

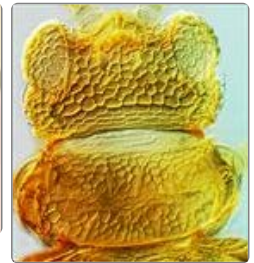
Copidothrips

Generic diagnosis

Female macropterous. Head wider than long, strongly reticulate, not projecting in front of eyes; ocellar region elevated; occipital ridge absent, cheeks constricted at base; two pairs of large postocular setae; maxillary palps 2-segmented. Antennae 8-segmented, segment I without paired dorso-apical setae; III with one simple sense cone, IV with two simple sense cones. Pronotum strongly reticulate, no long setae. Mesonotum entire, reticulate, anteromedian campaniform sensilla absent. Metanotum strongly reticulate without triangle, median setae long and close to anterior margin, campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing costal setae longer than anterior margin fringe cilia; first and second veins with complete rows of setae; clavus with four veinal but no discal setae; posteromarginal fringe cilia wavy. Prosternal ferna divided; basantra membranous and without setae; mesosternal endofurca without spinula, metasternal endofurca lyre-shaped not reaching mesothorax. Legs strongly reticulate, tarsi 2-segmented. Tergites without ctenidia, with entire craspedum; tergite II with group of stout recurved microtrichia anterolaterally; III–VII strongly reticulate laterally, with transverse reticulation anteromedially; VIII posterior margin without comb; IX without anterior campaniform sensilla; X with median split complete. Sternites with entire craspedum, II–VII with three pairs of posteromarginal setae, VII with two small additional setae. Male not known.



Female



Head & pronotum



Meso & metanotum



Fore wing



Tergite II

Relationship data

Thripidae sub-family Panchaethripinae: this group is represented widely around the world, particularly in tropical areas, and comprises about 40 genera. *Copidothrips* is one of seven genera in the *Astrothrips* group in which species have a pair of areas of stout, recurved microtrichia anterolaterally on the second abdominal tergite (Mound *et al.*, 2001). *Copidothrips* is distinguished by the complete rows of setae on both longitudinal veins of the fore wing, and the large pair of setae at the anterior margin of the metanotum.

Biological data

A leaf-feeding species that has been reported as damaging the leaves of various unrelated plant species.

Distribution data

Recorded from southern China, but also from the Seychelles, various Pacific Islands, northern Australia and Christmas Island.

Nomenclatural data

Copidothrips Hood, 1954: 188. Type species *Copidothrips formosus* Hood, 1954, by monotypy, synonym of *Heliothrips* (*Parthenothrips*) *octarticulata* Schmutz, 1913.

Only one species is placed in this genus (ThripsWiki, 2018), and this is recorded from southern China:

octarticulatus (Schmutz, 1913: 993). (*Heliothrips*: *Parthenothrips*).

References

Mound LA, Marullo R & Trueman JWH (2001) The greenhouse thrips, *Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis*, and its generic relationships within the sub-family Panchaethripinae (Thysanoptera; Thripidae). *Journal of Insect Systematics and Evolution* **32**: 1–12.

ThripsWiki (2018). *ThripsWiki - providing information on the World's thrips*. <http://thrips.info/wiki/Main_Page>

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