



Generic diagnosis

Female macropterous or micropterous. Head wider than long with cheeks expanded behind eyes and with transverse ridge; strongly reticulate anterior to transverse ridge; maxillary palps 3-segmented; eyes without pigmented facets; ocellar setae I absent; four pairs of postocular setae. Antennae 8-segmented, segment I without paired dorso-apical setae, III and IV with sense-cones elongate, forked; III–VI annulated, with microtrichial rows on both surfaces. Pronotum wider than long, strongly reticulate in part, with or without one pair of longer posteroangular setae. Mesonotum reticulate; median pair of setae situated far from posterior margin; paired campaniform sensilla present anteromedially. Metanotum with longitudinal reticulation; median pair of setae situated far from anterior margin. Fore wings narrow, veinal setae minute; first vein close to costal vein; posterior fringe cilia wavy. Prosternal ferna weakly connected medially; basantra membranous, without setae. Mesosternum without sternopleural sutures; endofurca without spinula; spinasternum broad and transverse. Metasternum endofurca without spinula. Tarsi 2-segmented; legs reticulate. Tergites without ctenidia; II–VIII each with broad craspedum bearing microtrichia laterally; VIII with S1 setae close to S2; IX with major setae long and stout, two pairs of campaniform sensilla present, MD setae present; X with median split complete, S1 and S2 setae stout. Sternites without craspeda or discal setae; III–VII with three pairs of posteromarginal setae, II with two pairs. Male similar to female; tergite IX with S1 setae stout, arising from one tubercle, several pairs of tubercles in longitudinal row; tergite X without median split; sternites III–VII each with small pore plate.

*innoxius* female*innoxius* antennainnoxius head & thoraxinnoxius tergites V-X*innoxius* fore wing

Relationship data

Thripidae sub-family Thripinae: this is a diverse group involving more than 230 genera. The most closely related genera to *Dendrothripoides* are probably two other Asian genera, *Indusiothrips* and *Isunidothrips*, although in both of these the fore wings are more robust with more prominent veinal setae. These three genera were at one time considered to be related to the *Anaphothrips* group (Wilson 1975), but more recent studies do not support this.

Biological data

These are leaf-feeding thrips, of which the most widespread, *innoxius*, is sometimes a pest on sweet potato, *Ipomoea batatas* [Convolvulaceae].

Distribution data

Four of the species in this genus are from southeast Asia, with the fifth species from southern Africa.

Nomenclatural data

Dendrothripoides Bagnall, 1923: 624. Type species *Dendrothripoides ipomoeae* Bagnall, 1923, by monotypy; junior synonym of *Euthrips*

innoxius Karny.

Two of the five species recognised in this genus (ThripsWiki, 2018) are recorded from China:

innoxius (Karny, 1914: 359). (*Euthrips*)

poni Kudo, 1977: 497.

References

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Reyes CP (1994) Thysanoptera (Hexapoda) of the Philippine Islands. *The Raffles Bulletin of Zoology* **42**: 107–507.

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Wilson TH (1975) A monograph of the subfamily Panchaetothripinae (Thysanoptera: Thripidae). *Memoirs of the American Entomological Institute* **23**: 1–354.

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