# **Pygmaeothrips**

## Generic diagnosis

Small pale micropterous or macropterous Phlaeothripinae. Head elongate, postocular setae well-developed; compound eyes in micropterae reduced to about 6 facets; maxillary stylets retracted to eyes, close together medially. Antennae 8segmented, III-VIII all pedicillate, III and IV each with 3 sense cones, VIII long and slender. Pronotum almost smooth, with 5 pairs of long capitate setae; notopleural sutures weakly complete. Prosternal basantra absent, ferna transverse, mesopresternum reduced to pair of weak triangles; metathoracic sternopleural sutures absent. Metanotum without sculpture lines. Fore tarsal tooth present in male, absent in female. Fore wing slender, weakly constricted medially, with 4 to 6 duplicated cilia. Pelta broadly D-shaped; tergites II-VII each with 2 pairs of sigmoid wing-retaining setae, these are small and straight in micropterae; tergal lateral setae long and capitate, on IX acute and as long as tube. Males vary greatly in body size; sternite VIII with small transversely oval pore plate.











angusticeps pelta Mac.

angusticeps pelta Mic.





angusticeps prosternites Pygmaeothrips microptera

#### Nomenclatural data

Pygmaeothrips Karny, 1920: 40. Type species Pygmaeothrips columniceps Karny, 1920, by monotypy (= Trichothrips angusticeps Hood)

Only one species is placed in this genus.

#### Australian species

Pygmaeothrips angusticeps (Hood, 1908: 367)

#### Relationship data

This genus is closely related to Hoplothrips in the Phlaeothripinae, but the only species has very long maxillary stylets, and 3 sense cones on antennal segment III as well as on IV.

#### Distribution data

Described under seven different names (ThripsWiki 2022), this species is widespread throughout the tropics although usually rare. A few specimens have been collected in northern and southeastern Queensland, but a large population of winged and wingless individuals was found on Christmas Island.

### Biological data

This species is found on dead branches where it is presumably fungus-feeding.

# References

Mound LA & Marullo R (1996) The Thrips of Central and South America: An Introduction. *Memoirs on Entomology*, International 6: 1-488.

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