sternite VIII pore plate present but usually lateral and paired.

## Nomenclatural data

*Kellyia* Bagnall, 1929: 188. Type species *Teuchothrips hoodianus* Bagnall 1924, by monotypy.

There are 13 species recognised in this Australian genus.

## Australian species

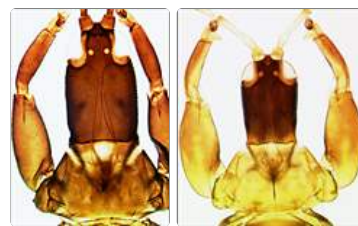
- Kellyia bagnalli* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 228
- Kellyia biadenes* Mound, 1971: 418
- Kellyia froggatti* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 229
- Kellyia giraulti* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 230
- Kellyia hoodianus* (Bagnall, 1924: 630)
- Kellyia karnyi* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 231
- Kellyia milmani* (Girault, 1927: 2)
- Kellyia moultoni* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 232
- Kellyia palmerae* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 233
- Kellyia pitkini* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 234
- Kellyia priesneri* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 234
- Kellyia stannardi* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 235
- Kellyia wilsoni* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 236

## Relationship data

This endemic genus is presumably derived within the Phlaeothripinae *Liothrips*-lineage that has radiated on *Acacia* trees in Australia. It shares many character states with *Heligmothrips*, but has the head longer than wide. The maxillary stylets are long but never convoluted and only rarely cross over each other.

## Distribution data

This is an Australian endemic genus with species found widely across the continent mainly in the semi-arid zone. However, *K. biadenes* has also been recorded from New Caledonia (Bournier 1993).



*hoodi*

*karnyi*



*palmerae*

*priesneri*



*stannardi*



*bagnalli* antenna



*bagnalli* metanotum & pelta



*priesneri* metanotum & pelta



*stannardi* metanotum & pelta



*wilsoni* metanotum & pelta



*bagnalli*



*bagnalli* [dark]

## Biological data

The species live on various *Acacia* species, breeding in abandoned tied phyllodes and phyllode mines created by Lepidoptera larvae.

## References

Bournier A (1993) Thysanoptères gallicoles de Nouvelle-Calédonie. *Bulletin de la Société entomologique de France* **98**: 357–366.

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.