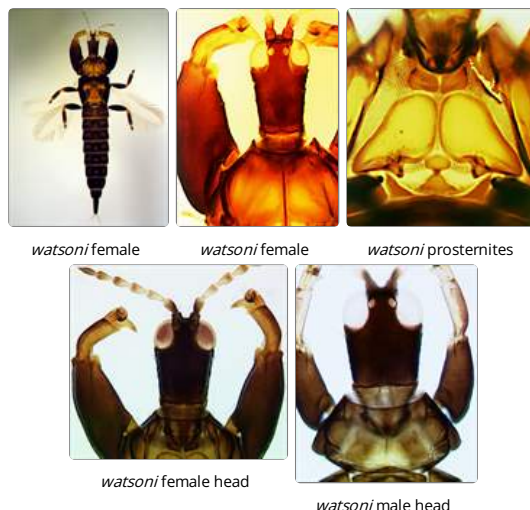


# Csirothrips

## Generic diagnosis

Large dark macropterous Phlaeothripinae. Head longer than wide, narrowed to base with several stout cheek setae; postocular setae long, arising well behind eyes; maxillary stylets close together medially, retracted to postocular setae. Antennae 8-segmented, III with one sense cone, IV with 3 sense cones. Pronotum massive, notopleural sutures complete; anteromarginal and mid-lateral setae small. Pronotal basantra present, ferna large and in largest individuals with median margins parallel; mesopresternum of three sclerites; metathoracic sternopleural sutures present. Fore tarsal tooth large in female, smaller in male. Fore wing broad, without duplicated cilia; terminal cilia short. Pelta rectangular; tergites II–VII with 2 pairs of wing-retaining setae; tergite IX setae long; tube almost as long as head, constricted at apex. Sternites III–VII with paired lateral areas of elongate reticulation. Male sternite VIII with large pore plate commonly extending onto tergite laterally; tergite IX setae S2 short and stout.



## Nomenclatural data

*Csirothrips* Mound, 1971: 398. Type species *Csirothrips watsoni* Mound, 1971, by monotypy.

Only a single species is placed in this genus.

## Australian species

*Csirothrips watsoni* Mound, 1971: 399

## Relationship data

This genus of Phlaeothripinae is presumably related to *Warithrips*, another Australian genus that is similarly associated with *Acacia* trees.

## Distribution data

The only known species is widespread but infrequent across central Australia.

## Biological data

This species invades and breeds in abandoned *Kladothrips* galls on *Acacia aneura*.

## 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.