# Acallurothrips

## Generic diagnosis

Medium sized Idolothripinae with abdominal segment X stout, females macropterous, males apterous. Head wider than long, maxillary stylets wide apart, V-shaped and retracted almost to eyes; mouth-cone broadly rounded; terminal sensorium on maxillary palps unusually large but smaller than that of Allothrips. Antennae 7-segmented, morphological segments VII & VIII joined or fused; segment III with 2 sense cones, IV with 4 sense-cones. Prothoracic notopleural sutures complete or incomplete. Prosternal basantra present, ferna well developed, mesopresternum vestigial or absent; metathoracic sternopleural sutures present and eroded. Fore tarsal tooth present in both sexes. Fore wing with no duplicated cilia. Pelta broad, posterior margin usually eroded; tergites II-VII each with one pair of wingretaining setae, but these are rather short and straight and sometimes weak and apparently absent; tergite IX of females with outer pair of secondary posteromarginal setae (SB2) variable between species, either small or stout. Tube robust, sides sometimes convex, anal setae short.

### Nomenclatural data

*Acallurothrips* Bagnall, 1921: 269. Type species *Acallurothrips macrurus* Bagnall.

There are 25 species listed in this genus (ThripsWiki, 2021), of which four are known from Australia.

#### Australian species

*Acallurothrips darumbali* Mound & Tree, 2021: 170 *Acallurothrips erubi* Mound & Tree, 2021: 170 *Acallurothrips nogutii* Kurosawa, 1932: 234 *Acallurothrips yagara* Mound & Tree, 2021: 171

### Relationship data

This genus is a member of the Idolothripinae, Pygothripini, Diceratothripina. It is particularly closely related to the genera *Nesothrips* and *Neosmerinthothrips*, differing mainly in the expanded form of the tenth abdominal segment.

### Distribution data

Species of this genus are found widely across tropical countries, and the four species known from Australia are all from north of the Queensland - New South Wales border.

## **Biological data**

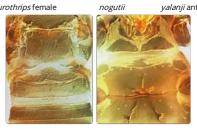
These species all live on dead branches, and judging from the gut contents they all feed on fungal spores.

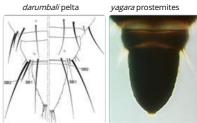
### References

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.

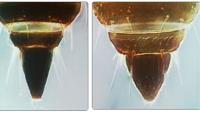
ThripsWiki (2021) ThripsWiki - providing information on the World's thrips. Available from: http://thrips.info/wiki/ (Accessed 1.xii.2021)







Tergite IX setae



*nogutii* tube

*darumbali* tube

*yagara* tube