

# Lichanothrips

## Generic diagnosis

Large macropterous Phlaeothripinae that create domiciles in which to breed by glueing together pairs of *Acacia* phyllodes. Head usually widest across eyes; maxillary stylets usually low in head and wide apart; postoccipital ridge usually deeply cleft between two large posteriorly pointing tubercles. Antennae 8-segmented, III with one sense cone, IV with 3 sense cones, these sense cones unusually short. Pronotum commonly elongate, setae unusually short; notopleural sutures complete. Prosternal basantra usually present but small and transverse; ferna commonly elongate and large; metathoracic sterno-pleural sutures moderately long. Mesonotum with short narrow cleft posteromedially, lateral setae not elongate. Metanotal median area weakly reticulate or without sculpture, median setae weak. Fore tarsal tooth long and pointed. Fore wings unusually broad, terminal cilia short, usually with numerous duplicated cilia; sub-basal setae short. Pelta usually almost square; lateral margins of tergites with group of small setae arising from flattened tubercle; tergal wing-retaining setae slender and curved, scarcely sigmoid, those on VII small and straight; tergal antecostal ridge deeply curved, commonly with median longitudinal ridge; tube relatively slender and shorter than head, anal setae relatively short; sternal marginal setae arising far apart, S2 commonly short and arising on a tubercle; female subgenital plate unusually large, often with serrate margin; fustis sometimes broad not rod-like. Male smaller than female, sternite VIII with pore plate; tergite IX setae S2 as long as setae S1.

## Nomenclatural data

*Lichanothrips* Mound, 1971: 434. Type species *Lichanothrips albus* Mound, 1971, by original designation.

There are 10 species described in this genus.

## Australian species

*Lichanothrips albus* Mound, 1971: 437

*Lichanothrips calcis* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 260

*Lichanothrips curvatus* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 261

*Lichanothrips magnificus* Mound, 1971: 437

*Lichanothrips metopus* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 262

*Lichanothrips pastinus* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 263

*Lichanothrips pulchra* (Girault, 1927: 2)

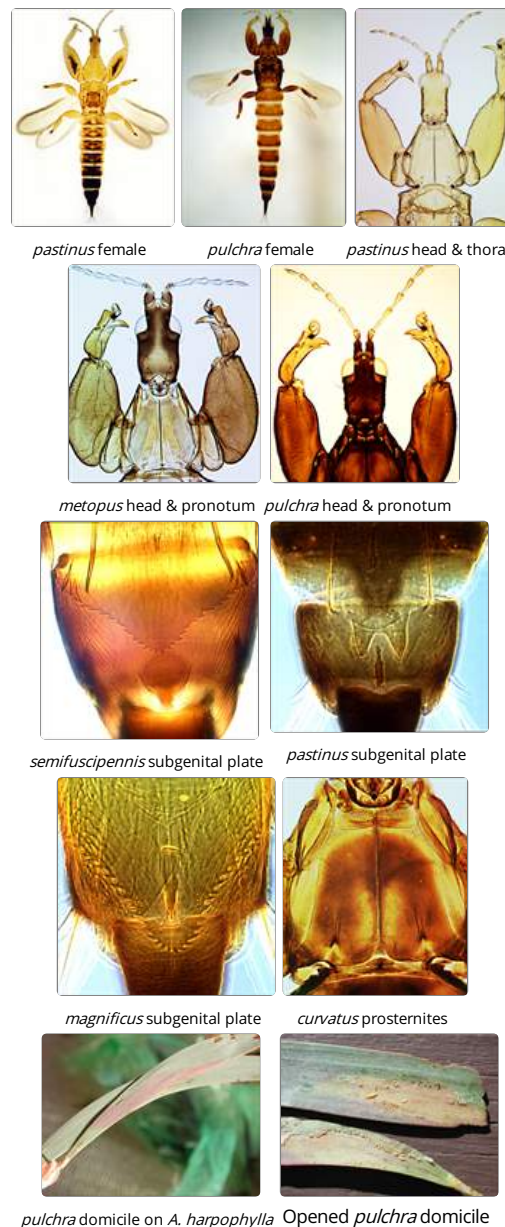
*Lichanothrips semifuscipennis* (Girault, 1926: 1)

*Lichanothrips triquetus* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 266

*Lichanothrips xouthus* Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 266

## Relationship data

Relationships of this distinctive genus within the Phlaeothripinae are not clear, but it is probably related to one or more of the other genera with species that create domiciles on *Acacia* phyllodes.



## **Distribution data**

Known only from Australia, the species of this genus have been taken mainly in Queensland but also in central Australia in semi-arid areas.

## **Biological data**

All species in this genus glue together pairs of *Acacia* phyllodes to create a nest or domicile within which they breed.

## **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.