

Thrips heraclei

Distinguishing features

Known only from the Californian type series, and three females from New York that may not be the same species (Nakahara, 1994: 70); this species has not been studied by the present authors.

Related species

T. heraclei has been compared to several other North American members of the genus that have the body yellow (Nakahara, 1994: 69). The genus *Thrips* is the second largest genus in the Thysanoptera, and currently includes, worldwide, about 295 species. All members of the genus lack ocellar setae I on the head, and they all have ctenidia on tergite VIII posteromesad to the spiracles. Other characters, such as number of antennal segments, number of setae on the fore wing veins, and number of discal setae on the sternites are variable between species (Palmer, 1992; Mound & Masumoto, 2005).

Biological data

Collected from *Heracleum sphondylium* and *Angelica atropurpurea* [Apiaceae], and presumably flower-living.

Distribution data

Described from California, but with one doubtful record from New York.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Thrips heraclei Moulton

Original name and synonyms

Thrips heraclei Moulton, 1926: 25

References

Mound LA & Masumoto M (2005) The genus *Thrips* (Thysanoptera, Thripidae) in Australia, New Caledonia and New Zealand. *Zootaxa* 1020: 1–64.

Nakahara S (1994) The genus *Thrips* Linnaeus (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) of the New World. *United States Department of Agriculture. Technical Bulletin* 1822: 1–183.

Palmer JM (1992) *Thrips* (Thysanoptera) from Pakistan to the Pacific: a review. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Entomology Series* 61 (1): 1–76.