

# Pelinothrips

## Generic diagnosis

Dark, usually wingless, Idolothripinae with body surface reticulate and most setae white and broadly fan-shaped. Head with stylets retracted to eyes, close together medially; mouth cone broadly rounded; eyes large, longer on dorsal than on ventral surface; genae parallel but constricted near base; dorsal surface with 2 or 3 paired longitudinal rows of broadly fan-shaped setae, postocular setae not distinguished. Antennae 8-segmented, III with 1 or 2 sense cones, IV with 2 sense cones. Pronotum transverse, notopleural sutures complete; major setae short and broadly fan-shaped. Prosternal basantra small and placed laterally; mesopresternum transverse; metathoracic sternopleural sutures short and curved. Metanotum with at least 3 pairs of fan-shaped setae. Fore wings parallel-sided without duplicated cilia. Fore tarsi with a tooth in both sexes; femora and tibiae with fan-shaped setae on outer margin. Pelta broad; macropterae with tergites II–VII each bearing 1 pair of sigmoid wing-retaining setae; tergites with an irregular transverse row of fan-shaped minor setae medially; tergite IX setae short and expanded; tube slender, more than two-thirds as long as head; sternites with acute marginal and discal setae.



*ornatus* pronotum

*ornatus* metanotum & pelta



*ornatus* antenna



*ornatus* male

## Nomenclatural data

*Pelinothrips* Mound, 1974: 75. Type species *Rhopalothrips ornatus* Girault, by original designation.

There are only two species recognised in this genus, both from Australia

## Australian species

*Pelinothrips brochotus* Mound, 1974: 76

*Pelinothrips ornatus* (Girault, 1930: 1)

## Relationship data

This is another southern hemisphere member of the Idolothripinae, Pygothripini, Pygothripina, and is probably related to the Australian genus *Emprosthiothrips*.

## Distribution data

The type species of this genus has been found widely in eastern Australia and also at Cane River Park, in the Pilbara area of Western Australia, but *brochotus* remains known only from the original specimen taken in northern Queensland.

## Biological data

Both species in this genus are spore-feeders on dead branches.

## References

Mound LA (1974) Spore-feeding Thrips (Phlaeothripidae) from Leaf Litter and Dead Wood in Australia. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 27: 1–106.