

# Haplothrips setiger

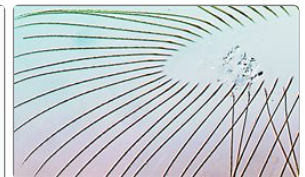
## Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged. Body, legs and antennae brown to dark brown, antennal segment III light brown with yellow pedicel; fore wing pale with base dark; major setae pale. Antennae 8-segmented, segment III with 2 short stout sense cones, IV with 4 similar sense cones; VIII not narrowed to base. Head longer than wide; maxillary stylets about 0.5 of head width apart, retracted to postocular setae, maxillary bridge complete; postocular setae bluntly pointed, about 0.5 as long as dorsal length of compound eye. Pronotum with epimeral setae the only major pair, with apices broadly blunt, remaining major setae scarcely larger than discal setae; epimeral sutures complete; prosternal basantra present, mesopresternum eroded to paired lateral triangles but weakly joined medially. Fore tarsus with small tooth. Fore wing constricted medially, with about 8 duplicated cilia; sub-basal setae with broadly blunt apices; cilia at wing apex covered with minute barbs. Tergite IX setae S1 bluntly pointed, scarcely 0.5 as long as tube.

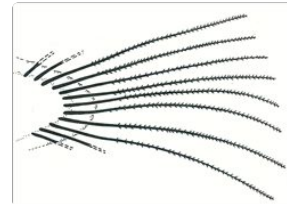
Male with no pore plate on sternite VIII; fore tarsal tooth well developed; tergite IX setae S2 short and stout; aedeagus apex broadly spoon-shaped.



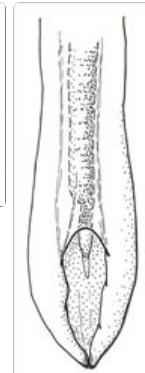
Head & pronotum



Fore wing apical cilia



Fore wing apical cilia



Male aedeagus

## 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 setiger* can be distinguished from the other *Haplothrips* in Britain by the roughened surface of the cilia at the tip of the fore wing, and the presence of only one pair of long setae on the pronotum. A common Mediterranean species, *H. reuteri*, also has roughened cilia at the fore wing apex, but it has longer setae on the pronotum, and the setae on tergite IX almost as long as the tube.

## Biological data

Breeding in the flowers of various species in the Asteraceae genera *Crepis*, *Achillea*, *Senecio* and *Matricaria*.

## Distribution data

In Britain, recorded primarily from south east England (Mound *et al.*, 1976) but also from Nottinghamshire and South Yorkshire; otherwise widespread in Europe, from Norway south to the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands.

## Family name

PHLAEOTHIRIPIDAE - PHLAEOTHIRIPINAE

## Species name

*Haplothrips setiger* Priesner

## Original name and synonyms

*Haplothrips setiger* Priesner, 1921: 11

*Haplothrips kraussei* Priesner, 1927: 581

*Haplothrips plumociliatus* Maltbaek, 1931: 3

*Haplothrips canariensis* Priesner, 1933: 210

*Haplothrips sedicola* Bagnall, 1933: 317

*Haplothrips uzelianus* Bagnall, 1933: 318

*Haplothrips tenuicornis* Bagnall, 1933: 319

## 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.

Mound LA & Zapater MC (2003) South American *Haplothrips* species (Thysanoptera, Phlaeothripidae), with a new species of biological control interest to Australia against weedy *Heliotropium amplexicaule* (Boraginaceae). *Neotropical Entomology* 32: 437-442.