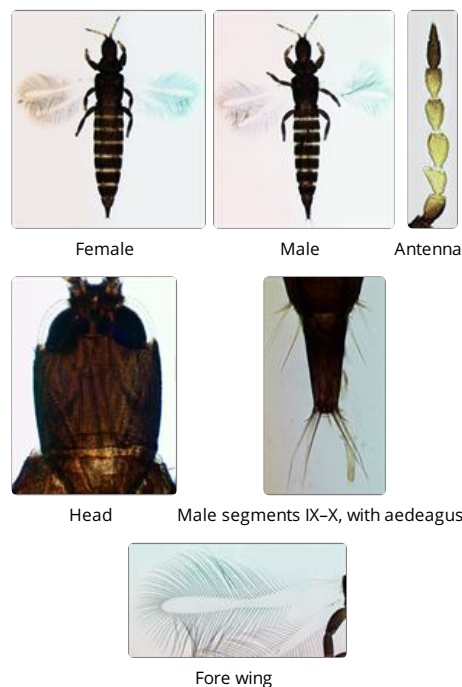


# Goniothrips denticornis

## Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged. Body and legs brown, fore tarsi and apex of fore tibiae yellow; antennal segments III–VI largely yellow; fore wings pale. Antennae 8-segmented; segment III asymmetric, produced into a point laterally, with one small sense cone; segment IV with 4 short sense cones; VIII broad at base. Head longer than wide; maxillary stylets retracted to eyes, less than one third of head width apart medially, with maxillary bridge; postocular setae capitate but rather short. Pronotum with three pairs of moderately long, weakly capitate, major setae, anteromarginal and midlateral pairs small. Fore tarsus with small tooth in female. Metanotum weakly reticulate medially. Fore wing constricted medially, with about eight duplicated cilia. Pelta triangular; tergites II–VII with two pairs of sigmoid wing-retaining setae; tergite IX setae S1 with apex bluntly pointed. Male slightly smaller than female, but varying in size; large male with stout fore tarsal tooth; tergite IX setae S2 short and stout.



## Related species

The genus *Goniothrips* includes only one species, although this is presumably merely an aberrant, grass-living, member of the genus *Haplothrips* (Mound & Minaei, 2007).

## Biological data

Presumably breeding in florets of various unidentified grasses [Poaceae].

## Distribution data

Recorded from California, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

## Family name

PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE, PHLAEOTHRIPINAE

## Species name

*Goniothrips denticornis* Hood

## Original name and synonyms

*Goniothrips denticornis* Hood, 1927: 202.

## References

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