



Three new species from Southeast Asia of *Euidothrips* Ananthakrishnan (Thysanoptera, Thripidae, Panchaethripinae)

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Abstract

Three new species are described in the previously monotypic genus *Euidothrips* of the subfamily Panchaethripinae: from Bali, *E. antennatus* n. sp. and *E. longicornis* n. sp., and from Borneo, *E. borneoensis* n. sp. An illustrated key is provided to the four species of the genus.

Key words: Thysanoptera, Thripidae, Panchaethripinae, *Euidothrips*, Borneo, Indonesia

Introduction

Ananthakrishnan (1967) described the genus *Euidothrips* for a single species, *E. apsarus* Ananthakrishnan, based on one female from Madras, India. Although a member of the subfamily Panchaethripinae, this species was described as having a character state on the third antennal segment that is unique within the family Thripidae. According to Ananthakrishnan (1967) there is “a well developed ‘U’ like sensecone only on segment 4 (absent on 3)”. Moreover, Wilson (1975) stated “no discernible sense cone on III”. The only other Thripidae known to lack a sensorium on the third antennal segment are the members of the genus *Kurtomathrips* Moulton in the Thripinae.

One of the present authors (Okajima) collected recently three undescribed panchaethripine species from Borneo and Indonesia. These species have well developed U-shaped sensoria on both the third and fourth antennal segments. However, these sensoria are not readily visible because each is elongate beneath the succeeding segment. This sensorial condition possibly also exists in *E. apsarus*, with the sensorium of the third segment on the holotype not absent, but hidden beneath the fourth segment. The three new species described below share another unique character state with *E. apsarus*; the median setae on the ninth abdominal tergite are fimbriate or apically expanded, and arise from raised tubercles. These species are therefore described in the genus *Euidothrips* and an illustrated key is provided to the four known species.

Material and methods

All specimens were slide-mounted, and observed using an Olympus BX51 microscope, with 100–600 magnification. Line drawings were sketched by using a drawing attachment, and specimens were measured using a micrometer eyepiece. The following abbreviation is used: CPS (campaniform sensillum). Scale-bars used in figures are 0.04 mm. All specimens examined are deposited in Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, Atsugi, Kanagawa, Japan.