

Grypothrips

Generic diagnosis

Macropterous Phlaeothripinae with long head. Head in large individuals more than twice as long as wide, narrowed to base; eyes longer dorsally than ventrally; maxillary stylets low in head; mouth cone short, genae often expanded to form lobes at base of mouth cone. Antennae 8-segmented, III with one sense cone, IV with 3 sense cones. Pronotum broad, notopleural sutures complete. Prosternal basantra small or represented by several large and partially fused chitinous islets; ferna transverse; mesopresternum of two lateral triangles; metathoracic sternopleural sutures long. Mesonotum usually with median split extending half-way from posterior margin; metanotum reticulate. Fore tarsal tooth usually well developed; fore tibia with sub-apical tooth varying in size; fore femora usually expanded, sometimes with one or two tubercles on inner margin. Fore wing parallel-sided, with 20–45 duplicated cilia. Pelta irregularly triangular with apex truncate, campaniform sensilla present; tergites reticulate, sub-medially with bands of linear striation; II–VI each with 2 or more pairs of small sigmoid setae anterolateral to wing-retaining setae, VII with wing-retaining setae small and straight; tergite IX setae S2 of female sometimes stout, tergite IX setae of male all long and slender; tube relatively short, anal setae dark and nearly twice as long as tube. Male sternite VIII with large pore plate.

Nomenclatural data

Grypothrips Karny, 1924: 27. Type species *Grypothrips mantis* Karny, 1924, by monotypy.

There are six species recognised in this genus.

Australian species

Grypothrips cambagei Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 194

Grypothrips curiosus Girault, 1927: 1

Grypothrips darlingi Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 196

Grypothrips mantis Karny, 1924: 28

Grypothrips okrius Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 197

Grypothrips papyrocarpae Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 197

Relationship data

Among the Phlaeothripinae of Australia this endemic genus is not clearly related to any other genus. It is presumably derived from among the *Liothrips*-lineage of leaf-feeding species.

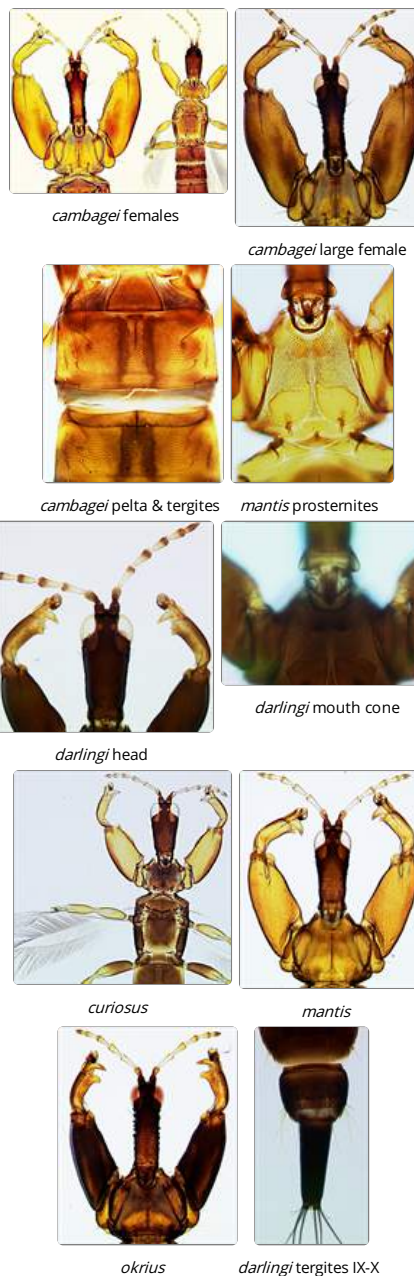
Distribution data

Widespread across Australia, mainly in semi-arid areas but with one species extending into the ACT.

Biological data

Living on various *Acacia* species in old galls induced by *Kladothrips* species, also within pairs of tied phyllodes produced by larvae of Lepidoptera.

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.