

# Heliothrips

## Generic diagnosis

Female macropterous. Head wider than long, strongly reticulate, not projecting in front of eyes; ocellar region weakly elevated, occipital ridge absent, cheeks constricted at base; two pairs of 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 with triangle, median setae behind anterior margin, campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing costal setae shorter than anterior fringe cilia; first vein with wide gap in setal rows, three distal setae; second vein setae widely spaced; clavus with three veinal but no discal setae; posteromarginal fringe cilia wavy. Prosternal ferna widely divided; basantra membranous and without setae; mesosternal endofurca without spinula, metasternal endofurca transverse without spinula. Legs strongly reticulate, tarsi 1-segmented. Tergites without ctenidia, with entire craspedum; tergite II without special sculpture; II–VIII reticulate except for paired posterior submedian smooth areas; VIII with complete comb; IX with anterior pair of campaniform sensilla; X median split complete. Sternites entirely reticulate, craspedum entire; II–VII with three pairs of posteromarginal setae; VII with two small additional setae.

Male sternites III–VII each with a pore plate.

## Relationship data

Thripidae sub-family Panchaetothripinae: this group is represented widely around the world, particularly in tropical areas, and comprises about 40 genera. The Neotropical genus *Heliothrips* seems to be related to a group of Old World genera that includes *Phibalothrips* and *Rhipiphorothrips* (Mound *et al.*, 2001). The species included in these genera all have the fore wing veinal setae very small.

## Biological data

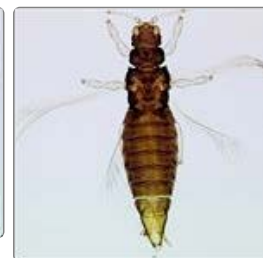
Found on many different plant species, but usually breeding only on older leaves.

## Distribution data

The three species of *Heliothrips* are all originally from South America, but *haemorrhoidalis*, the Greenhouse Thrips, is found all over the world.



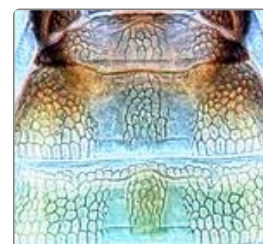
Female - teneral



Female - mature



Head & thorax Antenna



*haemorrhoidalis* tergites I-II



*haemorrhoidalis* tergites VI-X



*haemorrhoidalis* fore wing

## Nomenclatural data

*Heliothrips* Haliday, 1836: 443. Type species *Heliothrips adonidum* Haliday 1836, synonym of *Thrips haemorrhoidalis* Bouché, by monotypy.

This genus includes three recognised species (Nakahara *et al.*, 2015), and one of these is widely distributed in China:

*haemorrhoidalis* (Bouche, 1833: 42). (*Thrips*)

## 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.

Nakahara S, O'Donnell CA & Mound LA (2015) *Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis* and its relatives, with one new species and one new genus (Thysanoptera). *Zootaxa* **4021** (4): 578–584.

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