



## A new species of *Streothrips* (Thysanoptera: Aeolothripidae) from Malaysia, with description of male and key to species

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### Abstract

*Streothrips moundi* sp. n. is described from Malaysia based on both sexes, and a key is provided to the three known species of this Asian genus. This is the first record of any Aeolothripidae from Malaysia, and the first description of a male *Streothrips*. The male has a pair of tubercles on the posterolateral angles of the seventh abdominal segment, unlike any other recorded male in the Aeolothripidae.

**Key words:** *Streothrips moundi*, new species, male description, Aeolothripinae, Malaysia

### Introduction

The distribution of the Thysanoptera family Aeolothripidae is uneven, with most species confined to the northern temperate zone and relatively few known from Southeastern Asia. This family comprises about 200 species placed in 28 genera (Mound, 2011). *Aeolothrips* is the largest genus, with 96 species that live mainly in flowers and are almost entirely Holarctic, and in Australia a rather similar genus, *Desmothrips*, includes 18 endemic species. In contrast, *Franklinothrips* is found worldwide, and comprises 16 predatory species with important potential as biological control agents (Araraki & Okajima, 1998; Mound & Reynaud, 2005; Pizzol et al., 2008) (Table 1). In Southeastern Asia, only a few species of Aeolothripidae are recorded: two from the Philippines (*Franklinothrips rarosae* and *Streothrips alaris*), one from Indonesia (*Mymarothrips bicolor*), one from Taiwan (*Franklinothrips suzukii*), and one from Thailand (*Franklinothrips vespiformis*). This paper records the first member of the family Aeolothripidae from Malaysia.

The genus *Streothrips* was erected by Bhatti (1971) for the single species *Aeolothrips arorai*, because the metanotal sculpture comprises rows of fine U-shaped transverse striations. This species is known only from India. Similar metanotal sculpture occurs in the single species of the genus *Aduncothrips*, but that has the forewing with a longitudinal dark area, pale at base and apex, the antennal sensoria unusually elongate, and the third maxillary palp segment multi-segmented (L.A. Mound, per comm. 2011). Reyes (1994) described a second species of *Streothrips* from the Philippines, *S. alaris*, and here we describe a third species in the genus and provide for the first time a description of a male in this genus. This male has a pair of posterolateral tubercles on the eighth abdominal segment (Fig. 12), unlike anything previously recorded for any species of Aeolothripidae. The new species is named in recognition of the encouragement provided by Laurence Mound in developing the taxonomy of Thysanoptera in Malaysia.

### Key to *Streothrips* species

1. Forewing including apex dark, medially with small transverse pale band, also pale at extreme base and part of clavus . . . *alis*
- . Forewing with apex pale, with transverse dark and pale bands (Fig. 7) . . . . . 2
2. Female antennal segment IV with linear sensorium wider apically, 0.6 times as long as segment length; abdominal sternite VI with one pair of discal setae laterally . . . . . *arorai*
- . Female antennal segment IV with linear sensorium not wider apically, 0.4 time as long as segment length (Figs. 14 & 15); abdominal sternite VI without discal setae (Fig. 8) . . . . . *moundi* sp. n.