

# Sericothrips staphylinus

## Distinguishing features

Female microptera. Body dark brown; tarsi yellow, tibiae variably brownish yellow; antennal segments I–III yellowish, IV–VIII brown. Antennae 8-segmented, segment III slender, sense cone forked and short, not extending beyond basal fifth of segment IV. Head weakly sculptured in ocellar triangle, striate posterior to occipital ridge; occipital apodeme not confluent with posterior margin of eyes; ocellar setae III on margins of ocellar triangle; maxillary palps 3-segmented. Pronotum with widely spaced, transversely anastomosing striae, with many small sculpture lines between the striae. Mesonotum with transverse striations, fine markings present between the striae. Metanotum transversely striate, with closely spaced microtrichia covering posterior two-thirds of the sclerite. Metasternal plate with anterior margin straight. Tergites fully covered with densely spaced microtrichia, bearing three pairs of large discal setae; tergite IX with 3 pairs of mid-dorsal setae and no campaniform sensilla; sternites II–VI with lobed craspedum bearing microtrichia, absent medially on VII. Female macroptera uncommon. Similar in colour to microptera, fore wing light brown with base sharply paler. Metanotum almost reticulate, with few microtrichia except close to posterior margin. Male microptera similar to female but smaller; sternites IV–VII each with a small round pore plate; sternite VIII with postero-marginal setae S1 less than 70 microns long.

## Related species

The monophyly of Thripidae subfamily Sericothripinae was recently confirmed by Lima & Mound (2016), and the current concept of three valid genera within the subfamily follows Wang (2007) and Mound & Tree (2009). The genus *Sericothrips* currently comprises eight species that occur mainly in the northern hemisphere, with only two species known from Europe (zur Strassen, 2003). These two species are similar to each other in colour and structure, but are readily distinguished by the position of the median metanotal setae, the distribution pattern of microtrichia on the metanotum, and the number of mid-dorsal setae on tergite IX of females. Species of *Sericothrips* have the abdominal tergites fully covered with rows of microtrichia, in contrast to species of *Hydatothrips* and *Neohydatothrips*.

## Biological data

Feeding and breeding on leaves, and apparently host specific to *Ulex* species, particularly *Ulex europaea* [Fabaceae]. This thrips has been introduced into some countries as a biocontrol agent against gorse where this had become an invasive weed.

## Distribution data

Found widely across Britain, from Kent and the Isles of Scilly to Caithness, and also recorded from County Cork in Ireland (Mound *et al.*, 1976). This species is recorded in Spain, France, Denmark and Sweden, and more widely in eastern Europe south east to Bulgaria. It



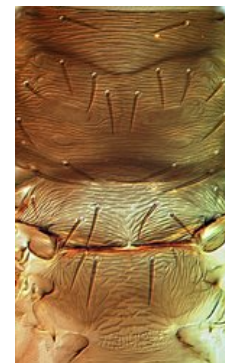
Female macroptera



Antenna



Antenna



Macroptera - pro, meso & metanota

has been introduced to Hawaii, New Zealand, Tasmania and St Helena, as a biocontrol agent against its invasive host plant, *Ulex europaeus*.

### Family name

THRIPIDAE - SERICOTHRIPINAE

### Species name

*Sericothrips staphylinus* Haliday

### Original name and synonyms

*Sericothrips staphylinus* Haliday, 1836: 444

### References

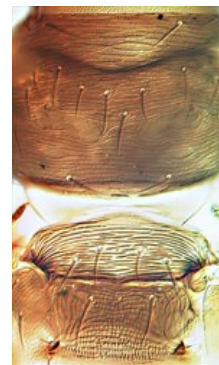
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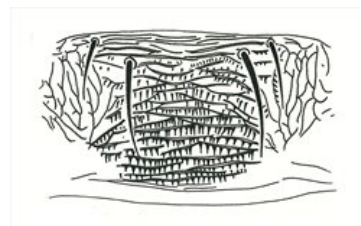
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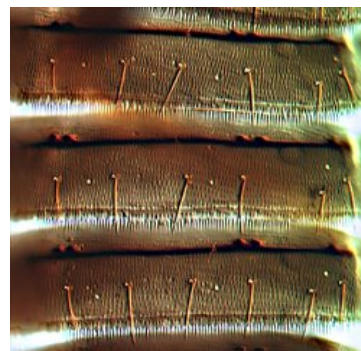
zur Strassen R (2003) Die terebranten Thysanopteren Europas und des Mittelmeer-Gebietes. *Die Tierwelt Deutschlands* **74**: 1–271.



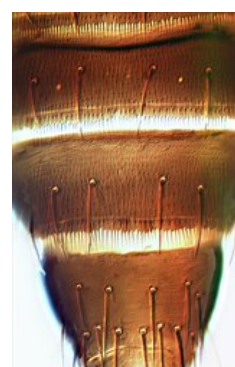
Pro, meso & metanota (microptera)



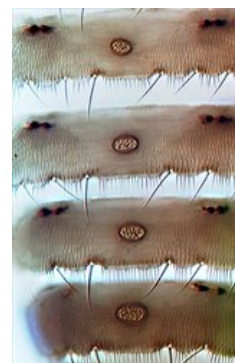
Metanotum



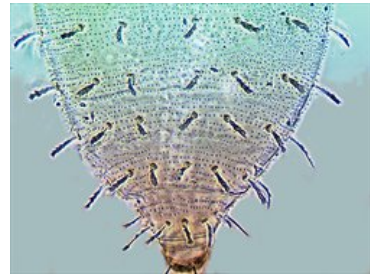
Tergites IV-VI



Tergites VII-IX



Male sternal pore plates



Larva II - tergites V-X