TWO NEW SPECIES OF TUBULIFERA (THYSANOPTERA: PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE) FROM N. E. INDIA WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SUBGENUS

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ABSTRACT

A new subgenus Inermothrips under the genus Crotonothrips Ananthakrishnan and two new species Crotonothrips (Inermothrips) cacharensis and Liothrips aberrans are described from N. E. India.

Genus Crotonothrips Ananthakrishnan.

Crotonothrips Ananthakrishnan, 1976, Oriental Ins., 10 (3) : 411.

Inermothrips Subgen. nov.

General taxonomic characters as in Crotonothrips. Foretarsi unarmed in both sexes. B₁-B₈ of abdominal segment IX of females almost subequal.

Type species: Crotonothrips (Inermothrips) cacharensis sp. n.

Ananthakrishnan (1976) revised the genus Crotonothrips and provided a key to the known species of the genus. The species described below was collected from Assam and forms the first record of this genus from North Eastern India, all the hitherto known species being reported from South India.

Crotonothrips (Inermothrips) cacharensis sp. n. (Fig. 1).

Female (Macropterous): Body brown; head, prothorax and abdominal segments V-IX and tube dark; forefemora yellow, brown at base; mid- and hind femora brown, yellow at apex, foretibiae yellow; mid- and hind tibiae brown; all tarsi light brown; antennal segments I brown, yellow at extreme base; II yellow, brown at base and margin; III-IV yellow; VII-VIII brown. All setae dark brown, blunt Wings, infumate.

Head broad, 180*—192 long, 188—200 wide across eyes, 220—232 across cheeks, 224—248 at base; cheeks crenulate, slightly constricted at base, surface strongly reticulate. Eyes 72—80 long 60 wide all ocelli 24—28 wide, median ocellus over hanging

* All measurements in microns unless otherwise mentioned.
at the base of antennae. Postoculars short, about half the length of eyes 48–52 long, blunt, placed 12–20 below posterior margin of eyes. Antennal segment III-VII pedicellate, VII-VIII forming a close unit; length (width)—I: 40–44 (36–40); II: 52–60 (32–36); III: 60–64 (28–32); IV: 56–60 (28); V: 56–60 (32); VI: 52 (28–32); VII: 44–48 (24–28); VIII: (12–16); sense cones 28–36 long. Mouthcone broad 96–100 long, 140–144 wide at base, 92–96 at apex. Maxilatory styllets oculad, very close at middle, maxillary guides distinct.


Fig. 1. Crotonothrips (Inermothrips) cacharensis ♀. A—Head and prothorax, B—Antenna, C—Pelta, D—Mesopraesternum, E—Basalwing bristles, F—Terminal abdominal segments.
across meso- and 412–448 across metathorax. Forewings broad, almost uniform wide 697–731 long, 76–96 wide with 6–7 double fringes, basal wing bristles 56; 60; 72 long respectively. Mesopraesternum complete, extremely thin at middle.


Male (Macropterous): Colouration as in female. Head 176 long, 180 wide across eyes, 208 across cheeks, 216 across base. Eyes 72–76 long, 60 wide, postoculars 60 long. Antennal segments I–Ⅻ, length (width) –32 (36); 52 (32–36); 60 (28); 60 (32); 56 (28); 52 (24); 44 (24); 28 (16); sense cones 32–36 long. Mouthcone 140 long, 180 wide at base, 104 at apex.

Prothorax 160 long; 272 wide at anterior margin; 380 at posterior margin. Anteroangulars 28 long; anteromarginals 16 long; midlaterals 40 long; postangulars 60 long; epimerals 96 long. Forefemora 92 wide. Pterothorax 380 long, 428 wide across meso- and 400 across metathorax. Forewings 697–714 long; 72–88 wide; basal wing bristles 56; 64 and 72 long with 6–7 double fringes.

Abdomen 412 wide at base, 400 at middle, 252 across segment VIII, 160 across segment IX; B₁–B₈ of segment IX–144, 84 and 208 long respectively. Tube 180 long, anal setae 100 long. Total body length–1.9 mm.

Holotype: ♀ (Z. S. I. Reg. No. 95/H17); allotype: ♂ (Z. S. I Reg. No. 96/H17);

Liothrips aberrans sp. n. (Fig. 2)

Female Macropterous: Body brown; head, prothorax, abdominal segments, tube and all femora brown; foretibiae and all tarsi yellow; hind and mid tibiae brown. Antennal segments I and II brown, III yellow, IV–Ⅻ yellow with apical half brownish, VII and VIII pale brown. All setae dark brown, roughly pointed. Wings transparent with a median brown streak. All major setae long and well developed.


Fig. 2. Liothrips aberrans, ♂, A—Head and pro-
thorax, B—Antenna, C—Pelta, D—Mesopraesternum.

sented as two triangular sclerites. Abdomen 595–680 wide at base, 578–629 at middle, 317–425 across VIII, 248–260 across seg-


Pterothorax 544–595 long, 527–595 wide at meso and 510–561 at metathorax. Forewings long, 112–120 wide at middle and with 14 double fringes, Basal wing bristles 120 ; 160 ; 132 long respectively.


Total body length 3.11–3.33 mm.


This species is closely related to Liothrips himalayanus Ananthakrishnan and Jagadish but can be easily distinguished by the dark setae, shorter postoculars, well developed anterangulars and anteromarginals and clear wings.

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REFERENCE
