

Hoplothrips anobii

Distinguishing features

Female fully winged or micropterous. Body dark brown, tarsi paler; base of antennal segment III yellow; fore wings shaded, darker distally; major setae pale. Head slightly constricted behind eyes and at base; compound eyes as large dorsally as ventrally; postocular setae acute; 1 pair of slightly larger setae medially on vertex; maxillary stylets retracted to postocular setae.

Antennal segments elongate, each with a distinct pedicel. Pronotal major setae blunt, midlaterals and epimerals longest; basantra absent. Mesonotal lateral setae not elongate; mesopresternum transverse. Metanotum with striate lines of sculpture laterally, reticulate to faintly reticulate medially; 1 pair of median acute setae and up to 5 pairs of shorter, stout setae anterior to these; metathoracic sternopleural sutures short. Fore tarsal tooth present. Fore wings with 12–15 duplicated cilia; major sub-basal setae acute, S3 usually the longest, S1 often missing. Pelta rounded, without lateral lobes, reticulate, recessed into concave anterior margin of tergite II; tergites II–VII each with 2 pairs of sigmoid wing-retaining setae; tergite IX posteromarginal setae S1 acute, about half as long as tube. Female microptera with eyes smaller ventrally than dorsally; mesonotum and metanotum transverse; fore wing lobe bearing 1 major seta; pelta usually more square; tergites II–VII each with 2 pairs of curved wing-retaining setae.

Male micropterous. Similar to female but head with a ventral tubercle anterior to major pair of interocular setae, stout cheek setae, and postocular setae longer, with spatulate apices; pronotum elongate, with major setae longer, spatulate; probasisternal plates longer than wide; fore tarsal tooth enlarged; fore femora swollen; tergite IX posteromarginal setae S1 shorter, blunt, S2 stout; sternite VIII with a transverse pore plate; sternites II–VII with striate to reticulate lines of sculpture laterally. Large males with tarsal tooth, femora and pronotum greatly enlarged, and major setae elongate.

Related species

The genus *Hoplothrips* comprises about 130 species worldwide, of which 7 are recorded from New Zealand. Several of these appear to be endemic to this country, but *corticis* is from the Northern Hemisphere and *orientalis* is probably from Asia. *H. anobii* is considered endemic, as the following

character states are not known in *Hoplothrips* species from any other part of the world:

metanotum with numerous stout setae; large males with a stout, horn-like tubercle on head ventrally, in front of interocular setae; antennal segment III elongate and dark, with only base of pedicel yellow. A horn-like tubercle is also sometimes present in large males of *H. orientalis*, but it arises in a different position, and these two species are probably not closely related.

Biological data

This species has been collected at two localities in beetle galleries (*Anobium* species) on dead branches.

Distribution data

Known only from New Zealand (NC, CO).

Family name

PHLAEOTHIRIPIDAE, PHLAEOTHIRIPINAE

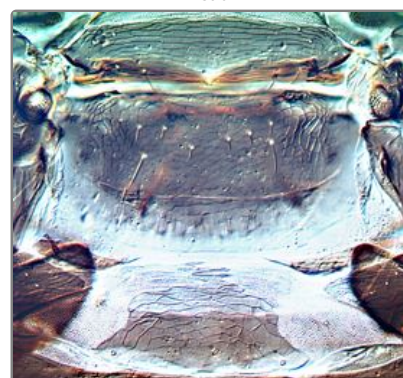
Species name



Antenna



Head



Meso & metanotum, and pelta

Hoplothrips anobii Mound & Walker

Original name and synonyms

Hoplothrips anobii Mound & Walker, 1986: 59

References

Mound LA & Walker AK (1986) Tubulifera (Insecta: Thysanoptera). *Fauna of New Zealand* **10**: 1–140.