# Neohydatothrips albus

# Distinguishing features

Not studied by the present authors, the following details are from the original description. Female fully winged. Body and fore wing color "very pale, transparent white, devoid of any dark marking...". "Mouth cone very long....extending...a considerable distance upon the mesosternum".

## Related species

The three original specimens on which *N. albus* was based are in the USNM collections at Beltsville, Maryland, but currently, this species is not distinguished satisfactorily from *N. catenatus*. The genus *Neohydatothrips* is found in many parts of the world and almost 120 species are listed. Identification keys are available to 13 species recorded from Central America (Mound & Marullo, 1996), and 41 species from the Neotropics (Lima & Mound, 2016). Stannard (1968) treats 11 species from Illinois, but many of the 35 species described from the USA north of Mexico (Nakahara, 1988) remain poorly defined

## **Biological data**

Known only from three females collected from weeds and the flowers of Sambucus [Caprifoliaceae].

#### Distribution data

Known only from California.

## Family name

THRIPIDAE - SERICOTHRIPINAE

## Species name

Neohydatothrips albus (Jones)

# Original name and synonyms

Sericothrips albus Jones, 1912: 6

### References

Lima EFB & Mound LA (2016a) Systematic relationships of the Thripidae subfamily Sericothripinae (Insecta: Thysanoptera). *Zoologischer Anzeiger* **263**: 24–32.

Lima EFB & Mound LA (2016b) Species-richness in Neotropical Sericothripinae (Thysanoptera: Thripidae). *Zootaxa* **4162**: 1–45.

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

Nakahara S (1988) Generic assignments of North American species currently assigned to the genus *Sericothrips* Haliday (Thysanoptera: Thripidae). *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* **90**: 480–483.

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