

# Herathrips

## Generic diagnosis

Large dark Idolothripinae, Macrothripina. Head much smaller than prothorax; maxillary stylets scarcely retracted into head; genae with several stout setae; postocular setae long, remaining setae on head short; head projecting slightly in front of eyes; mouth cone short and rounded. Antennae 8-segmented; segments III and IV with sense cones small, 2 on III, 4 on IV; segment VIII slender and constricted to base. Pronotum with only epimeral and posteroangular setal pairs long, the other three major setal pairs all short; notopleural sutures complete. Prosternal basantra well developed, ferna large; mesopresternum boat-shaped; metathoracic sternopleural sutures absent. Metanotum reticulate, setae small. Fore femora swollen in both sexes, sharply angled in male; fore tarsal tooth large in both sexes. Fore wing widest in distal third, with numerous duplicated cilia. Pelta broad; tergites II–VI each with one pair of wing-retaining setae, these setae small on VII; tergites with several small setae in an irregular transverse row; lateral abdominal setae long and acute; tube slightly longer than head, with straight sides. Male tergite IX setae similar to those of female; sternites without pore plates.



*nativus* head



*nativus* antennal segments III-IV



*nativus* pelta



*nativus* tergite III



*nativus* adults



*nativus*



*nativus* [dark]

## Nomenclatural data

*Herathrips* Mound, 1974: 54. Type species *Adiaphorothrips nativus* Girault, by monotypy.

The single species in this genus is known only from Australia.

## Australian species

*Herathrips nativus* (Girault, 1928: 2).

## Relationship data

This genus is closely related to *Ethirothrips* in the Idolothripinae, Pygothripini, Macrothripina, but is distinguished because the maxillary stylets are unusually low in the head. This condition is unusual for any member of Idolothripinae.

## Distribution data

Known only from Australia, between southeast Queensland and Taree in New South Wales.

## Biological data

The species occurs on dead branches of various trees and shrubs, feeding on fungal spores. However, it has also been found inside rolled leaves of *Dissiliaria baloghoides* [Picrodendraceae] in Brisbane Forest Park.

## References

Mound LA (1974) Spore-feeding Thrips (Phlaeothripidae) from Leaf Litter and Dead Wood in Australia. *Australian Journal of Zoology* 27: 1–106.