

# Holoengythrips

## Generic diagnosis

Rather small, usually apterous Phlaeothripinae. Head longer than wide, slightly to greatly elevated in midline, usually with a few small cheek setae; mouth cone long, pointed; maxillary stylets slender, retracted to level of eyes, close together medially for full length of head. Antennae 8-segmented with suture between VII and VIII complete, but with VIII in some species forming almost a single unit; III with 2 or 3 sense cones, IV with 2, 3 or 4 sense cones. Pronotum with notopleural sutures complete. Prosternal basantra absent, mesopresternum sexually dimorphic, anterior margin of mesoeusternum much narrower in males than females; sternopleural sutures present or absent. Fore tarsal tooth present in male, sometimes absent in female; male fore tibia sometimes with an apical or subapical tooth. Pelta with paired campaniform sensilla; tube shorter than head. Male tergite IX setae S2 shorter than S1, iS setae relatively long; male sternite VIII with pore plate.

## Nomenclatural data

*Holoengythrips* Mound & Tree, 2014: 138. Type species  
*Holoengythrips maynardae* Mound & Tree, 2014, by original designation.

There are nine species recognised in this endemic Australian genus.

## Australian species

*Holoengythrips barrinei* Mound & Tree, 2014: 139  
*Holoengythrips kathyae* Mound & Tree, 2014: 139  
*Holoengythrips maynardae* Mound & Tree, 2014: 140  
*Holoengythrips monteithi* Mound & Tree, 2014: 141  
*Holoengythrips namadgi* Mound & Tree, 2014: 141  
*Holoengythrips padthawayi* Mound & Tree, 2014: 142  
*Holoengythrips tallagandai* Mound & Tree, 2014: 143  
*Holoengythrips tarsalis* Mound & Tree, 2014: 143  
*Holoengythrips turcoae* Mound & Tree, 2014: 147

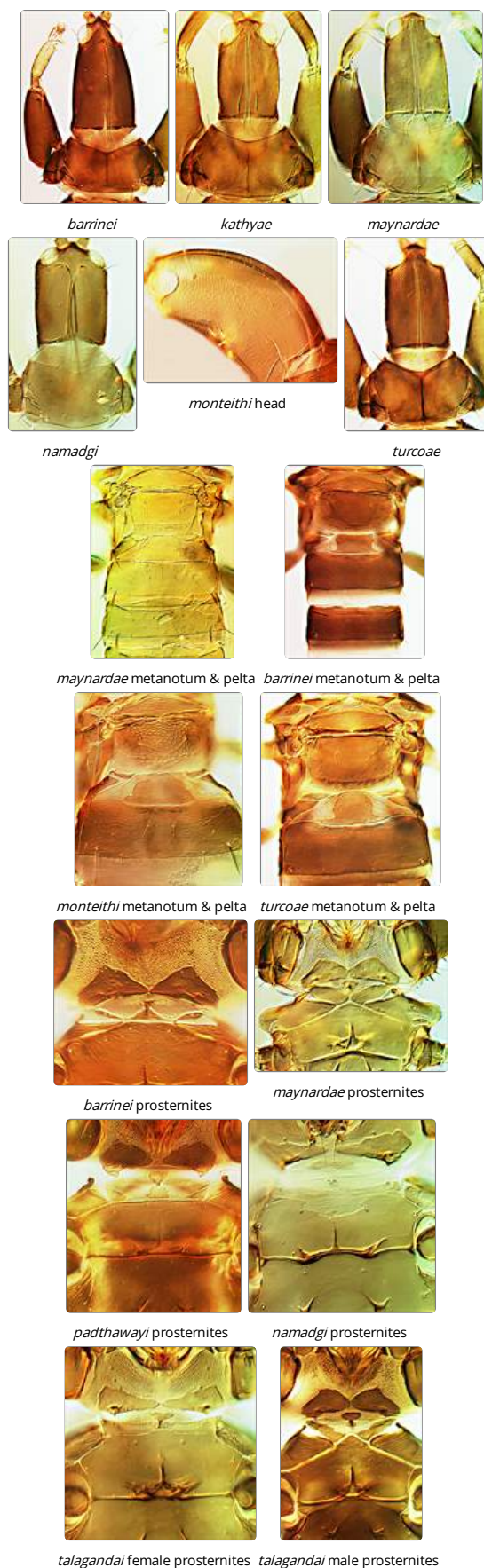
## Relationship data

Among the Phlaeothripinae, this genus is probably most closely related to *Hoplandrothrips*, in view of the sexual dimorphisms and the slender maxillary stylets (in contrast to *Holothrips* species). In contrast to species of *Hoplandrothrips* the head of *Holoengythrips* species is elevated in the longitudinal midline almost forming a crest.

## Distribution data

The members of this genus have all been found in various parts of eastern Australia, including Norfolk Island.

## Biological data



Fungus-feeding on dead branches of various tree species.

## References

Mound LA & Tree DJ (2014) Fungus-feeding phlaeothripine Thysanoptera in the genus *Holothrips* from Australia and New Caledonia, with a structurally similar new genus, *Holoengythrips*. *Zootaxa* 3860 (2): 125–148.

