

Kladothrips

Generic diagnosis

Macropterous, hemimacropterous, micropterous or apterous Phlaeothripinae that induce galls on *Acacia* phyllodes. Head longer than wide, sometimes elongate; postocular setae present or absent; maxillary stylets usually one-third of head width apart, sometimes retracted to postocular setae. Antennae 8-segmented, III with one sense cone, IV with 2 or 3 sense cones. Pronotum varying from transverse to longer than wide, notopleural sutures complete; major setae variable, most species with antero-marginal setae no longer than discals. Prosternal basantra not developed; ferna varying from oval to transverse; mesopresternum usually absent medially; metathoracic sternopleural sutures long. Metanotal median setae usually small. Fore tarsal tooth large. Fore femora commonly swollen; fore tibiae with or without tubercle at inner apex. Fore wing pale with 2 capitate sub-basal setae; duplicated cilia present. Female sometimes with abdominal intersegmental membranes grossly swollen; pelta usually elongate triangular; tergites with reticulate sculpture laterally, II–VII with 2 pairs of sigmoid wing-retaining setae, often reduced on VII; tergite IX setae S1 and S2 capitate; tube usually shorter than head. Male sternite VIII with or without pore plate; tergite IX setae S2 similar to or longer than S1 setae.

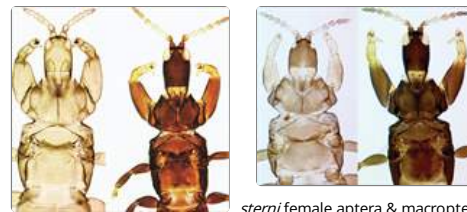
Nomenclatural data

Kladothrips Froggatt, 1906: 1011. Type species *Kladothrips rugosus* Froggatt, 1906, by monotypy.

There are 24 species recognised in this genus.

Australian species

- Kladothrips acaciae* (Moulton, 1968: 109)
- Kladothrips antennatus* (Moulton, 1968: 103)
- Kladothrips arotrum* (Mound, 1971: 447)
- Kladothrips augonsaxos* Moulton, 1927: 153
- Kladothrips ellobus* Mound, 1971: 424
- Kladothrips habrus* (Mound, 1971: 442)
- Kladothrips hamiltoni* Mound & Crespi, 1995: 148
- Kladothrips harpophyllae* Mound, Crespi & Kranz, 1996: 1179
- Kladothrips intermedius* Bagnall, 1929: 196
- Kladothrips kinchega* (Wills, Chapman, Mound, Kranz & Schwarz, 2004: 171)
- Kladothrips maslini* Mound, Crespi & Kranz, 1996: 1181
- Kladothrips morrиси* Mound, Crespi & Kranz, 1996: 1185
- Kladothrips nicolsoni* McLeish Chapman & Mound, 2006: 561
- Kladothrips pilbara* Mound, Crespi & Kranz, 1996: 1194
- Kladothrips rodwayi* Hardy, 1916: 102
- Kladothrips rugosus* Froggatt, 1906: 1011
- Kladothrips schwarzi* Mound, Crespi & Kranz, 1996: 1187
- Kladothrips sterna* (Mound, Crespi & Kranz, 1996: 1189)
- Kladothrips tepperi* (Uzel, 1905: 99)



sterna female aptera & macroptera

morrиси female soldier & foundress



acaciae

arotrum

arotrum



ellobus



hamiltoni head & thorax



rodwayi head & thorax



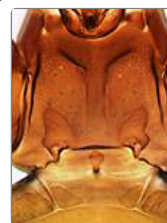
rugosus head & thorax



torus



acaciae prosternites



arotrum prosternites



hamiltoni prosternites



rodwayi prosternites



rugosus prosternites



rugosus gall on *A. pendula*



intermedius gall on *A. oswaldi*



rodwayi gall on *A. melanoxylon*

Kladothrips torus (Mound, Crespi & Kranz, 1996: 1191)

Kladothrips waterhousei (Mound & Crespi, 1995: 152)

Kladothrips xiphius Mound, Crespi & Kranz, 1996: 1182

Kladothrips yalgoo Crespi, Morris & Mound, 2004: 253

Kladothrips zygus (Mound, Crespi & Kranz, 1996: 1196)

Relationship data

Presumably derived within the *Liothrips*-lineage of Phlaeothripinae, molecular data suggests that this genus of gall-inducing species is related particularly to genera of opportunist species, including *Dactylothrips*, that are structurally very different.

Distribution data

Known only from Australia, with various species found widely across the continent on particular *Acacia* species in the semi-arid area and two species in the moister forests of eastern Australia.

Biological data

All species in this genus induce galls on the phyllodes of species of *Acacia*, each species usually inducing a particular type of gall, ranging from regular spheres, to tubes, to irregular leaf rolls.

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.