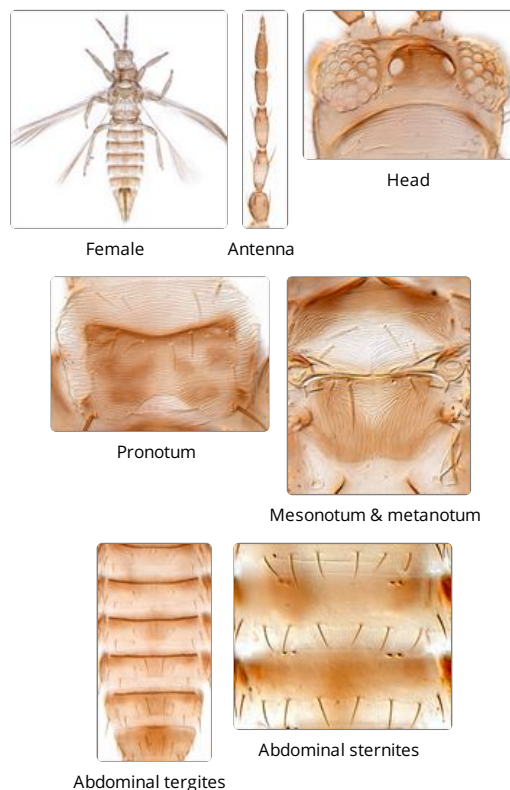


Neohydatothrips burungae

Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged. Body yellow with light brown markings, ocellar region brown, also pronotal "blotch", tergites II–VII with brown areas laterally and antecostal ridge dark; fore wing uniformly pale grey. Antennae 8-segmented, III & IV each with short forked sense cone. Head with 3 pairs of ocellar setae, pair III within or on margins of ocellar triangle; median postocular setae about as long as distance between posterior ocelli; mouth cone extending between fore coxae. Pronotum with transverse striae on anterior half, "blotch" with striae closely spaced, posteroangular setae 50 microns. Metanotum with striations transverse at anterior, longitudinal medially. Fore wing first vein setal row complete but penultimate seta displaced to posterior, thus the second vein bears a single seta near the wing apex. Abdominal tergites II–V median setae with distance between their bases scarcely twice diameter of setal pore; VII–VIII with posteromarginal comb of microtrichia complete and long. Sternites with many rows of microtrichia medially.



Related species

Mound & Marullo (1996) considered this species a variant and synonym of *Neohydatothrips signifer* (Priesner). However, *N. signifer* is possibly a different species known only from the original specimens collected in Mexico (Lima & Mound, 2016). These Mexican type specimens of *N. signifer* have the hind tibiae more distinctly brown medially than in samples of *N. burungae* from Mexico, and the comb of microtrichia on the posterior margin of tergite VII is shorter than that on tergite VIII rather than subequal in length. In California, *N. burungae* is also similar to *N. setosus*, but has the posteromarginal cilia on the sternites more than 0.5 as long as the marginal setae. A further similar species is *N. gracilipes* that is associated with Malvaceae, and has the fore wing second vein bearing no setae distally. 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

Breeding on the leaves of its host plant, particularly *Persea americana* [Lauraceae]; also taken from *Tagetes minuta* [Asteraceae] in Brazil, and *Citrus* [Rutaceae] in California. Reported as distorting the young leaves of cultivated *Passiflora* [Passifloraceae] in Colombia.

Distribution data

Recorded from California, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - SERICOTHRIPINAE

Species name

Neohydatothrips burungae (Hood)

Original name and synonyms

Sericothrips burungae Hood, 1935: 150

Sericothrips mimosae Hood, 1955: 134

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