

# Fulmekiola

## Generic diagnosis

Female macropterous. Head slender; maxillary palps 3-segmented; eyes without pigmented facets; ocellar setae I absent; setae II longer than setae III; four or five pairs of postocular setae. Antennae 7-segmented; segment I without paired dorso-apical setae, III and IV with sense-cones forked, III–VI with some microtrichia on both surfaces. Pronotum with two pairs of long posteroangular setae; three pairs of posteromarginal setae. Mesonotum with median pair of setae far from posterior margin. Metanotum with longitudinal striae; median pair of setae behind anterior margin. Fore wing first vein with long gap in setal row, seven or eight basal and three distal setae; second vein with many setae equally spaced; clavus with five veinal and one discal setae; posteromarginal fringe cilia wavy. Prosternal ferna entire; basantra membranous, without setae; prospinasternum broad and transverse. Mesosternum with sternopleural sutures complete; endofurca without spinula. Metasternal endofurca without spinula. Tarsi 2-segmented. Tergites I–VIII with craspeda of long pointed teeth but these usually weaker medially; tergites V–VIII with paired ctenidia, on VIII posteromesad of the spiracles; IX with MD setae well developed, two pairs campaniform sensilla present; X with median split complete. Sternites without discal setae; II–VII with craspeda of long pointed teeth, but not medially on VII; III–VII with three pairs of posteromarginal setae, II with two pairs; sternite VII with S1 setae in front of posterior margin; laterotergites without discal setae, with craspeda similar to those on tergites.

Male similar to female; sternites III–VII each with a pore plate.

## Relationship data

Thripidae sub-family Thripinae: this is a diverse group involving more than 230 genera. Within this group, *Fulmekiola* is a member of the *Thrips* genus-group (Mound, 2002), and the only species included is particularly closely related to the Poaceae-specific thrips in the genus *Stenchaetothrips*. However, the tergites and sternites have distinctive posteromarginal craspeda with long pointed teeth.

## Biological data

Breeding on the leaves of sugar cane (*Saccharum*), to which it is possibly host-specific.

## Distribution data

Originally from southeast Asia where it is widespread, this thrips is introduced to the Caribbean (Mound & Marullo, 1996) and also to South Africa.



*serrata* head



*serrata* pronotum



*serrata* meso & metanota



*serrata* tergites VIII-IX



*serrata* sternites V-VII



*serrata* male sternites

## Nomenclatural data

*Fulmekiola* Karny, 1925: 18. Type species *Fulmekiola interrupta* Karny, 1925, by original designation; synonym of *Thrips serrata* Kobus.

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

*serrata* (Kobus, 1893: 16). (*Thrips*)

## References

Mound LA & Marullo R (1996) The Thrips of Central and South America: An Introduction. *Memoirs on Entomology, International* **6**: 1–488.

Mound LA (2002) The *Thrips* and *Frankliniella* genus groups: the phylogenetic significance of ctenidia. Pp. 379–386 in Marullo R & Mound LA [eds] *Thrips and Tospoviruses: Proceedings of the 7th International Symposium on Thysanoptera*. Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra.

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