

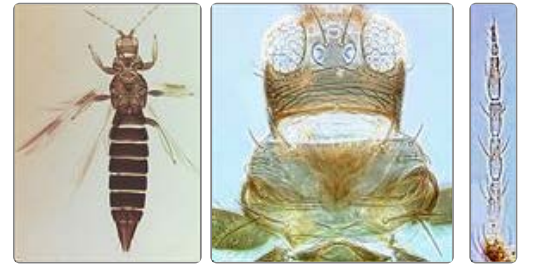
# Ayyaria

## Generic diagnosis

Female macropterous. Head wider than long, maxillary palps 3-segmented; eyes large, with five pigmented facets; ocellar setae I present, setae III elongate; six pairs of postocular setae. Antennae long, 8-segmented, segment I without paired dorso-apical setae, with apical inner seta long, III

and IV with sense-cones forked, III–VI with some microtrichia on both surfaces. Pronotum with two pairs of long posteroangular setae, one pair of posteromarginals; one pair of anteromarginal setae long. Mesonotum with median pair of setae far from posterior margin; campaniform sensilla absent anteromedially. Metanotum weakly sculptured medially; median pair of setae far from anterior margin, close to lateral pair; campaniform sensilla absent. Fore wings narrow, first vein with long gap in setal row, three distal setae; second vein usually with three setae; clavus with two or three venal setae and one discal seta; posterior fringe cilia wavy. Prosternal ferna broad and divided at middle; basantra membranous, without setae; prospinasternum broad and transverse. Mesosternum with sternopleural sutures absent; endofurca with spinula. Metasternal endofurca with weak spinula. Tarsi 2-segmented. Tergites not divided from laterotergites, without ctenidia; II–VII with polygonal reticulation, and posteromarginal craspeda; VIII weakly reticulate at each side and along anterior margin, posteromarginal comb complete with long fine microtrichia; IX without campaniform sensilla, MD setae developed; X without median split. Sternites without discal setae or craspeda, polygonally reticulate; sternites II–VII with three pairs of posteromarginal setae, sternite VII with S1 and S2 setae in front of posterior margin.

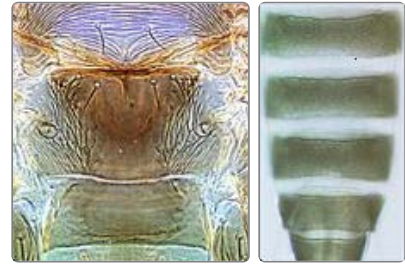
Male similar to female; tergite IX with S1 setae short and stout arising close together, with two longitudinal rows of small tubercles behind S1 setae; sternites without pore plates.



Female

Head & pronotum

Antenna



Metanotum

Tergites V-IX

## Relationship data

Thripidae sub-family Thripinae: this is a diverse group involving more than 230 genera. The relationships of this genus are not clear. Ocellar setae pair I are present on the head, and the pronotum has a pair of long setae on the anterior margin as in *Frankliniella*, but the fore wing setal rows are incomplete, and the tergites do not have ctenidia.

## Biological data

The only species in this genus appears to be associated with the leaves of Fabaceae, such as *Calopogonium*, but adults have been collected from many different plant species.

## Distribution data

Apparently widespread across the Asian tropics to northern Australia, it is widely reported across southern China.

## Nomenclatural data

*Ayyaria* Karny, 1926: 193. Type species *Ayyaria chaetophora* Karny, 1926, by monotypy.

Only one species is recognised in this Asian genus (ThripsWiki, 2018), and this is known in southern China:

*chaetophora* Karny, 1926: 193.

## References

Mound LA & Ng YF (2009) An illustrated key to the genera of Thripinae (Thysanoptera) from South East Asia. *Zootaxa* **2265**: 27–47.

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

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