

# Psalidothrips

## Generic diagnosis

Medium sized, usually macropterous Phlaeothripinae with body rather flattened dorso-ventrally. Head usually a little longer than wide, reticulation absent or weak; postocular setae wide apart; genae usually incut just behind eyes; stylets usually short, V- or U-shaped. Antennae 8-segmented, III with 2 or 3 sense cones (rarely 0), IV with 2, 3 or 4 sense cones; VIII usually constricted at base. Pronotum with anteromarginal and anteroangular setae reduced; notopleural sutures complete. Prosternal basantra absent; mesopresternum transverse; metathoracic sternopleural sutures present. Fore tarsal tooth present in male, usually absent in female. Fore wings, if developed, weakly constricted medially, without duplicated cilia, sub-basal setae minute. Pelta hat- or bell-shaped; tergites II-VII of macroptera each with 2 pairs of wing-retaining setae; tube shorter than head, anal setae about as long as tube. Male sternite VIII with pore plate.

## Nomenclatural data

*Psalidothrips* Priesner, 1932: 61. Type species *Psalidothrips amens* Priesner, 1932, by monotypy.

There are 48 species recognised in this genus (ThripsWiki, 2021), of which 16 are known from Australia.

## Australian species

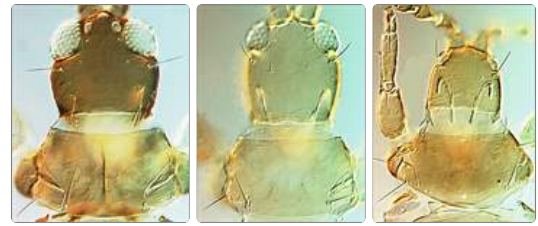
- Psalidothrips bipictus* Wang, Mound & Tree, 2019: 56
- Psalidothrips brittoni* Wang, Mound & Tree, 2019: 57
- Psalidothrips cecryphalus* Wang, Mound & Tree, 2019: 58
- Psalidothrips daguilar* Wang, Mound & Tree, 2019: 59
- Psalidothrips driesseni* Wang, Mound & Tree, 2019: 60
- Psalidothrips gloriosus* Wang, Mound & Tree, 2019: 60
- Psalidothrips greensladeae* Wang, Mound & Tree, 2019: 61
- Psalidothrips howei* Wang, Mound & Tree, 2019: 62
- Psalidothrips minantennus* Wang, Mound & Tree, 2019: 63
- Psalidothrips platetus* Wang, Mound & Tree, 2019: 63
- Psalidothrips postlei* Wang, Mound & Tree, 2019: 64
- Psalidothrips taylori* Mound & Walker, 1986: 76
- Psalidothrips tritus* Wang, Mound & Tree, 2019: 65
- Psalidothrips trivius* Wang, Mound & Tree, 2019: 66
- Psalidothrips verus* Wang, Mound & Tree, 2019: 67
- Psalidothrips wellsae* Wang, Mound & Tree, 2019: 68

## Relationship data

This Phlaeothripinae genus is presumably closely related to *Hoplothrips*.

## Distribution data

This genus probably occurs in leaf-litter throughout tropical countries, although most of the described species are from southeast Asia and Australia.



*bipictus*

*howei*

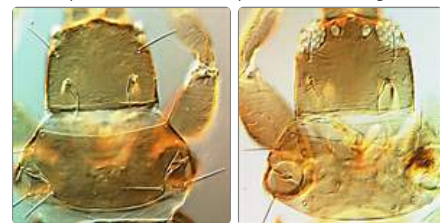
*postlei* Apt.



*brittoni* Macroptera

*brittoni* Aptera

*gloriosus*



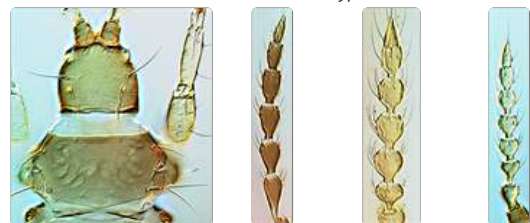
*wellsae* Aptera

*wellsae* Macroptera



*cecryphallus* Apt. head

*cecryphallus* Mac. head

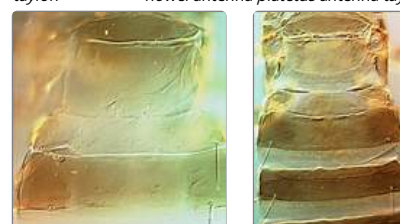


*taylori*

*howei* antenna

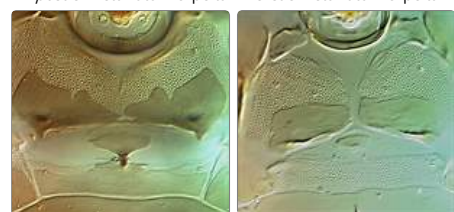
*platetus* antenna

*taylori* antenna



*postlei* metanotum & pelta

*wellsae* metanotum & pelta



*bipictus* prosternites

*cecryphallus* prosternites

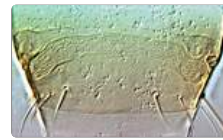
## Biological data

Fungus-feeding in leaf litter, in contrast to *Hoplothrips* species that live on dead branches.

## References

Wang J, Mound LA & Tree D (2019) Leaf-litter thrips of the genus *Psilidothrips* (Thysanoptera, Phlaeothripidae) from Australia, with fifteen new species. *Zootaxa* **4686** (1): 53–73.

ThripsWiki (2021) ThripsWiki - providing information on the World's thrips. Available from: <http://thrips.info/wiki/> (Accessed 1.xii.2021)



*P. taylori*: male pore plate

*bipictus* male pore plate



macropterous female



apterous female