

# Thrips calcaratus

## Distinguishing features

Female fully winged. Body and legs brown, tarsi and tibial apices yellow, antennal segment III and apex of II mainly yellow, IV light brown, V–VII brown; fore wings weakly shaded with base pale. Antennae 7-segmented; III–IV each with forked sense cone. Head with 2 pairs of ocellar setae; pair III small, arising inside ocellar triangle; postocular setae pairs I & III longer than ocellar setae III, postocular setae pair II minute. Pronotum with widely spaced transverse reticulate lines, 2 pairs of posteroangular setae; posterior margin with 3 pairs of setae. Mesonotum with anterior campaniform sensilla, median setae far in front of posterior margin. Metanotum with longitudinal reticulation medially; median setae arising near anterior margin; campaniform sensilla present. Fore tarsus inner apex with recurved claw. Fore wing first vein with about 3 setae on distal half; second vein with about 11 setae. Abdominal tergite II with 4 lateral marginal setae; tergites V–VIII with paired ctenidia, on VIII posteromesad to spiracles; tergite VIII posteromarginal comb of microtrichia complete but microtrichia short and widely spaced; tergites III–VI with no sculpture lines mesad of setae S2; pleurotergites without discal setae, no microtrichia on sculpture lines, but a few on posterior margin; tergite IX with 2 pairs of campaniform sensilla, X with median split. Sternites III–VII with 5–8 discal setae in single row.

Male unknown.

## Related species

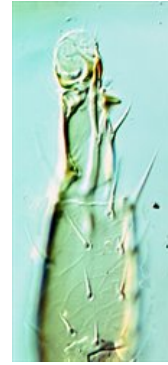
*Thrips calcaratus* is unusual within the genus *Thrips* in having a small claw at the inner apex of the fore tarsus, but apart from that it shares many character states with *Thrips physapus*, the type species of this genus. The genus *Thrips* is the second largest genus in the Thysanoptera, and currently includes, worldwide, over 300 species. All members of genus *Thrips* lack ocellar setae I on the head, and they all have ctenidia on tergite VIII posteromesad to the spiracles. Other characters, such as number of antennal segments, number of setae on the fore wing veins, and number of discal setae on the sternites are variable between species (Palmer, 1992; Nakahara, 1994; Mound & Masumoto, 2005).

## Biological data

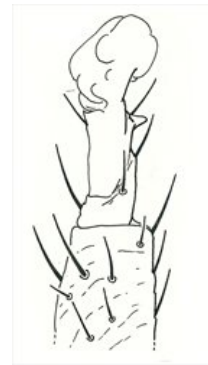
Feeding and breeding on the leaves of its host plants, and largely specific to species of *Tilia* [Tiliaceae].

## Distribution data

Locally common in Britain, though yet to be recorded from Wales, this thrips is apparently more common from northern England to northern Scotland (Mound *et al.*, 1976). It is also found in Scandinavia and is widespread from France to Bulgaria. It has also been introduced into North America and has been reported there as a pest of *Tilia americana* (Raffa & Hall, 1989).



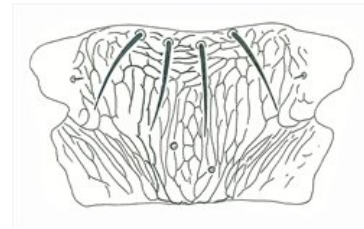
Fore tibia & tarsus



Fore tibia & tarsus



Meso & metanota



Metanotum

## Family name

THRIPIDAE - THIRIPINAE

## Species name

*Thrips calcaratus* Uzel

## Original name and synonyms

*Thrips calcaratus* Uzel, 1895: 195

## References

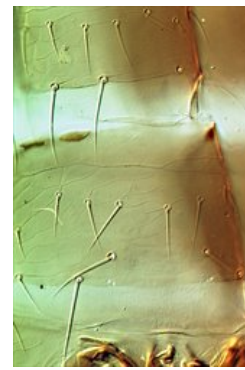
Mound LA & Masumoto M (2005) The genus *Thrips* (Thysanoptera, Thripidae) in Australia, New Caledonia and New Zealand. *Zootaxa* **1020**: 1–64.

Mound LA, Morison GD, Pitkin BR & Palmer JM (1976) Thysanoptera. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* **1** (11): 1–79.

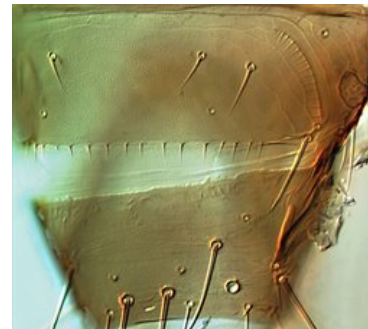
Nakahara S (1994) The genus *Thrips* Linnaeus (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) of the New World. *United States Department of Agriculture. Technical Bulletin* **1822**: 1–183.

Palmer JM (1992) *Thrips* (Thysanoptera) from Pakistan to the Pacific: a review. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Entomology Series* **61** (1): 1–76.

Raffa KF & Hall DJ (1989) *Thrips calcaratus* Uzel (Thysanoptera: Thripidae), a new pest of basswood trees in the Great Lakes region. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research* **19**: 1661–1662.



Stemite VII



Tergites VIII-IX



Tergite VIII



Pronotum