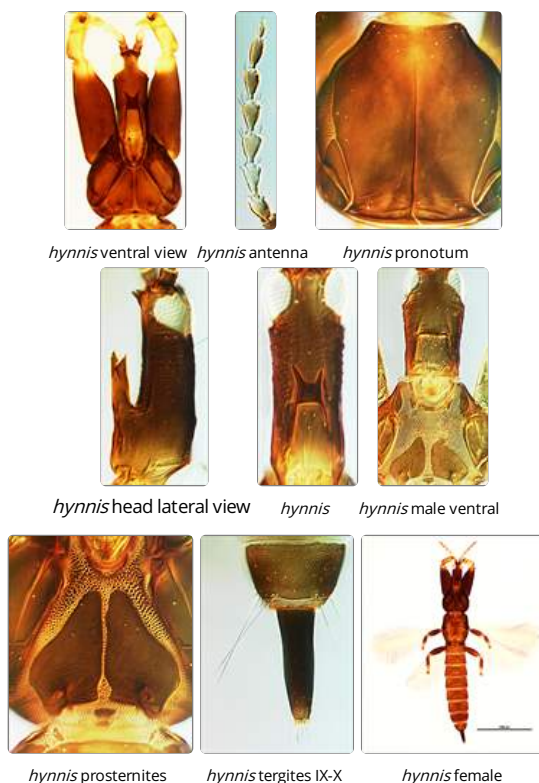


# Pharothrips

## Generic diagnosis

Macropterous sexually dimorphic Phlaeothripinae. Head more than twice as long as wide, genae with small tubercle behind each eye; postocular setae pointed, shorter than dorsal eye length; female head ventrally with pair of small tubercles between compound eyes and long bifurcate tubercle extending forward from tentorial pits; males without anterior tubercles, and with bifurcate tubercle little more than a small ridge; maxillary stylets scarcely retracted anterior to postoccipital ridge. Antennae 8-segmented, III with one sense cone, IV with three; VIII scarcely half as long as VII. Pronotum longer than wide, without long setae; notopleural sutures complete. Prosternal basantra absent, female large but sexually dimorphic; mesopresternum reduced to two very small oval sclerites; metathoracic sternopleural sutures present. Mesonotum broad, weakly sculptured with lateral setae small; metanotum without sculpture medially. Fore tarsus as long as tarsal width; fore tibia stout with tubercle at inner apex. Fore wing broad, parallel sided, with relatively few duplicated cilia; sub-basal setae small to minute. Pelta triangular, reticulate; tergites II–VII each with 2 pairs of long wing-retaining setae situated close to lateral margins; median campaniform sensilla variable; tergite IX setae pointed, almost as long as tube. Sternites with marginal setae S1 shorter than sternite length, arising submarginally. Male similar to female but smaller; head ventrally with area posterior to tentorial pits recessed and bearing several setae; tergite IX setae S2 slightly shorter than S1; sternite VIII without pore plate.



## Nomenclatural data

*Pharothrips* Mound & Wells, 2020: 424. Type species *Pharothrips hynnisi* Mound & Wells, 2020 by monotypy.

There is only one species known in this genus.

## Australian species

*Pharothrips hynnisi* Mound & Wells, 2020: 424

## Relationship data

This Phlaeothripinae genus is a member of the *Liothrips*-lineage of leaf-feeding thrips. Within this lineage the species is unique in having females with a prominent tubercle ventrally on the head, and this tubercle is shaped like a plough-share.

## Distribution data

The single species in the genus is known only from eastern Australia.

## Biological data

Found in the galls of *Drypetothrips* on the leaves of *Drypetes deplanchei*. The only species in this genus is presumably a kleptoparasite rather than a predator.

## References

Mound LA & Wells A (2020) Two new monobasic thrips genera for a gall-inducing species and its kleptoparasite (Thysanoptera, Phlaeothripinae). *Zootaxa* 4759 (3): 421–426.