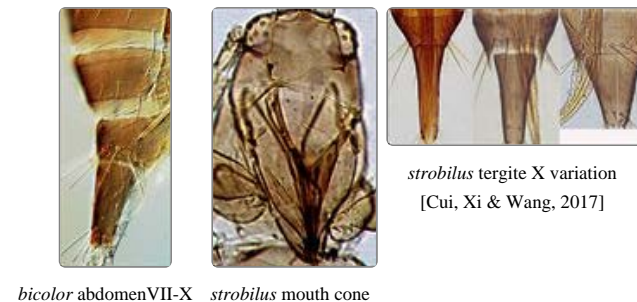
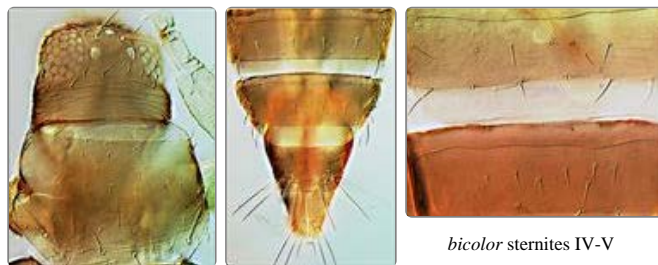


Oxythrips

Generic diagnosis

Female macropterous. Head wider than long, mouth-cone often elongate; maxillary palps 3-segmented; eyes with six pigmented facets; ocellar setae I present, setae III moderately large; four pairs of postocular setae in transverse row. Antennae 8-segmented, segment I without paired dorso-apical setae, III and IV with sense-cones forked, III–VI with some microtrichial rows on both surfaces. Pronotum with one pair of posteroangular setae. Mesonotum with median pair of setae far from posterior margin; campaniform sensilla present. Metanotum reticulate; median pair of setae far from anterior margin; campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing first vein with setal row irregularly spaced, second vein with many irregular spaced setae; clavus with five veinal and one discal setae; posteromarginal fringe cilia wavy. Prosternal ferna weakly divided medially; basantra membranous, without setae; prospinasternum broad and transverse. Mesosternum with sternopleural sutures reaching anterior margin; endofurca with spinula. Metasternal endofurca without spinula. Tarsi 2-segmented; fore tibiae often with tubercles at inner apex and stout setae. Tergites without ctenidia or craspeda; VIII without posteromarginal comb; IX with two pairs of campaniform sensilla, MD setae small; X with median split distally. Sternites with or without discal setae; sternites sometimes with one or more pore plates; VII with S1 setae in front of posterior margin; laterotergites without discal setae. Male often with one pore plate on III–VI.



Relationship data

Thripidae sub-family Thripinae: this is a diverse group involving more than 230 genera. *Oxythrips* is considered to be one of the 40 genera in the *Anaphothrips* complex, in which most species have no long setae on the pronotum (Masumoto & Okajima, 2017). Some of the species originally in the genus *Chilothrips* have abdominal tergite X unusually elongate, but this condition also occurs in the European species *Oxythrips bicolor*, and it is known to be variable in *Oxythrips strobilus* from China (Cui *et al.*, 2017).

Biological data

Several species in this genus are recorded as breeding only within the male cones of species in the genera *Pinus* [Pinaceae] and *Juniperus* [Cupressaceae], although some European species are recorded from leaves of *Quercus* [Fagaceae] and *Fraxinus* [Oleaceae]. In contrast, one species in Australia breeds in the flowers of *Normanbyia* [Palmae], and another member of the genus is known to breed on the leaves of *Cannabis* [Cannabidaceae].

Distribution data

Species placed in the genus *Oxythrips* are recorded widely around the world.

Nomenclatural data

Oxythrips Uzel, 1895: 133. Type species *Oxythrips ajugae* Uzel, 1895, by subsequent designation, Hood, 1916: 37.

Chilothrips Hood, 1916: 119. Type species *Chilothrips pini* Hood, 1916, by monotypy. Synonymised by Zhang *et al.* 2018

With the transfer of seven species from *Chilothrips* resulting from the synonymy indicated above, there are now about 45 species from around the world listed in this genus (ThripsWiki, 2018), of which four are recorded from China:

hangzhouensis (Hu & Feng, 2015: 251). (*Chilothrips*)

jiuxiensis (Mirab-balou Chen & Tong, 2012: 725). (*Chilothrips*)

strobilus (Tong & Zhang, 1994: 29). (*Chilothrips*)

ulmifoliorum (Haliday, 1836: 447). (*Thrips*)

References

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