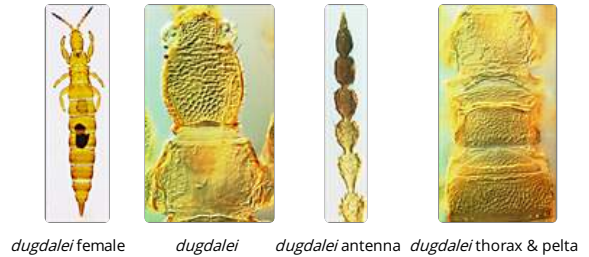


# Anaglyptothrips

## Generic diagnosis

Medium sized, apterous, yellowish Idolothripinae with body surface, including legs and antennae, reticulate. Head longer than wide, protruding in front of small rounded eyes; postocular setae of female scarcely longer than minor setae, but half as long as eye in male; maxillary stylets V-shaped and low in head; mouth cone short and rounded. Antennae 8-segmented, VIII not

constricted at base, segment III with 2 sense cones, IV with 3. Pronotum with no long setae, notopleural sutures complete. Prosternal basantra small; ferna large; mesopresternal posterior margin short; metathoracic sternopleural sutures long and curved. Mesonotum transversely rectangular; metanotum transverse with explanate lateral margins. Fore tarsal tooth absent in female, present in male. Pelta broadly oval; tergal discal setae numerous, tube with straight margins; sternal discal setae in one transverse row.



## Nomenclatural data

*Anaglyptothrips* Mound & Palmer, 1983: 34. Type species *Anaglyptothrips dugdalei* Mound & Palmer, by monotypy.

Only one species is known in this genus

## Australian species

*Anaglyptothrips dugdalei* Mound & Palmer, 1983: 35.

## Relationship data

Possibly related to the northern hemisphere genus *Bolothrips* in the Idolothripinae, Pygothripini, Compsothripina. This sub-tribe includes several ground-dwelling, ant-mimicking species, particularly those of the genus *Compsothrips*.

## Distribution data

Described from New Zealand, but recorded in Australia from New South Wales and Queensland.

## Biological data

The only known specimens of this species are wingless. They feed by imbibing fungal spores at the base of grass tussocks.

## 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 & Dang LH (2013) New Australian records of Asian or New Zealand Phlaeothripidae (Thysanoptera). *Australian Entomologist* **40** (3): 113–117.