

Haplothrips ruber

Distinguishing features

This species has not been studied by the present authors, but see Cott, 1956: 114-115.

Related species

H. ruber remains known from a single female, which has capitate postocular setae but is otherwise considered similar to *H. halophilus*. The genus *Haplothrips* is one of the three most species rich genera of Thysanoptera, and currently includes about 245 species worldwide (Mound & Minaei, 2007). These species are found mainly from Europe across the Old World, and only a few species come from southern South America (Mound & Zapater, 2003). Moreover, only 17 *Haplothrips* species are listed from Mexico and North America (Mound & Marullo, 1996), with six of these recorded from California (Hoddle *et al.* 2004). Little is known of the biology of the Californian species, although elsewhere the species of *Haplothrips* are associated particularly with the flowers of Poaceae and Asteraceae.

Biological data

Biology unknown, one female was collected from *Azalea* flowers.

Distribution data

Recorded only from California.

Family name

PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE, PHLAEOTHRIPINAE

Species name

Haplothrips ruber (Moulton)

Original name and synonyms

Trichothrips ruber Moulton, 1911: 42

References

Hoddle M, Mound LA & Nakahara S (2004) Thysanoptera recorded from California, USA: a checklist. *Florida Entomologist* **87**: 317–323.

Mound LA & Marullo R (1996) The Thrips of Central and South America: An Introduction. *Memoirs on Entomology, International* **6**: 1–488.

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

Mound LA & Zapater MC (2001) 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.