

13.—*New South African Thysanoptera*.—By RICHARD S. BAGNALL,
F.E.S.

A SPECIES of South African *Anthothrips* has been kindly submitted to me for identification by Dr. L. Péringuey. I understand that this insect is an important factor in the cross-fertilisation of certain plants, and that a paper upon this most interesting subject has been published lately.* I may here remark that a common European Thrips (*Anthothrips statice*, Hal.), closely allied to the South African species, has been observed by me to carry pollen of certain Compositæ—such as the Sea Aster (*Aster trifolium*), the Dog Daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucophthalmum*), the Ragwort (*Senecio jacobæa*), and the Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*).

The South African form does not appear to have been described, and may be called *Anthothrips nigricornis*. In a future paper I hope to describe the species more fully, and also to figure the sexes.

ORDER THYSANOPTERA.

SUB-ORDER TUBULIFERA.

FAMILY PHLÆOTHRIPIDÆ, Uzel.

GEN. ANTHOTHRIPS, Uzel.

ANTHOTHRIPS NIGRICORNIS, sp. n.

♀ . 2·0 mm.—2·7 mm. long ; width of mesothorax about 0·45 mm.
General colour, shining black.

Head about as long as broad, smoothly rounded in front, longer than prothorax. Cheeks very gradually and slightly widened to

* Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Afric., I., 1909, p. 311.

base of head, and set with a few extremely minute spines. Eyes moderate, finely faceted. Ocelli large and well separated; posterior ocelli contiguous with margins of eyes; front ocellus placed at extreme vertex. Post-ocular bristles small. Mouth-cone decidedly shorter than its breadth at base; blunt at tip, and not reaching half-way across prosternum. Antennæ narrowly separated at base, not quite twice the length of head; joints comparatively short and stout; fourth joint thickest.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$\overline{6}$	$\overline{13}$	$\overline{14}$	$\overline{16}$	$\overline{14\cdot5}$	$\overline{14}$	$\overline{12}$	$\overline{7\cdot4}$

Colour brownish black; third joint lighter; spines and sense-cones short and inconspicuous.

Prothorax twice as broad (across the outer angles of the fore-coxæ) as long, with a long spine at each posterior angle. Mesothorax wider than the prothorax; sides of metathorax gently curved and very gradually narrowed to base of abdomen. Legs comparatively short, fore femora slightly thickened, and each fore-tarsus armed with a minute tooth; all tibiæ and tarsi brownish black. Wings always present.

Abdomen a little more than twice the breadth of head, from two and one-half to three times as long as wide; sides tapering gradually and evenly to base of tube from the fourth segment. Tube about two-thirds the length of the head, sides straight and only tapering slightly to apex. Terminal spines—namely, those on the eleventh abdominal segment—only one-half the length of tube. Abdominal spines long and slender.

♂. Similar to the female, but in general form smaller and more slender. Antennæ comparatively longer and more slender; fore-legs thickened and foretarsal tooth prominent. At each hind angle of the ninth abdominal segment there is a short, stout, and acute spine.

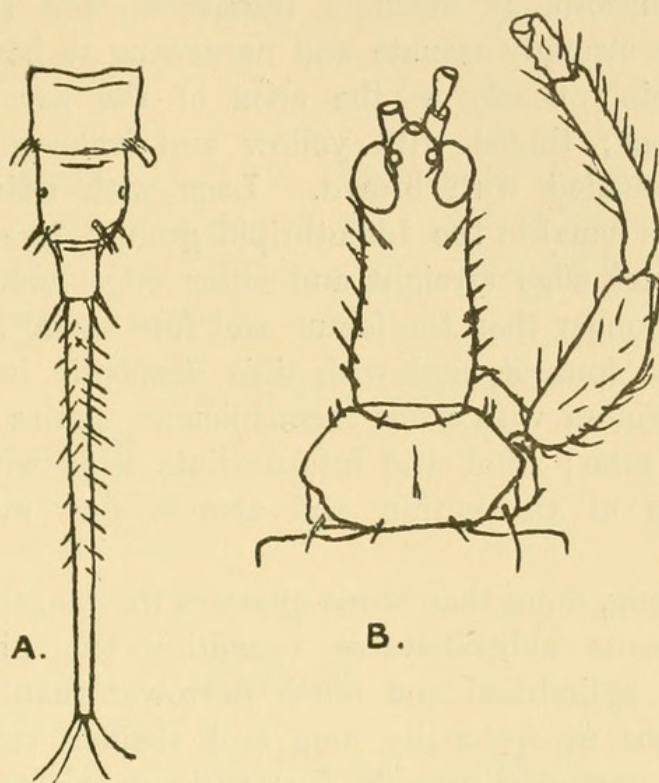
Hab. Numerous specimens from the flowers of *Europs*, *Diplopappus*, *Olipterus*, and *Sebæa*; Cape Town.

