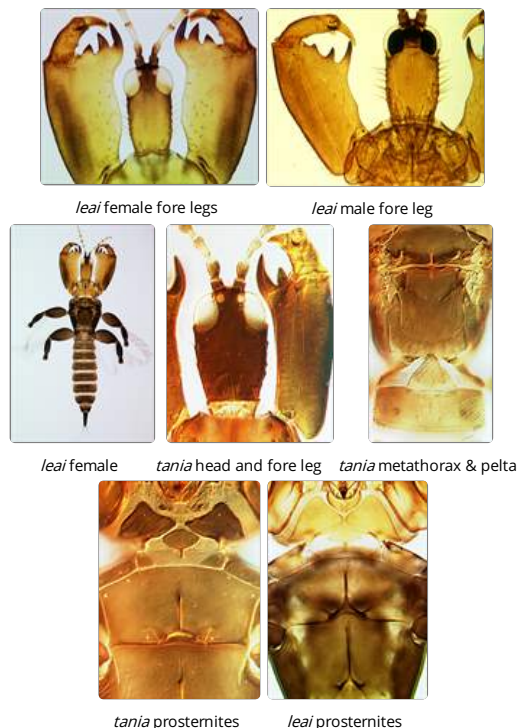


Carcinothrips

Generic diagnosis

Macropterous Phlaeothripinae with fore femora grossly enlarged in females. Head with several stout genal setae; maxillary stylets retracted about half-way into head, less than one third of head width apart. Antennae 8-segmented, III with one sense cone, IV with 2 or 3 sense cones. Pronotum with notopleural sutures complete, antero-marginal and antero-angular setae short. Prosternal basantra usually present; ferna anterior margins angulate and converging medially; mesopresternum reduced to 2 small triangles; metathoracic sternopleural sutures absent in *leai* but present in *tania*. Pterothorax narrowed posteriorly. Fore tarsus small, arising ventrally on stout terminal claw; fore femora greatly enlarged, extending beyond anterior margin of head, with 3 stout tubercles in transverse row at apex. Fore wing broad without duplicated cilia, terminal cilia short. Tergites II–VII each with 2 pairs of wing-retaining setae arising laterally; anal setae longer than tube. Male with fore femora not swollen, tubercles arising laterally, not at apex; tergite IX setae S2 shorter than setae S1; sternite VIII without pore plate.



Nomenclatural data

Carcinothrips Moulton, 1929: 264. Type species *Carcinothrips leai* Moulton 1929, by monotypy.

Only two species are known in this genus.

Australian species

Carcinothrips leai Moulton, 1929: 264

Carcinothrips tania Mound & Morris, 1999: 13

Relationship data

The genus is a member of the suite of Australian domicile creating thrips that breed on various species of *Acacia*.

Distribution data

Widespread across the arid zone of central Australia, from Belyando in Queensland to Paraburdoo in Western Australia.

Biological data

In the two species of this genus a female produces a nest or domicile within which to breed by glueing together two phyllodes of an *Acacia* bush. The species *leai* is recorded from *Acacia kempeana* and *A. torulosa*, and *tania* is recorded from *A. stowardii*.

References

Crespi BJ, Morris DC & Mound LA (2004) *Evolution of ecological and behavioural diversity: Australian Acacia thrips as model organisms*. Australian Biological Resources Study & Australian National Insect Collection, CSIRO, Canberra, Australia, pp. 1–328.