

Hoplandrothrips lissonotus

Distinguishing features

This species has not been studied by the present authors, but see Cott, 1956: 157-159.

Related species

Judging from the redescription by Cott (1956), *H. costano* and *H. lissonotus* have the mid and hind tarsi paler than the tibiae, as in *H. armiger*, but have the fore wing shaded not pale as in that species. The metanotum of *H. lissonotus* is not reticulate. Over 100 species are listed in the genus *Hoplandrothrips*, of which more than 20 are described from North America, including five from California. Stannard (1968) provided a key to seven species from Illinois, and Mound & Marullo (1996) a key to 18 Neotropical species. Species concepts within this, and several other, genera of fungus-feeding thrips remain unclear, due to structural variation involving allometric growth patterns in one or both sexes.

Biological data

Breeding on dead branches, and presumably feeding on unidentified fungal hyphae, particularly on willow (*Salix*), but also taken on dead branches of other plants.

Distribution data

Recorded from California and Oregon.

Family name

PHLAEOTHIRIPIDAE, PHLAEOTHIRIPINAE

Species name

Hoplandrothrips lissonotus Hood

Original name and synonyms

Hoplandrothrips lissonotus Hood, 1942: 561

References

Cott HE (1956) Systematics of the suborder Tubulifera (Thysanoptera) in California. *University of California, Berkeley, Publications in Entomology* 13: 1–216.

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

Stannard LJ (1968) The Thrips, or Thysanoptera, of Illinois. *Bulletin of the Illinois Natural History Survey* 29: 213–552.