

Salpingothrips



Generic diagnosis

Female macropterous. Head wider than long, mouth cone long; maxillary palps 3-segmented; eyes with five weakly pigmented facets; ocellar setae I present, setae III short; four pairs of minute postocular setae. Antennae 8-segmented; segment I without paired dorso-apical setae; III and IV with forked, long and curved sense-cones; V-VI with a few microtrichia on both surfaces.

Pronotum with two pairs of stout, broadly expanded, posteroangular setae; four pairs of posteromarginal setae.

Mesonotum anterior campaniform sensilla present; median setal pair close to posterior margin. Metanotum irregularly reticulate; median pair of setae situated far from anterior margin; campaniform sensilla present near posterior margin. Fore wing

narrow; first vein with setal row sparse on distal half; second vein with five to six widely spaced setae; clavus with five veinal and one discal setae; posteromarginal fringe cilia straight. Prosternal ferna weakly connected medially; basantra membranous, without setae; prospinasternum broad and transverse; endofurca with spinula weakly developed.

Mesosternum with sternopleural sutures reaching anterior margin. Metasternum posterior margin with pair of thorn-like setae medially, and broad fringe between these setae; endofurca without spinula. Tarsi 2-segmented. Tergites without ctenidia; II-VIII each with broad continuous craspedum, median campaniform sensilla close to posterior margin; VIII without comb; IX with two pairs of campaniform sensilla; X with median split almost complete. Sternites without discal stae; III-VII with three pairs of posteromarginal setae, II with two pairs, posteromarginal setae displaced onto craspeda but median pair on VII in front of margin; II-VI with broad craspeda, lobed on VII; laterotergites without discal setae, with broad posteromarginal fringe.

Male similar to female; sternites III-VII each with small circular pore plate close to antecostal ridge.



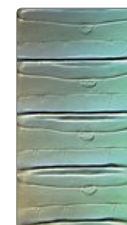
aimotofus head



aimotofus pronotum



aimotofus meso & metanota



aimotofus male sternites IV-VII

Biological data

Members of this genus are usually found on the leaves of Fabaceae, including the widely planted cover crop, Kudzu (*Pueraria montana*).

Distribution data

This genus is probably native to southeast Asia, although *minimus* Hood is well established in the Caribbean region (Mound & Marullo, 1986). The species collected in the southern tropical area of China was described from Japan (Kudo, 1972).

Nomenclatural data

Salpingothrips Hood, 1935: 157. Type species *Salpingothrips minimus* Hood, 1935, by monotypy.

Three species are known in this genus (ThripsWiki, 2020) of which one is recorded from China:

aimotofus Kudo, 1972: 230.

Relationship data

Thripidae sub-family Thripinae: this is a diverse group involving more than 230 genera. The relationships of this genus are far from clear. and the following combination of character states is remarkable: presence of ocellar setae pair I,

presence of craspeda on tergites and sternites, lack of a spinula on the thoracic furcae, and the uniquely capitate pronotal posteroangular setae.

References

Kudo I (1972) A new species of the genus *Salpingothrips* from Japan. *Kontyu*40: 230–233.

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

ThripsWiki (2020). *ThripsWiki - providing information on the World's thrips*. <http://thrips.info/wiki/Main_Page>