

Asprothrips

Generic diagnosis

Female macropterous. Head wider than long, vertex weakly reticulate; ocellar setae pair I present, pair III between posterior ocelli; four pairs of postocular setae; maxillary palps 3-segmented. Antennae 8-segmented, segment I without paired dorso-apical setae; III and IV with sense-cones forked. Pronotum wider than long, more or less reticulate, no long posteroangular setae. Mesonotum median pair of setae far from posterior margin; anterior campaniform sensilla present. Metanotal sculpture varied, irregularly reticulate; median setal pair behind anterior margin; campaniform sensilla absent. Fore wing anterior marginal cilia arise ventrally slightly behind wing margin; wing apex with two elongate setae, veinal setae all very small; first vein with wide gap in setal row, two setae on distal half; second vein with complete row of setae; clavus with four or five veinal and one discal setae; posteromarginal fringe cilia wavy. Prosternal ferna undivided; basantra membranous and without setae. Mesosternal endofurca with spinula; metasternal endofurca narrowly U-shaped and reaching mesothorax. Tarsi 2-segmented. Tergites without ctenidia or craspeda, with transverse or reticulate markings laterally usually bearing internal dots or wrinkles; tergite VIII with comb medially; IX with two pairs of campaniform sensilla, one pair MD setae; X median split absent or present. Sternites without discal setae; III–VII with 3 pairs of posteromarginal setae, II with 2 pairs; sternite VII with all setae at posterior margin. Male similar to female, sternites without pore plates.



*bucerus*_head & pronotum *bucerus*_tergites VII-X



*bimaculatus*_wing

Relationship data

Thripidae sub-family Dendrothripinae: This sub-family comprises 105 species (ThripsWiki, 2018), almost all Old World in origin, and all with the metathoracic furca elongate, extending to the mesothorax. *Asprothrips* is one of 12 genera currently recognised in this group (Mound & Tree, 2015). The species of *Asprothrips* share with *Dendrothrips* species the ventral position of the fore wing anteromarginal cilia, but the wing apex bears a pair of setae, and the tergal median setae are small and wide apart.

Biological data

Species in this genus breed on leaves; one widespread species has been associated with banana leaves, but in southern China one variable species was found breeding on *Lophatherum gracile* [Poaceae] (Wang & Tong, 2017).

Distribution data

This is a southeast Asian genus, but with some species distributed around the world.

Nomenclatural data

Asprothrips Crawford, 1938: 109. Type species *Asprothrips raui* Crawford, 1938, by monotypy; a synonym of *Euthrips seminigricornis* Girault.

This genus comprises eight species, all originally from southeast Asia (ThripsWiki, 2018), with five species recorded from China:

atermaculosus Wang & Tong, 2017: 21.

bimaculatus Michel & Ryckewaert, 2014: 500.

bucerus Tong, Wang & Mirab-balou, 2016: 182.

fuscipennis Kudo, 1984: 487.

punctulosus Tong, Wang & Mirab-balou, 2016: 185.

References

Mound LA & Tree DJ (2016) Genera of the leaf-feeding Dendrothripinae (Thysanoptera, Thripidae), with new species from Australia and Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Zootaxa* **4109** (5): 569–582.

ThripsWiki (2018). *ThripsWiki - providing information on the World's thrips*. <http://thrips.info/wiki/Main_Page>

Wang ZH & Tong XL (2017) Variation in colour markings of an unusual new *Asprothrips* species from China (Thysanoptera: Thripidae). *ZooKeys* **716**: 19–28.