

Haplothrips propinquus

Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged. Body brown to dark brown, fore tarsi and basal half of antennal segment III yellowish-brown, IV usually brown but occasionally brighter at base; fore wing pale to weakly shaded with base darker; major setae pale. Antennae 8-segmented, segment III with 2 short stout sense cones, IV with 4 similar sense cones; VIII not narrowed at base. Head longer than wide; maxillary stylets one third of head width apart, retracted to postocular setae, maxillary bridge complete; postocular setae acute and short, usually not reaching posterior margin of compound eyes. Pronotal anteromarginal and midlateral setae acute, often no longer than discal setae, remaining three pairs of major setae short but stouter; epimeral sutures complete; prosternal basantra present, mesopresternum eroded to paired lateral triangles, sometimes weakly connected medially. Female fore tarsal tooth minute (scarcely visible). Fore wing constricted medially, with about 10 duplicated cilia, sub-basal setae short and pointed. Tergite IX setae S1 bluntly pointed, much shorter than tube, S2 acute; tube relatively long.

Male with no pore plate on sternite VIII; large male with large fore tarsal tooth; tergite IX setae S2 short and stout; pseudovirga of aedeagus broadened toward apex.

Related species

The genus *Haplothrips* is one of the three most species-rich genera of Thysanoptera, and currently includes about 245 species worldwide. Most of these species come from the Holarctic or the Old World tropics, with 80 listed from Europe and 14 from Britain. No *Haplothrips* species is known to be endemic to the Neotropics, although a few are native to southern South America (Mound & Zapater, 2003). *Haplothrips* species are largely phytophagous, particularly associated with the flowers of Asteraceae and Poaceae, but some are predatory (Mound & Minaei, 2007). *Haplothrips propinquus* is closely similar to *leucantheri* in structure, and shows similar variation in the size of males and their fore legs, but the apical part of the aedeagus is swollen instead of parallel-sided.

Biological data

Breeding in the flowers of *Achillea millefolium* [Asteraceae].

Distribution data

Widespread in Britain, from southern England to northern Scotland (Mound *et al.*, 1976), and similarly widespread in Europe from Norway to southern France and Bulgaria.

Family name

PHLAEOTHIRIPIDAE - PHLAEOTHIRIPINAE

Species name

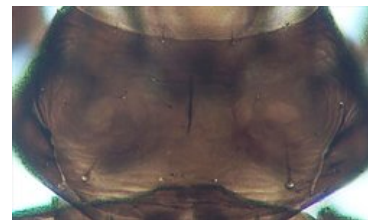
Haplothrips propinquus Bagnall



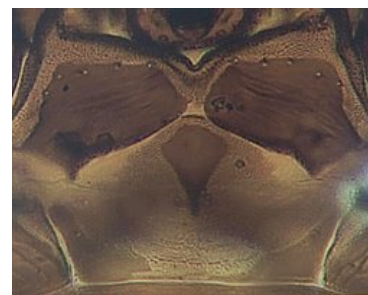
Head



Antenna



Pronotum



Basantra

Original name and synonyms

Haplothrips propinquus Bagnall, 1933: 325

References

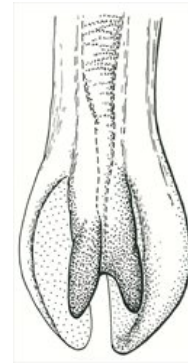
Mound LA & Minaei K (2007) Australian insects of the *Haplothrips* lineage (Thysanoptera – Phlaeothripinae). *Journal of Natural History* **41**: 2919–2978.

Mound LA, Morison GD, Pitkin BR & Palmer JM (1976) Thysanoptera. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **1** (11): 1–79.

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Male aedeagus



Male aedeagus