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A new *Ascirtothrips* PRIESNER, 1964 from Central Asia (Thysanoptera, Thripidae)

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PELIKÁN J. 2002: A new *Ascirtothrips* PRIESNER, 1964 from Central Asia (Thysanoptera, Thripidae). *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* (Brno) **87:** 71–73. – A new species of *Ascirtothrips* PRIESNER, 1964 is described from Kazakhstan. Very specific dorsal appendages on abdominal segment IX of males are sufficient diagnostic characters to distinguish it from the related *A. shirabudinensis* (JACHONTOV, 1929) and other species of this genus.

Key words. Thysanoptera, Thripidae, *Ascirtothrips hudeci* sp.nov., Kazakhstan

***Ascirtothrips hudeci* sp.nov.** (Fig. 1)

Material examined. Holotype male, allotype female labelled as: "Kazachstan, Djambul env., Akirtobe, Caragana, 14.VI.1982, lgt. J. Pelikán." The holotype, allotype and 3 paratypes (1 male, 2 females) are deposited in the Moravian Museum, Department of Entomology, Brno, Czech Republic.

Type locality. Kazakhstan Republic, environment of Djambul, at the village of Akirtobe, 43°N, 71°E, at an altitude of about 400 m.

Description of holotype male.[*)] Total L. of the body 1.02 mm.

Coloration. Body pale yellow, ocellar pigment black, abdomen more whitish than the anterior part of the body. Antennae pale, whitish yellow, tip of IV, dorsal half of V and whole of segments VI–IX slightly shaded. Dorsal spine-like appendages on the abdominal tergite IX brownish, darker to tip. Wings nearly colourless, body setae perfectly pointed.

Head 95(127), L. of eyes 54–58. Antennae 9-segmented, last four segments distinctly separated, no transverse suture developed, sum of segment lengths 205–220. L. (and W.) of segments: I. 13–16 (19), II. 30–33 (22), III. 38–41 (14–16), IV. 30–33 (14–16), V. 30–33 (14–16), VI. 30–33 (15–17), VII. 8–10 (10), VIII. 8(8), IX.14(5).

Prothorax 120 (142), posteroangular seta 14–18 long, posterior margin with 3–4 pairs of setulae. Pterothorax 250(190), notum smooth, without distinct wrinkles. Forewings L. 540, W.b. 60, upper vein with 3+3 basal and 1+1+1 distal setae, lower vein with 6–7 setae. Fore-tarsi smooth, without any tooth.

Abdomen. Total L.625, (g.W. 175), sternites without accessory discal setulae, sternites III–VII with distinct small transverse sternal glands, about 10 long, 28 wide. IX segment L. 148 (W. 110), midlateral seta 46–55, two pairs of posteroangular setae 60–65 long. Segment with one pair of specific dark dorsal spine-like appendages. These are

[*)] Abbreviations: L = length, W = width, g.W. = greatest width, W.a. = width across apex, W.b. = width at base. All measurements in micrometres.

situated strictly lateral, 52–57 long, at base 5–6 thick, smooth and straight, only very weakly lyre-shaped, attaining the posterior margin of segment IX, not passing it. Distance between their bases 80, between their tips 85. Dorsum of segment with two pairs of round sensillae, between bases of appendages with two pairs of setulae, 38–41 long, Inner pair situated more caudad. Scale-like segment X L. 76–82 (W.46–52).

Description of allotype female. Total L. of the body 1.32 mm.

Coloration pale yellow, antennae yellow, last five segments slightly shaded, legs yellow, forewings hyaline.

Head L. (W) 90 (140), L. of eyes 54–58, antennae distinctly nine-segmented, 245 long, L.(and W.) of segments: I.17–19 (23–25), II.36–38 (24–27), III. 43–45 (15–17), IV. 40–45 (15–17), V.33 (17), VI.37 (17), VII.12 (11), VIII. 12 (8), IX.16 (5). Both lateral sense cones at tip of V. of the same length, short, reaching only to the basal fourth of VI. Inner terminal sense cone on VI. reaching to the middle of VIII.

