

A NEW GALL-MAKING THRIPS.

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Kladothrips Rodwayi, Sp.n.

IMAGO. Winged; body shining black; antennae generally very pale yellow, sometimes black; anterior tibiae yellow or reddish yellow; anterior femora suffused with reddish, or entirely black; the two small apical joints of the intermediate and posterior legs whitish. Length 3 mm.

LARVA. Although I searched numerous galls, I failed to find anything I could consider a nymphal or pronymphal condition. The larvae are variable in colour and markings, starting from very pale yellow or white when young, reaching a condition that is well marked with black. An advanced form of larva has all extremities (namely the legs, antennae and eyes, and the last segment of the abdomen) shiny black, and also two large black spots on the prothorax. Down the abdomen there is sometimes a pair of dark thin stripes, increasing in intensity and converging towards a point, often ending in a ring near the apex, but not reaching the apical segment.

GALLS. Similar to those made by *Kladothrips rugosus* (Frog.), as illustrated by fig. 5b. in Mr. Froggatt's article in the "Agricultural Gazette" of N.S.W., 1906. Larvae and imagos inhabit the same gall, and generally the smaller the gall and the more shrivelled the leaf, the bigger the percentage of imagos to be found in them.

Habitat. Hobart, May, 1915; in galls on *Acacia melanoxylon* (Blackwood).

Mr. Froggatt in his above-mentioned article, pg. 1,011, gives a description of his *Kladothrips rugosus*; a technical description has not yet been published for the genus. *K. rodwayi* is very near *K. rugosus*, and differs from the description chiefly in having the thorax and the first segment of the abdomen black.

I am indebted to Mr. Rodway for drawing my attention to this species, and for the name of the tree. He obtained the specimens from two trees standing on the Waterworks track half-way between Gentle Annie Falls and the Fern Tree Hotel. I subsequently visited the spot, but failed to find galls similar to Mr. Froggatt's figs. 5 and 5a.

The type specimen is mounted on a microscope slide with two others; there are also three other cotypes mounted in the same manner, and a number of specimens in spirits. I am indebted to Mr. H. M. Nicholls, Government Entomologist and Pathologist, for mounting the specimens.

I failed to find any case of parasitism in these galls. Many anomalies, however, came under my notice which seem to forecast an interesting life history.