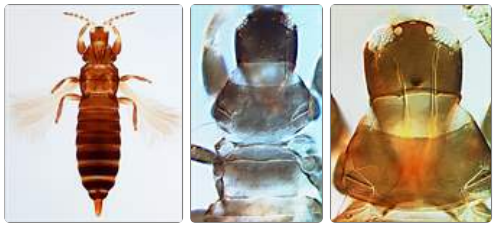
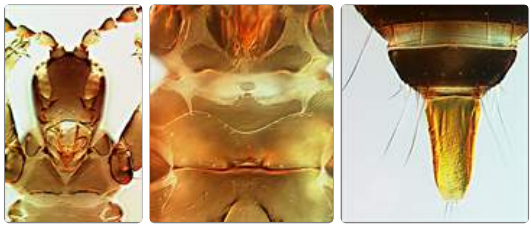
Ozothrips

Generic diagnosis

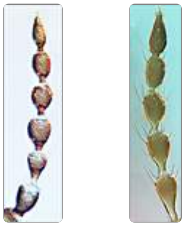
Small to large, brown species of Idolothripinae. Head usually slightly longer than wide, eyes large; maxillary stylets broad, retracted almost to postocular setae, about one-third of head width apart; mouth cone broadly rounded, maxillary palps stout. Antennae 7-segmented or with VII–VIII closely joined; III with 2 sense cones, IV with 2 or 4 sense cones. Pronotum transverse, relatively longer in large male with median thickening, notopleural sutures complete. Prosternal basantra present or absent; ferna large; mesopresternum broadly boat-shaped or almost fully eroded; metathoracic sternopleural sutures well developed. Fore tarsal tooth large in male, small or absent in female. Fore wing broad, almost parallel-sided, with duplicated cilia. Pelta with broad lateral wings; tergite II eroded laterally; tergites II–VII each with one pair of weakly sigmoid wing-retaining setae; tergite IX with three pairs of slender setae in both sexes; sternites with one row of small discal setae, with reticulate sculpture more evident in male than in female.



meanjini *janus* *meanjini*



janus prosternites *meanjini* prosternites *meanjini* tergites IX-X



janus antenna *meanjini* antenna

Nomenclatural data

Ozothrips Mound & Palmer, 1983: 24. Type species *Ozothrips priscus* Mound & Palmer, by original designation.

There are six species recognised in this genus, of which five were described from New Zealand (ThripsWiki, 2021).

Australian species

Ozothrips janus Mound & Palmer, 1983: 26.
Ozthrips meanjini Mound & Tree, 2021: 174.

Relationship data

This genus is placed in the Idolothripinae, Pygothripini, Pygothripina. Despite being similar in size and shape to *Neosmerinthothrips*, it is closely related to the southern hemisphere genera *Heptathrips* and *Cleistothrips*. However, the Australian species *meanjini* shares many character states with species of *Priesneriana*, and is probably not closely related to the five species of *Ozothrips* from New Zealand.

Distribution data

Five species were originally described in this genus, all from New Zealand, but one was subsequently recorded from Norfolk Island, and the sixth species was described from Southeastern Queensland.

Biological data

These species all feed on fungal spores, and live on dead branches,

References

Mound LA & Palmer JM (1983) The generic and tribal classification of spore-feeding Thysanoptera (Phlaeothripidae: Idolothripinae). *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* Entomology **46**: 1–174.

Mound LA & Tree DJ (2021) Tubuliferous Thysanoptera in Australia with an enlarged tenth abdominal segment (Phlaeothripidae, Idolothripinae), including six new species. *Zootaxa*, **4951** (1): 167–181.

Mound LA & Wells A (2015) Endemics and adventives: Thysanoptera (Insecta) Biodiversity of Norfolk, a tiny Pacific Island. *Zootaxa* **3964** (2): 183–210.

ThripsWiki (2021) ThripsWiki - providing information on the World's thrips. Available from: http://thrips.info/wiki/ (Accessed 1.xii.2021)