Prothorax 180 (196), short posteroangular seta only 30–35 long, posterior margin with 3 pairs of small setulae. Pterothorax 275 (252), metanotum with one pair of medial setulae just at anterior margin. Legs smooth, without prominent setae or dentations. Fore-wings L. 720, W. across the base 95, upper vein with 6 basal and 1+1+1 discal setae, lower vein with 6–7 setae.

Abdomen distended L. 840 (g.W. 280), sternites smooth, discal accessory setulae absent, posterior margin of segment VIII smooth, without comb, circular sensilla on tergite VII situated centrally between the level of S1–S1 setae and the posterior margin of the tergite. Segment IX. L. 82 (Wb. 205, Wa. 88), setae S.1 82–95 and S.2. 76–80 long. Segment X. L.(W.b.) 57–60 (50–55), setae S.1 and S.2 40–46 long.

Differential diagnosis. *Ascirtothrips hudeci* sp.nov. is closely related to *A. shirabudinensis* (JACHONTOV, 1929) from the same geographical area. Males of the latter species have similar appendages on the dorsum of abdominal segment IX. These are spine-like as well, only very slightly lyriform, but much longer, 82–90 (in *A. hudeci* nov. 52–57 only), much more close to each other, distance at bases 33, at tips 60–65, with only one pair of interstitial setulae between them about 25 long and 11 distant from each other. In *A. hudeci* nov. the distance between spines is 80–85, with two pairs of interstitial setulae. Sternal glands in *A. shirabudinensis* males absent, in *A. hudeci* nov. males distinctly developed on sternites III–VII.

Males of remaining species can be determined with the help of figures by ZUR STRASSEN (1975). To date, the determination of females in this species group has proved very difficult.

In my collection, I have for comparison 5 males and 11 females of *A. shirabudinensis* from Iraq, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan, collected by me (excepting the specimens from Iraq).

Name derivation. The present new species is dedicated to Doc. RNDr. Karel Hudec, DrSc., a world-renowned Czech ornithologist and one of my best friends, who has accompanied me on many trips to collect thrips.

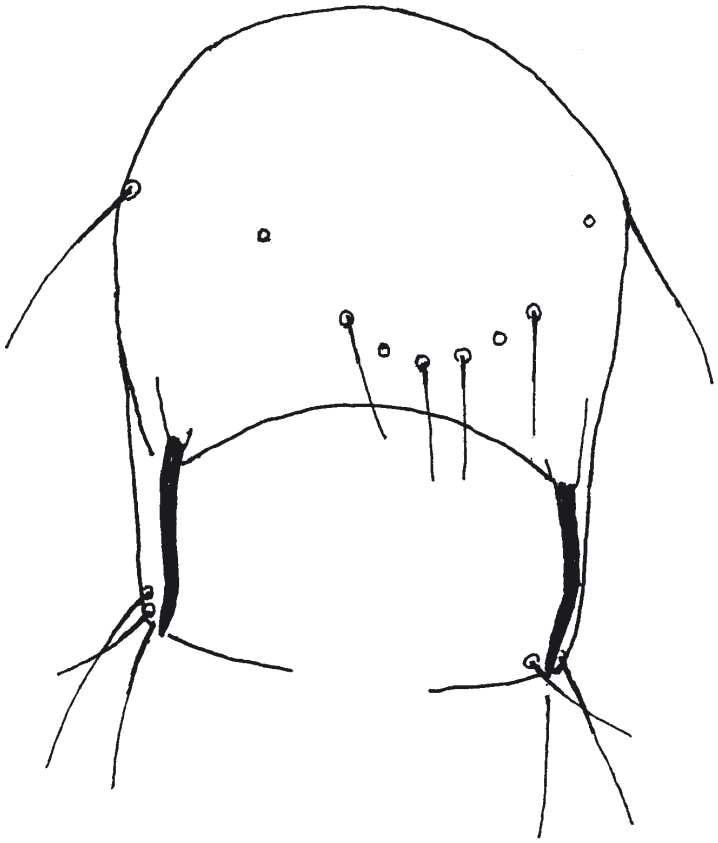


Fig. 1. *Ascirtothrips hudeci* sp.nov., holotype male: tip of abdomen, segment X omitted. (Scale = 100 micrometres.)

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