



A new species of *Franklinothrips* Back (Thysanoptera: Aeolothripidae) from Yunnan, China

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Species of the genus *Franklinothrips* Back are predators and ant-mimics, with the first two abdominal segments narrow and sometimes pale (Mound & Marullo, 1996), and an illustrated identification key to the 15 known species was provided by Mound & Reynaud (2005). A further new species was described recently from northern India (Vijay Veer, 2010), and these species have been found in the tropical areas of Asia, Africa, Central and South America, the Caribbean, Australia, and the southern United States. Previous studies on the genus include a key to six species from North America (Stannard, 1952), a key to six New World species (Mound & Marullo, 1996), and to two species from Europe (zur Strassen, 2003). From the Oriental region, species have also been described by Okajima (1997), and Reyes (1994).

In China three species of *Franklinothrips* have been reported (Mirab-balou *et al.*, in prep.): *F. megalops* Trybom (from mainland China), *F. suzuki* Okajima and *F. vespiformis* Crawford (from Taiwan). A new species, *Franklinothrips tani* Mirab-balou & Chen, **sp. n.** from Southwestern China, is described and illustrated here. The specimen was prepared onto slide following Mirab-balou & Chen (2010). Measurements and figures were made with a Leica DM IRB microscope and a Leica MZ APO microscope with a Leica Image 1000 system. Nomenclatural information for all thrips taxa mentioned here are web-available (Mound, 2011).

Franklinothrips tani Mirab-balou & Chen, **sp. n.**

(Figs. 1–7)

Macropterous Female (Fig. 1): Distended body length about 2.4 mm. Body dark brown except abdominal segments I–VII that paler (Fig. 1), abdominal terga VIII–X darker than other segments (Fig. 6). Antennal segments I–II dark brown, III yellowish brown, IV–VI yellowish brown but darker distally, VII with basal half pale and the rest dark, VIII–IX brown (Fig. 3). Legs dark, apex of tibiae and basal half of tarsus paler. Fore wing with median transverse dark band also dark along full length of wing including clavus (Fig. 7).

Head elongate, with transverse striae; head longer than wide, completely recessed into pronotum, prolonged in front of eyes (Fig. 2); posterior ocelli about 3.5 times bigger than fore ocellus; with 5–6 pairs of postocular setae, pair I as long as ocellar setae III; maxillary palp segment II 2.9 times longer than III, segment I with long setae on apex. Antenna 9-segmented (Fig. 3); segment III longest, sensorium two-thirds as long as segment (Fig. 5), sensorium on IV extending full length of segment (Fig. 4). Antennal segments I to IX length/width: 0.9, 1.85, 14.5, 8.2, 4.7, 3.4, 3.75, 2.7, and 2.08.

Pronotum 1.4 times as wide as long, smooth, smaller than head (Fig. 2); mesonotum without striation, median pair of setae situated far from posterior margin; mesosternum entirely divided by furcal spinula; metanotal median setae situated far from anterior margin. Fore wing broad (Fig. 7); anterior and posterior vein setae well developed, pale brown, cilia straight; clavus with 6 marginal setae (Fig. 7); hind wing posterior margin darker than anterior.

Abdomen narrowly attached to thorax; terga II–VI with median setae small and wide apart; tergal median setae situated anterior to campaniform sensilla; tergum IX about 1.8 length of VIII, with two pairs of long setae situated on posterior margin; tergum X with a pair of campaniform sensilla near posterior margin, one pair of long setae posterior to campaniform sensilla, and with a pair of small trichobothria. Abdominal sterna III–VII with two pairs of marginal setae and two pairs of discal setae laterally; sternum VII with two pairs of small discal setae sub-medially. Ovipositor well developed.

Measurements (holotype in microns). Length (width). Body length 2400; head 282 (267); dorsal eye length 127, distance between to compound eyes 98. Pronotum 190 (270). Forewings 1350 [basal half pale 410, median half brown