

Hengduanothrips



Generic diagnosis

Female micropterous. Head as long as wide; ocelli completely absent; maxillary palps 3-segmented; eyes without pigmented facets; ocellar setae pair I absent; pair III longer than II; six pairs of postocular setae close to eyes. Antennae 7-segmented; segment I without paired dorso-apical setae; III and IV with short forked sense-cones; II with a few microtrichia on dorsal surface, III–VI with microtrichial rows on both surfaces. Pronotum with little or no sculpture; two pairs of long posteroangular setae, two pairs of posteromarginal setae. Mesonotum transverse, median pair of setae near posterior margin; anteromedian campaniform sensilla present. Metanotum weakly reticulate; median pair of setae distant from anterior margin; campaniform sensilla absent. Fore wing lobe shorter than thorax width. Prosternal ferna weakly complete; basantra membranous, without setae; prospinasternum broad and transverse. Mesosternum with sternopleural sutures complete; endofurca with spinula. Metasternal endofurca without spinula. Tarsi 2-segmented. Tergites I–VIII with setae S1 long and extending to posterior margin on each tergite; setae S2 and S3 also long on II–VIII; ctenidia and craspeda absent; IX with anterior campaniform sensilla present; X with split complete. Sternites III–VII with three pairs of long marginal setae, II with two pairs; no discal setae or craspeda.



chrysis antenna



chrysis head & pronotum



chrysis meso & metanota



chrysis tergite VI



chrysis tergites VIII–IX

Biological data

Nothing is known of the biology of this thrips.

Distribution data

Know only from a single sample taken in southwestern China, Hengduan Mountains.

Nomenclatural data

Hengduanothrips Han & Cui, 1992: 427. Type species *Hengduanothrips chrysis* Han & Cui, 1992, by monotypy.

Only one species is placed in this genus (ThripsWiki, 2020), and this is known only from China:

chrysis Han & Cui, 1992: 427 (434)

Relationship data

Thripidae sub-family Thripinae: this is a diverse group involving more than 230 genera. Relationships of this monobasic genus are not clear. The absence of ocelli despite the presence of wing-lobes that bear setae is very unusual. The abdominal chaetotaxy, with three pairs of long tergal discal setae, is probably associated with extreme wing reduction. The species is possibly a wingless member of *Thrips* genus in which the tergal ctenidia are unusually reduced.

References

Han YF & Cui YQ (1992) Thysanoptera. pp. 420–434 in *Insects of the Hengduan Mountains Region* Vol.1

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

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