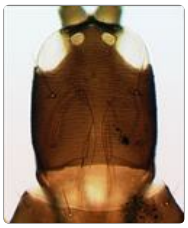
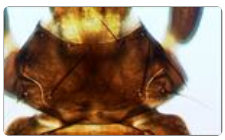
Liothrips vaneeckei

Distinguishing features

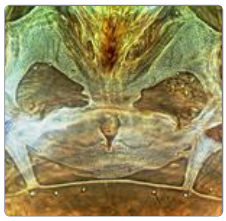

Female


Antenna


Head

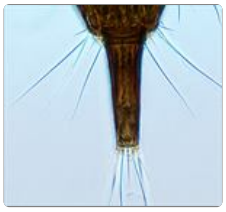

Pronotum


Meso & metanota


Prosternites


Fore wing


Hind tibia & tarsus


Segment X (tube)

Both sexes fully winged. Body and legs brown, tarsi and fore tibiae yellow also apical third to one half of mid and hind tibiae; antennal segment II brown, III and IV largely yellow, V and VI variably yellow in basal half; major setae dark brown, tergite IX setae paler; fore wing shaded at base then with a longitudinal dark line medially and also shaded around margins. Antennae 8-segmented; segment III with one slender sense cone, IV with 3 sense cones; VIII short, slightly narrowed at base. Head longer than wide; maxillary stylets retracted to eyes, close together medially; post ocular setae pointed, almost as long as eyes; mouth cone extending between fore coxae. Pronotum with five pairs of long, softly pointed major setae, posteroangulars almost as long as pronotum medially; epimeral sutures complete; prosternal basantra not developed, ferna present, mesopresternum lateral triangles sometimes weakly joined medially. Fore tarsus without a tooth. Metanotum with narrow elongate reticulations medially, median setae small and acute. Fore wing parallel sided, with about nine duplicated cilia; three long softly pointed sub-basal setae sub-equal in length. Tergite IX setae S1 and S2 finely acute, slightly shorter than tube.
Male similar to female; tergite IX setae S2 short and stout; sternite VIII with an extensive pore plate.

Related species

L. vaneeckei is distinguished from the other members of this genus in California by the more extensive yellow color of the mid and hind tibiae, as well as the extensively yellow antennal segments. Currently, there are almost 280 species listed in the genus *Liothrips*, although 30 of these are placed in two sub-genera known only from Asia. As a result, this is larger than either *Thrips* or *Haplothrips*, these three being the largest genera of Thysanoptera. However, in comparison to both *Thrips* and *Haplothrips* there are far greater problems in *Liothrips* in species recognition. A particularly high proportion of the described species are known from single samples, or even single individuals, resulting in little knowledge of variation within and between species, and thus the general assumption that most members of the genus are host-specific requires extensive testing. Stannard (1957) listed 32 species of *Liothrips* from North America, and subsequently (Stannard, 1968) included 14 of these in his keys to the Illinois fauna. Cott (1956) treated 11 species from California, two of which he placed in *Rhynchothrips*, but currently from this State there are 13 *Liothrips* species listed (Hoddle *et al.*, 2004) of which several cannot at present be recognized.

Biological data

Breeding on the bulbs of lilies, and less commonly on orchid corms. Feeding results in rust-like damage to lily bulbs that can be of commercial and quarantine significance.

Distribution data

Possibly originally from eastern Asia, but recorded from many countries around the world (Malipatil *et al.*, 2002).

Family name

PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE, PHLAEOTHRIPINAE

Species name

Liothrips vaneeckei Priesner

Original name and synonyms

Liothrips vaneeckei Priesner, 1920: 211

References

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

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

Malipatil MB, Mound LA, Finlay KJ & Semeraro L (2002) First record of lily thrips, Liothrips vaneeckei Priesner, in Australia (Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripidae). *Australian Journal of Entomology* **41**: 159–160.

Stannard LJ (1957) The phylogeny and classification of the North American genera of the sub-order Tubulifera (Thysanoptera). *Illinois Biological Monographs* **25**: 1–200.

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