

# Iridothrips iridis

## Distinguishing features

Female usually micropterous, but sometimes fully winged. Body brown to dark brown, tarsi and apices of tibiae yellow, also antennal segments III–V; fore wing pale. Antennae 8-segmented; segment III with sense cone simple (but sometimes V-shaped or even Y-shaped), IV with sense cone Y-shaped, VIII scarcely longer than VII. Head slightly longer than wide, projecting in front of eyes; three pairs of ocellar setae present, pair III as long as anterolateral margin of ocellar triangle, arising just anterior to lateral margins of triangle; postocular setae pair I present, pair II displaced to posterior, pair IV as long as diameter of one hind ocellus. Pronotum with 5 pairs of major setae; anteromarginal setae shorter than anteroangulars, one pair of minor setae present medially between posteromarginal submedian setae. Mesothoracic furca lacking a spinula. Metanotum reticulate, with 2 pairs of setae at anterior margin, campaniform sensilla absent. Fore wing with setal row on first vein rather widely spaced; microptera with wing lobe about 150 microns long. Abdominal tergites V–VIII with paired ctenidia, on VIII anterolateral to spiracle; tergite VIII posterior margin with no comb but with a few dentate lobes laterally. Sternites III–VII without discal setae, VII with posteromarginal setal pair S1 arising at margin.

Male micropterous, similar to female but smaller; fore wing lobe scarcely 100 microns long; tergite VIII with no posteromarginal comb, IX with median setae slender; sternites III–VII each with narrow transverse pore plate.

## Related species

The genus *Iridothrips* now comprises five species, comprising three from Europe and two from China, although there is considerable structural variation between these species (Wang *et al.*, 2019). The genus shares most character states with *Frankliniella*, but the row of setae on the fore wing first vein first is more widely spaced in the *Iridothrips* species, and the sense cone on antennal segment III is usually simple rather than bifurcate.

## Biological data

Feeding and breeding primarily on the leaf sheaths (Jenser, 2013) of *Iris pseudacorus*, but possibly also on related Iridaceae.

## Distribution data

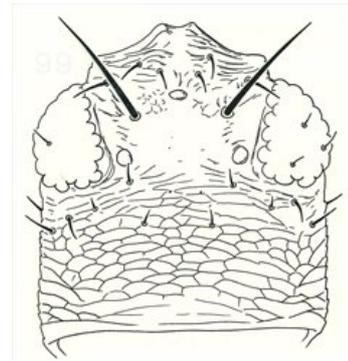
This species has been recorded only infrequently in Britain, at various localities from Surrey to as far north as Stirling in Scotland (Mound *et al.*, 1976: as *Frankliniella iridis*), but it is widespread across Scandinavia and Central Europe east to Bulgaria (e.g., Gertsson, 2015; Karadjova & Krumov, 2015). It has been introduced into the USA (Stannard, 1968).

## Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE



Head & pronotum



Head



Antenna



Metanotum

## Species name

*Iridothrips iridis* (Watson)

## Original name and synonyms

*Bregmatothrips iridis* Watson, 1924: 253

## References

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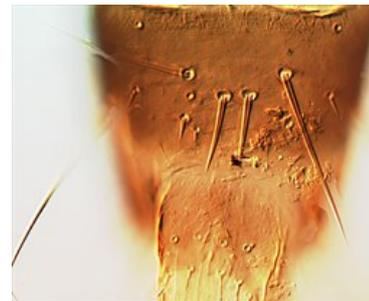
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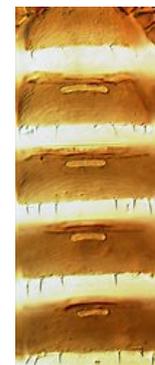
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Female tergite VIII-IX



Male tergite IX



Male sternites