

Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis

Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged. Body dark brown but abdomen golden in freshly emerged adults; legs yellow; antennal segments III–V & VII–VIII yellow, VI variably brown; fore wing pale with hind margin and veinal fork shaded. Antennae 8-segmented, segments III & IV each with simple sense cone, VIII slender and at least 3 times as long as VII. Head strongly reticulate, cheeks constricted into basal neck. Pronotum reticulate at anterior and posterior, with no long setae. Mesonotum reticulate at anterior. Metanotum with reticulate triangle, median setae small and arise on anterior half of sclerite. Tarsi 1-segmented. Fore wing with apex rounded bearing long cilia; costa with widely spaced long cilia, posteromarginal cilia not wavy; veinal setae scarcely larger than microtrichia. Abdominal tergites strongly reticulate on lateral thirds, II–VIII median setae long and close together; VIII with long postero-marginal comb of microtrichia; tergite X short with complete median division. Sternites with three pairs of small marginal setae.

Male very rare, except in Peru and Brazil (Mound, 1976).

Related species

Three species are recognised in the genus *Heliothrips*, all from South America (Nakahara *et al.*, 2015). A further species from South Africa that was originally placed in this genus is now referred to a separate genus, *Neoheliothrips*.

Biological data

Larvae and adults feed on the lower surface of leaves of a very wide range of trees and shrubs, including some ferns, but rarely on herbaceous plants or on plants with soft leaves (Scott-Brown & Simmonds, 2006). Large populations are particularly common on plants that are water-stressed, and leaves become mottled due to feeding damage, with their lower surface bearing characteristic black spots of larval fecal material. Pupation occurs on leaves.

Distribution data

Originally from South America, probably Peru (Mound, 1976), but now widespread around the world in the tropics and subtropics, also in greenhouses in temperate regions.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - PANCHAETOTHRIPINAE

Species name

Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis (Bouché)

Original name and synonyms

Thrips haemorrhoidalis Bouché, 1833: 42

Heliothrips adonidum Haliday, 1836: 443

Heliothrips abdominalis Reuter, 1891: 165

Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis var. *ceylonicus* Schmutz, 1913: 992

Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis angustior Priesner, 1923: 89

Heliothrips semirufus Girault, 1928: 1

Dinurothrips rufiventris Girault, 1929: 1



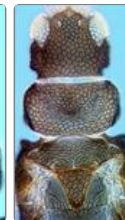
Female (mature)



Teneral female



Head and pronotum



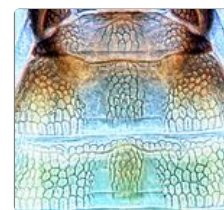
Head & thorax



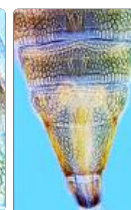
Antenna



Thoracic furcae



Tergites I-III



Tergites VI-X



Fore wing



References

Mound LA (1976) The identity of the greenhouse thrips *Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis* (Bouché) (Thysanoptera) and the taxonomic significance of spanandric males. *Bulletin of Entomological Research* **66**: 179–180.

Nakahara S, O'Donnell CA & Mound LA (2015) *Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis* and its relatives, with one new species and one new genus (Thysanoptera). *Zootaxa* **4021** (4): 578–584.

Scott-Brown AS & Simmonds MSJ (2006) Leaf morphology of hosts and nonhosts of the thrips *Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis* (Bouché). *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* **152**: 109–130.