Dr. L. Péringuey has kindly communicated a single carded specimen of Thysanoptera for examination. It belongs to the genus *Panurothrips*, Bagnall, recently erected for the reception of *P. gracilis*, Bagnall, from Siam, and, on account of the exceptionally long tube, may be called *P. caudatus*.

FAMILY IDOLOTHRIPIDÆ, Bagnall.

GEN. PANUROTHRIPS, Bagnall.

PANUROTHRIPS CAUDATUS, sp. nov.



PANUROTHRIPS CAUDATUS, sp. nov.

A. End of abdomen $\times 20$. B. Head, prothorax, and right fore-leg $\times 40$.

Length about 5·8 mm.; breadth of mesothorax, 0·75 mm.

Colour black with brownish tinge in certain lights; tarsi and end of tube brown.

Head cylindrical, only slightly more than twice as long as broad near base; cheeks set with a few short slender spines, straight and slightly broadened before base; vertex raised and produced into a blunt conical hump, at the extremity of which is seated the anterior ocellus. Eyes comparatively large, moderately finely faceted and bulging slightly; postocular bristles short. Ocelli reddish yellow; large and practically equidistant; posterior pair placed on a line drawn through the eyes near their anterior margin and close to their inner margins, but, owing to the raised vertex, they are on a higher level than the eyes. Antennæ inserted beneath vertex and approximate at base; first joint cylindrical, black; second longer than first, cylindrical, narrowed at base, and yellowish brown in colour; rest of antennæ unfortunately broken in the type specimen.

Prothorax about one-half as long as the head, distinctly transverse and shaped as in *P. gracilis*, Bagnall. Spine at each posterior angle small; posterior marginal pair minute, and two or three similar setæ at each anterior angle. Pterothorax broader than wide across fore coxæ, and one and three-quarter times the breadth of the prothorax; mesothorax strongly transverse, and the metathorax with the sides strongly arcuate and narrowing to base of abdomen. Wings reaching nearly to the apex of the seventh abdominal segment, broad; tinged with yellow and iridescent in a strong light; cilia shaded with brown. Legs with tibiæ shorter and stouter than is usual in the Idolothripid group; fore femur slightly thickened, inner edge straight and outer edge curved; fore tibia only slightly longer than the femur and fore tarsal tooth obsolete; hind legs the longest, and with tibia decidedly longer than the femur. All femora with a few inconspicuous spines and tibiæ with rows of fine setæ; hind and intermediate tibia with one or two strong spines at tip within and also a few moderately long bristles.

Abdomen long, more than three-quarters the length of the whole insect; segments subtransverse excepting the ninth, which is elongate and cylindrical and much narrower than the preceding segment. Tube exceptionally long and slender, curved upwards, and gradually narrowed towards tip; as long as the preceding five segments together, at least twelve times as long as breadth at base, seven times as long as the ninth segment, and more than two and one-half times the length of head; surface roughened, but smooth near tip, sparingly setose, terminal hairs weak. Abdominal spines stout, those on ninth segment only slightly longer than the others.

P. caudatus may be easily recognised from *P. gracilis*, Bagnall, by its colour and larger size, the subtransverse abdominal segments, the much longer tube, the comparatively shorter spines of the ninth abdominal segment, and many other distinctive characters.

Type. A single dried and carded example, apparently female, in the South African Museum, Cape Town.

Hab. Knysna, Cape Colony.

NOTE.—The specimen was obtained from among somewhat dry leaves of *Curtisia fraginea*, forwarded by Mr. E. J. O'Connor of the Cape Forest Department, in order to ascertain whether the numerous galls covering them were caused by Cecydomiid flies, gall-making Hymenoptera or Aphidæ, or simply by fungi. The production of these galls was found not to be due to fungi; and certainly not to the action of terebrantious Hymenoptera. These galls might have been produced by Aphidæ, but the presence of *Panurothrips caudatus* leads one to conclude with some amount of reason, that the galls were produced by the Thrips.



Bagnall, Richard S. 1910. "New South African Thysanoptera." *Annals of the South African Museum. Annale van die Suid-Afrikaanse Museum* 5, 425–428.

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