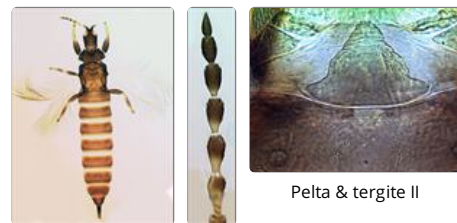


# Hoplothrips karnyi

## Distinguishing features

Both sexes either fully winged or with wings shorter than thorax width. Body and legs brown, tarsi and much of fore tibiae yellow, also hind tibiae sometimes yellow at base; antennal segment III mainly yellow, IV–VI variably yellow at base; fore wings weakly shaded toward apex. Antennae 8-segmented; sense cones longer in winged than wingless individuals, segment III with 3 sense cones, IV with 4 sense cones; VIII constricted to base. Head longer than wide, slightly wider across cheeks than across eyes, cheeks without prominent tubercles, but with several small setae in wingless individuals; postocular setae long and pointed, wide apart; maxillary stylets retracted to eyes, close together medially. Pronotum without sculpture medially; with four pairs of slender pointed major setae, anteromarginal setae small. Fore tarsal tooth small in winged but large in wingless individuals. Metanotum without sculpture medially. Fore wing parallel sided, with about 10 duplicated cilia. Abdominal tergites II–VII with two pairs of sigmoid wing-retaining setae, even in wingless individuals, marginal setae S1 long and pointed; tergite IX setae S1 pointed, almost as long as tube. Male varying in size, large males with fore femora swollen; tergite IX setae S2 short and stout; sternite VIII with transverse pore plate extending full width of sternite.



Female

Antenna

Pelta & tergite II



Male head, pronotum & fore legs



Male sternite VIII

## Related species

This species is not known from California, but is included here as one specimen has been seen from British Columbia. *H. karnyi* from North America is possibly the same species as the European *H. fungi* Zetterstedt, and neither of these can be distinguished satisfactorily from *H. orientalis* Ananthakrishnan from India, Australia and New Zealand (Mound & Walker, 1986); a further species described from Hawaii is another member of this complex (Mound, 2017). *H. karnyi* was treated by Stannard (1968) as a synonym of *H. beachae* (Hinds), but that species has an elongate pelta similar to *Hoplandrothrips* species and also has shorter maxillary stylets that do not meet medially in the head. Species in the genus *Hoplothrips* frequently exhibit considerable sexual dimorphism, males vary in size with structural characters being allometric, and many species produce winged and wingless morphs. As a result, identification is difficult of the 130 species from around the world that are listed in the genus, and there are no available identification keys.

## Biological data

Breeding on dead branches, and presumably feeding on unidentified fungal hyphae, possibly *Stereum* species, on various trees.

## Distribution data

Widespread in eastern USA, one specimen has been studied from British Columbia, so the species is likely to occur in northern California. This species is further discussed by Mound (2017) in the context of *Hoplothrips* species from Hawaii.

## Family name

PHLAEOTHIRIPIDAE, PHLAEOTHIRIPINAE

## Species name

*Hoplothrips karnyi* (Hood)

## Original name and synonyms

*Trichothrips karnyi* Hood, 1914: 20

## References

Mound LA (2017) Intraspecific structural variation among Hawaiian *Hoplothrips* (Thysanoptera, Phlaeothripidae), with ten new synonymies and one new species. *ZooKeys* 722: 137–152.

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

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