

Strepterothrips

Generic diagnosis

Small dark, usually apterous Phlaeothripinae with complex body sculpture. Head longer than wide, genae usually extending around eyes, postocular setae small; maxillary stylets retracted to eyes, close together medially. Antennae 7-segmented, segment III often small with 0, 1 or rarely 2 sense cones, IV usually with 2 sense cones. Pronotum major setae small and capitate; notopleural sutures complete or incomplete. Prosternal basantra absent or weak, ferna transverse; mesopresternum usually absent, anterior margin of mesoeusternum sometimes eroded; metathoracic sternopleural sutures absent. Metanotum often with many small setae. Fore tarsal tooth absent in both sexes, but major males with greatly prolonged claw-like hamus. Fore wing sharply curved at basal third, without duplicated cilia. Pelta variable, hat-shaped to oval and transverse; tergites with transverse row of setae, posteromarginal setae broadly capitate. Male sternite VIII without pore plate.

Nomenclatural data

Strepterothrips Hood, 1934: 431. Type species *Strepterothrips conradi* Hood, 1934, by monotypy.

There are 15 species described in this genus (ThripsWiki, 2021).

Australian species

- Strepterothrips apterus* Okajima, 1976: 14
- Strepterothrips arake* Mound & Tree, 2015: 333
- Strepterothrips barbatus* Mound & Tree, 2015: 333
- Strepterothrips moffati* Mound & Tree, 2015: 335
- Strepterothrips okajimai* Mound & Tree, 2015: 335
- Strepterothrips orientalis* Ananthakrishnan, 1964: 118
- Strepterothrips parvulus* Mound & Tree, 2015: 339
- Strepterothrips tuberculatus* (Girault, 1929: 2)
- Strepterothrips verruculus* Mound & Tree, 2015: 340

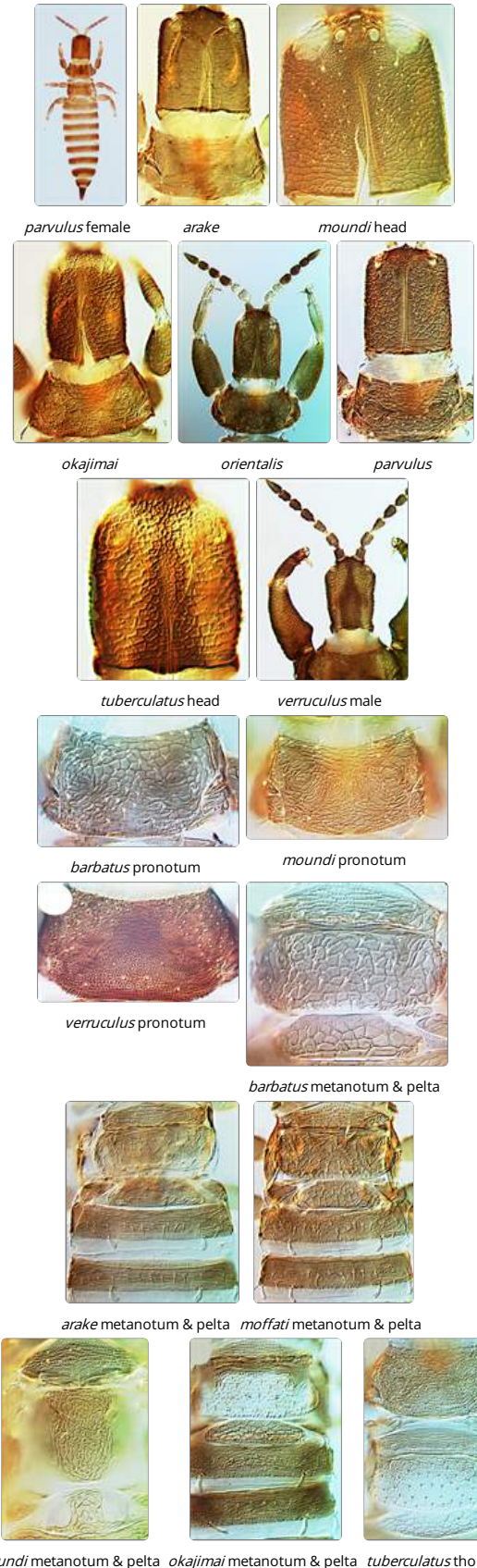
Relationship data

Several *Strepterothrips* species share with *Lissothrips* species the condition of antennal segment III being unusually small. However, *Strepterothrips* together with *Azaleothrips* are considered to be members of the *Idiothrips*-complex of Phlaeothripinae.

Distribution data

Species of this genus have been described widely around the tropics, from Central America, Africa and Asia. However, seven of the 15 described species are known only from Australia, with a further species shared between southern Australia and New Zealand, and another that is widespread from India to Malaysia, Indonesia, southern Japan, Hawaii and northern Australia.

Biological data

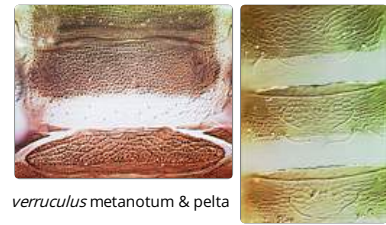


Members of this genus are all known from dead branches where they presumably are fungus-feeding.

References

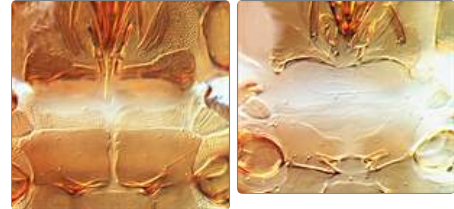
Mound LA & Tree DJ (2015) Fungus-feeding Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripinae of the *Idiothrips* genus-group in Australia, with nine new species. *Zootaxa* 4034 (2): 325–341.

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



verruculus metanotum & pelta

moundi tergites



orientalis prosternites

parvulus prosternites



tuberculatus male tergites

Strepterothrips spp. antennae