

Neocecidothrips

Generic diagnosis

Medium sized Phlaeothripinae with both sexes macropterous or micropterous. Head weakly to moderately reticulate, cheeks with one or more pairs of short stout setae; postocular setae capitate and short, scarcely reaching posterior margin of eye; maxillary stylets scarcely 0.2 of head width apart, retracted at least to postocular setae; maxillary bridge absent or weakly sclerotised. Antennae 8-segmented, III and IV each with two sense cones; segments IV–VII with narrow pedicel, VIII broadly joined to VII. Pronotal anteromarginal setae no larger than discal setae, remaining 4 pairs short and capitate, posteroangular setae situated more than their length from complete notopleural sutures. Prosternal basantra not developed, ferna large, mesopresternum reduced to two triangles; metathoracic sternopleural sutures well developed. Metanotum reticulate, with one pair of median setae. Fore tarsal tooth large in both sexes. Fore wing parallel sided, duplicated cilia present, sub-basal setae short. Abdomen with pelta broadly triangular; tergites II–VII each with 2 pairs of wing-retaining setae; tergite IX setae S1 and S2 scarcely half as long as tube. Male with narrow transverse pore plate on posterior half of sternite VIII; tergite IX setae S2 shorter than setae S1.

Nomenclatural data

Neocecidothrips Bagnall, 1928: 186. Type species *Eothrips bursariae* Moulton 1927, by monotypy.

This genus comprises just two Australian species.

Australian species

Neocecidothrips bursariae (Moulton, 1927: 159)

Neocecidothrips curviseta (Girault, 1926: 2)

Relationship data

This genus is probably related to the Australian *Teuchothrips* complex of species. However the two species included are unusual in that in both sexes antennal segment III has 2 sense cones, and segment IV also has 2 sense cones.

Distribution data

Both species in this genus are known only from eastern Australia.

Biological data

The two known species are both recorded from galled leaves, one on *Bursaria spinosa* [Pittosporaceae], and the other from *Auranticarpa rhombifolia* [Pittosporaceae].

References

Mound LA (2008) Identification and host associations of some Thysanoptera Phlaeothripinae described from Australia pre-1930. *Zootaxa* 1714: 41–60.

