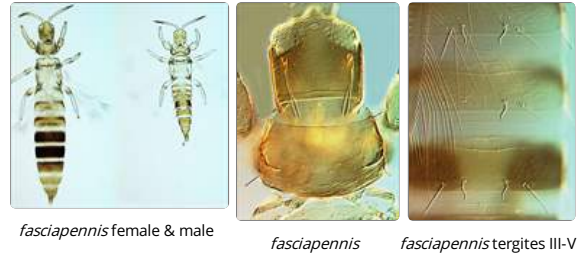


# Aleurodothrips

## Generic diagnosis

Small, bicoloured, sexually dimorphic, macropterous Phlaeothripinae. Head slightly longer than wide, weakly produced in front of eyes, with no long setae; mouth cone short, maxillary stylets retracted to eyes and wide apart with no maxillary bridge. Antennae 8-segmented, III with one sense cone, IV with 2 sense cones. Pronotum with only 2 pairs of prominent setae, anteroangulars and epimerals; notopleural sutures not developed. Prosternal basantra and mesopresternum well-developed; metathoracic sternopleural sutures absent. Fore wing slender, bicoloured, curved near base, without duplicated cilia. Pelta weakly sclerotised; tergites II–VI each with one pair of sigmoid wing-retaining setae; tube shorter than head. Male with fore tarsal tooth and fore femora with median tubercle; sternite VIII without pore plate, tergite IX setae S2 not different from female.



## Nomenclatural data

*Aleurodothrips* Franklin, 1909: 228. Type species *Cryptothrips fasciapennis* Franklin 1908, by monotypy.

Only one species is known in this genus.

## Australian species

*Aleurodothrips fasciapennis* (Franklin, 1908: 727)

## Relationship data

The body structure of the only known species is unique, and the genus has no clear relationship to any other Phlaeothripinae.

## Distribution data

Described originally from the West Indies, and with a synonym described from Queensland, this species occurs widely in warmer countries around the world

## Biological data

This species lives as a predator on other small arthropods, particularly species of Coccoidea (Palmer & Mound 1990).

## References

Okajima S (2006) *The Insects of Japan* Volume 2 The suborder Tubulifera (Thysanoptera). Fukuoka: Touka Shobo Co Ltd pp. 1–720.

Palmer JM & Mound LA (1990) Thysanoptera Chapter 22. 5: 67-76. In Rosen D [ed.] *The Armoured Scale Insects, Their Biology, Natural Enemies and Control*/Vol B. Amsterdam.