Anaglyptothrips

Generic diagnosis


dugdalei female


dugdalei


dugdalei antenna


dugdalei thorax & pelta

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.