

Taeniothrips

Generic diagnosis

Female macropterous. Head usually prolonged in front of eyes, constricted behind large eyes; maxillary palps 3-segmented; eyes without pigmented facets; ocellar setae I absent, setae III long; five pairs of postocular setae.

Antennae 8-segmented; segment I without paired dorso-apical setae, III and IV with sense-cones forked, III–VI usually with microtrichia on both surfaces. Pronotum wider than long; two pairs of long posteroangular setae;

two pairs of posteromarginal setae. Mesonotum with median pair of setae far from posterior margin; campaniform sensilla present. Metanotum with irregular reticulation; median pair of setae situated near anterior margin;

campaniform sensilla present. Fore wings first vein with long gap in setal row, 8–10 basal and 3 distal setae; second vein with many setae evenly spaced; clavus with five veinal and one discal setae; posteromarginal fringe cilia wavy. Prosternal ferna entire; basantra membranous, without setae.

Mesosternum with sternopleural sutures complete; endofurca with spinula. Metasternal endofurca without spinula. Tarsi 2-segmented. Tergites without ctenidia or craspeda; VIII with comb complete, long and fine, usually with a few microtrichia anterior to spiracles; IX with two pairs of campaniform sensilla, MD setae well developed; X with longitudinal split incomplete. Sternites without discal setae or craspeda; III–VII with three pairs of posteromarginal setae; VII usually with S1 and S2 setae in front of margin; laterotergites without discal setae.

Male similar to female; antennal segment VI often longer than in female; sternites III–VII each with a transverse pore plate.

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Relationship data

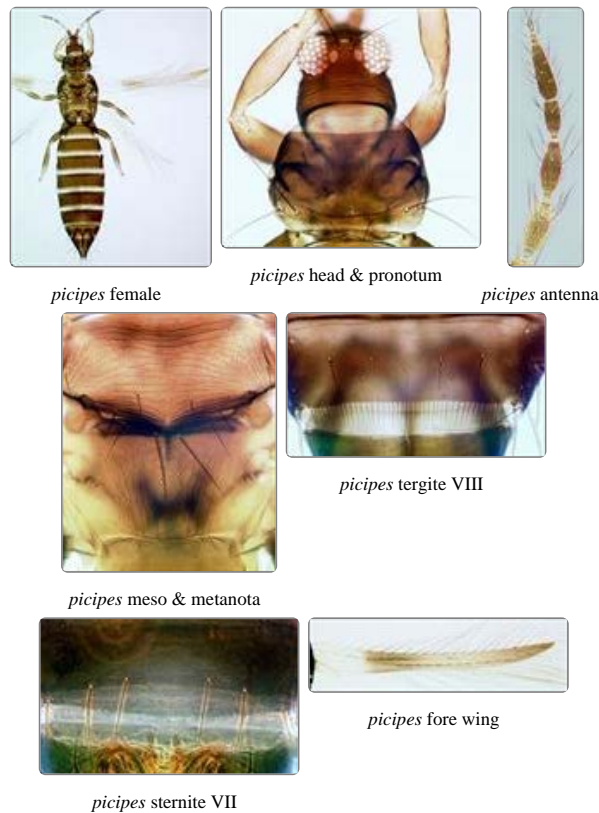
Thripidae sub-family Thripinae: this is a diverse group involving more than 230 genera. The generic name *Taeniothrips* has had a complex history. For many years, prior to the work of Mound *et al.* (1976) and Bhatti (1978), it was applied to a wide range of unrelated species of Thripinae. The genus is now restricted to a small group of species that possibly comprise a single lineage (Mound *et al.*, 2012), but relationships among these species and with several small genera remain unclear.

Biological data

The only species of this genus for which biological observations are available live in flowers.

Distribution data

At present, *Taeniothrips* is interpreted as an Holarctic genus with several species extending south through China into the Malaysian archipelago.



Nomenclatural data

Taeniothrips Amyot & Serville, 1843: 644. Type species *Thrips primulae* Haliday, a junior synonym of *Thrips picipes* Zetterstedt, by subsequent designation of Karny, 1907.

There are 30 species listed in this genus (ThripsWiki, 2018), although three of these are considered unrecognisable (Mound *et al.*, 2012), including the first of the eight listed here from China:

- angustiglandus* Han & Cui, 1992: 425.
- cognaticeps* Priesner, 1935: 127.
- eucharii* (Whetzel, 1923: 30). (*Physothrips*)
- glanduculus* Han, 1990: 333.
- grisbrunneus* (Feng, Chao & Ma, 1995: 15). (*Megalurothrips*)
- major* Bagnall, 1916: 216.
- oreophilus* Priesner, 1935: 355.
- picipes* (Zetterstedt, 1828: 561). (*Thrips*)
- tigris* Bhatti, 1995: 89.

References

- Bhatti JS (1978) Preliminary revision of *Taeniothrips*. *Oriental Insects* **12**: 157–199.
- Mirab-Balou M, Mound LA & Tong XL (2015) New combinations and a new generic synonym in the genus *Taeniothrips* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae). *Zootaxa* **3694** (3): 371–378.
- Mound LA, Azidah AA & Ng YF (2012) Key to the non-fossil species of the genus *Taeniothrips* (Thysanoptera, Thripidae). *Zootaxa* **3414**: 33–42.
- Mound LA, Morison GD, Pitkin BR & Palmer JM (1976) Thysanoptera. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **1** (11): 1–79.
- ThripsWiki (2018). *ThripsWiki - providing information on the World's thrips*. <http://thrips.info/wiki/Main_Page>