

# Hoplandrothrips ingenuus

## Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged. Female similar in colour to *choritus*, but fore tibiae and fore tarsi a little paler, fore wings more extensively shaded. Structure similar to *choritus*, but head with postocular setae slightly closer together, maxillary stylets retracted to eyes; pronotum entirely sculptured, pronotal anteromarginal setae well developed, also midlateral, epimeral, and posteroangular setae longer and capitate; metanotum with striate sculpture, finer on raised medial area, median setae usually pointed, up to 4 pairs of smaller scattered setae anterior to these; fore wings with 11–17 duplicated cilia, sub-basal setae S3 expanded; foretarsal tooth more acute. Male similar to female but postocular setae often shorter, sometimes bluntly pointed; pronotal setae shorter, less expanded at apex, anteromarginal setae reduced; fore wing with sub-basal setae S3 shorter, acute; sternite VIII without a pore plate.

## Related species

The genus *Hoplandrothrips* comprises about 120 species worldwide, particularly in tropical areas, but with nine species recorded from Europe, 16 from Australia, and four from New Zealand. *H. ingenuus* is very similar to *H. choritus*, but has the metanotal sculpture more striate and the males lack a pore plate on sternite VIII.

## Biological data

Fungus feeding on dead branches of *Nothofagus menziesii*.

## Distribution data

Known only from New Zealand (NN, BR).

## Family name

PHLAEOTHIRIPIDAE, PHLAEOTHIRIPINAE

## Species name

*Hoplandrothrips ingenuus* Mound & Walker

## Original name and synonyms

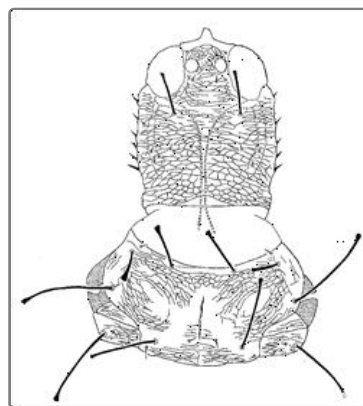
*Hoplandrothrips ingenuus* Mound & Walker, 1986: 57.

## References

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



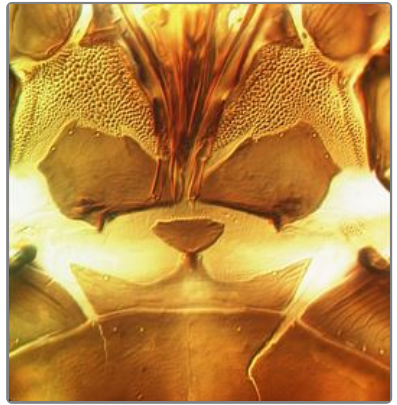
Antenna



Male fore tibia & tarsus



Meso & metanotum, pelta & tergite II



Thoracic sternites