Hoplandrothrips

Generic diagnosis

Medium sized, usually macropterous, sexually dimorphic Phlaeothripinae. Head length variable, vertex usually reticulate; postocular setae well developed; genae with a few setae; mouth cone often long and pointed; maxillary stylets deeply retracted, close together medially, no maxillary bridge. Antennae 8-segmented; segment III with 2-4 sense cones, IV with 4 sense cones; segment VIII distinct from VII but sometimes slender and narrowed to base. Pronotum usually with 5 pairs of major setae (sometimes reduced to 3), major males often with anteroangular pair long; notopleural sutures complete. Prosternal basantra absent, ferna well developed, mesoprestemum usually eroded medially and divided in three; metathoracic sternopleural sutures present. Fore tarsal tooth present in both sexes; fore femur of male with pair of apical tubercles or teeth, often absent in small male. Fore wings present and slightly constricted medially, with duplicated cilia. Pelta usually bell-shaped; tergites II-VII each with 2 pairs of wing-retaining setae; tube shorter than head, anal setae as long as tube. Males often show extreme allometry; tergite IX setae S2 short and stout; sternite VIII with or without pore plate; sternites sometimes with specialised areas of reticulation anterolaterally.

Nomenclatural data

Phloeothrips (*Hoplandrothrips*) Hood, 1912:145. Type species *Phloeothrips* (*Hoplandrothrips*) *xanthopus* Hood, 1912 (=*jennei* Jones, 1912), by original designation.

There are 117 species worldwide listed in this genus (ThripsWiki, 2021).

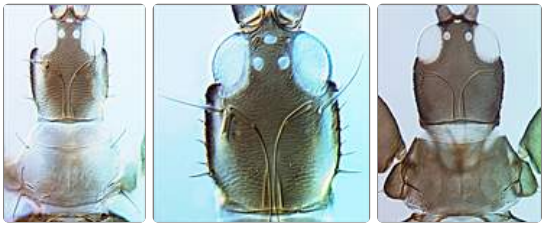
Australian species

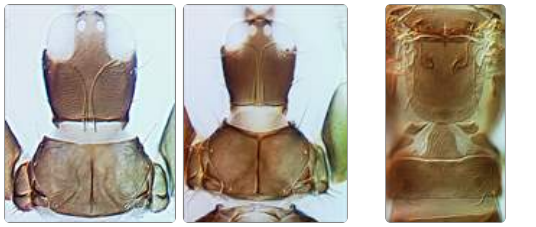
Hoplandrothrips abrasi Mound & Tree, 2013: 479
Hoplandrothrips bartlei Mound & Tree, 2013: 480
Hoplandrothrips brunneicinctus Mound & Tree, 2013: 480
Hoplandrothrips coorongi Mound & Tree, 2013: 482
Hoplandrothrips flavipes Bagnall, 1923: 628
Hoplandrothrips fuscus (Moulton, 1968: 94)
Hoplandrothrips gloriosi Mound & Tree, 2013: 485
Hoplandrothrips hemiflavus Mound & Tree, 2013: 485
Hoplandrothrips howei Mound & Tree, 2013: 487
Hoplandrothrips hylaius Mound & Tree, 2013: 487
Hoplandrothrips ibisci Mound & Tree, 2013: 488
Hoplandrothrips leai (Karny, 1925: 37)
Hoplandrothrips oreillyi Mound & Tree, 2013: 490
Horistothrips quadriconus Girault, 1928: 4
Hoplandrothrips tareei Mound & Tree, 2013: 491
Hoplandrothrips xanthocnemis (Karny, 1920: 39)

Relationship data


abrasi *bartlei* *brunneicinctus*


coorongi *gloriosi* *hemiflavus*


hylaius *hylaius* *quadriconus*


tareei *xanthocerus* *abrasi* metanotum & pelta


brunneicinctus metanotum & pelta *flavipes* metanotum & pelta


hemiflavus metanotum & pelta *hylaius* metanotum & pelta


ibisci metanotum & pelta *quadriconus* metanotum & pelta

One of the most species-rich genera of Phlaeothripinae, and closely related to *Ecacanthothrips*, but also to *Adraneothrips* in which species are built rather less robustely. Despite the traditional views of workers from the 1930's that were based on wing shape, *Hoplandrothrips* is probably closely related to *Hoplothrips* although with longer maxillary stylets, and apparently never with short-winged morphs. In contrast to the species of *Holoengythrips*, the head is never elevated dorsally into a longitudinal ridge.

Distribution data

The genus is found worldwide, and various species have been found across the more moist areas of Australia.

Biological data

Fungus-feeding on dead branches. The variation in structure, between males and females, and between the largest and smallest males of some species, suggest that some form of male/male competition is involved.

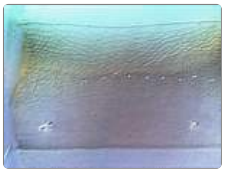
References

Mound LA & Tree DJ (2013) Fungus-feeding thrips from Australia in the worldwide genus *Hoplandrothrips* (Thysanoptera, Phlaeothripinae). *Zootaxa* **3700** (3): 476–494.

ThripsWiki (2021) ThripsWiki - providing information on the World's thrips. Available from: http://thrips.info/wiki/ (Accessed 1.xii.2021)

xanthocerus metanotum & pelta

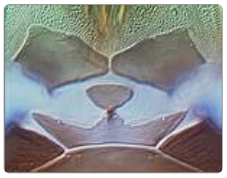
hylaius pronotum



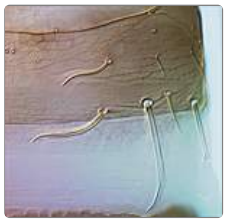
hylaius sternite V

brunneicinctus male prosternites

xanthocerus female prosternites



xanthocerus male prosternites



xanthocerus tergite

coorongi antennal segments