

## A remarkable new genus of Thripinae (Thysanoptera, Thripidae) with enlarged metathoracic furca, from Southeast Asia

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### Abstract

*Trachynotothrips striatus* gen. et sp. n. and *T. brevispinis* gen. et sp. n. are described from South Vietnam and Thailand, respectively, each with an enlarged metathoracic furca. Despite this furca, this new genus is closely related to *Trichromothrips* Priesner in the Thripinae in its chaetotaxy, rather than to the Dendrothripinae.

**Key words.** Thysanoptera, Thripidae, Thripinae, *Trachynotothrips*, metathoracic furca, metathoracic spinula, Vietnam, Thailand

### Introduction

Following Priesner (1957), the largest terebrantian family Thripidae including about 2,000 species has been classified into two subfamilies, Panchaetothripinae and Thripinae. One of these, Thripinae, was considered to include four tribes and four subtribes (Dendrothripini; Sericothripini with Scirtothripina and Sericothripina; Chirothripini, and Thripini with Aptinothripina and Thripina). Recently, however, the four tribes have been considered to represent subfamilies: Panchaetothripinae, Dendrothripinae, Sericothripinae and Thripinae (Bhatti, 1989; Mound, 1997), although the relationships among these subfamilies have no clear phylogenetic basis. This lack of clear definition of the tribes and subtribes has led some authors to avoid use of these supra-generic categories (Mound & Morris, 2004).

The subfamily Dendrothripinae (=Dendrothripini) has been defined by the presence of a very large “lyre-shaped” metathoracic furca reaching into the mesothorax. This furca has paired sinusoidal stout arms. This structure is associated with the large muscles that are involved in jumping, and some members of the Panchaetothripinae have a similar metathoracic furca.