

# Chirothrips hamatus

## Distinguishing features

Female fully winged. Body, antennae and legs brown, tarsi and antennal segment II paler, fore wings light brown. Head small, pre-ocular prolongation short; 3 pairs of ocellar setae present, pair III anterolateral to fore ocellus; maxillary palps 3-segmented. Antennae 8-segmented; segment II symmetric, not prolonged laterally; segments III–IV each with simple pointed sense cone. Pronotum trapezoidal, 2 pairs of prominent posteroangular setae. Metanotum reticulate, median setae not at anterior margin, smaller than lateral pair; campaniform sensill present. Fore femur with apical external margin sharply recurved and hook-like. Fore wings pointed; first vein distal half with 2 widely-spaced setae, second vein with about 5 setae. Abdominal tergites with transverse sculpture lines medially; posterior margin with complete craspedum with margin lobed to weakly toothed; ovipositor strong with prominent teeth. Sternites II–V posterior margin with distinctive tubercles, present only laterally on VI–VII. Male with small wing lobe; head without ocelli; sternites III–VII with large transverse pore plate.

## Related species

Currently there are 42 species worldwide placed in the genus *Chirothrips*. In contrast, zur Strassen (1960) treated the genus in a broad sense, with a key to 50 species, whereas Bhatti (1990b) placed several of the species into six new genera, and the generic classification was further reviewed by Nakahara & Footitt (2012). From Europe, zur Strassen (2003) recognised 14 species of *Chirothrips*, of which five have been taken in Britain. *C. hamatus* is the only British species in which antennal segment II is clearly symmetrical.

## Biological data

Each larva feeds and pupates within a single flower of its host plant, and these include Poaceae in several genera, particularly *Alopecurus* (Minaei & Mound, 2010).

## Distribution data

Locally common in England and Scotland, from Kent to Inverness (Mound *et al.*, 1976), but widespread in the northern Palearctic, and also recorded from North America.

## Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

## Species name

*Chirothrips hamatus* Trybom

## Original name and synonyms

*Chirothrips hamatus* Trybom, 1895: 187

*Chirothrips dudae* Uzel, 1895: 83

*Chirothrips hamatus* f. *adusta* Hukkinen, 1935: 62

*Chirothrips hamatus* f. *albicornis* Hukkinen, 1935: 62

*Chirothrips hamatus* f. *aptera* Hukkinen, 1935: 89

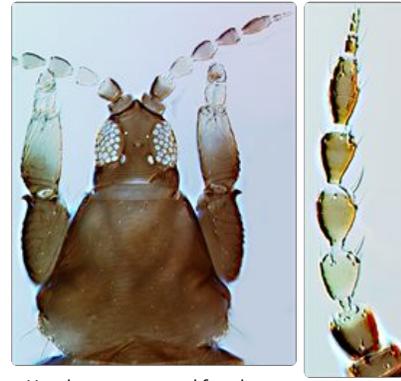
*Chirothrips hamatus* f. *aurata* Hukkinen, 1935: 90

*Chirothrips hamatus* f. *testacea* Hukkinen, 1935: 90

## References

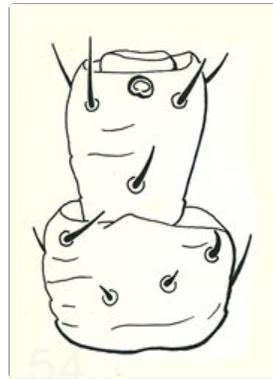
Bhatti JS (1990b) On some genera related to *Chirothrips* (Insecta: Terebrantia: Thripidae). *Zoology (Journal of Pure and Applied Zoology)* 2 (4) 193–200.

Minaei K & Mound LA (2010) Grass-flower thrips of the genus *Chirothrips* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae), with a key to species from Iran. *Zootaxa* 2411: 33–43.



Head, pronotum and fore legs

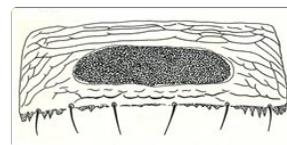
Antenna



Antennal segments I-II



Meso & metanota



Male sternal pore plate

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

Nakahara S & Footitt RG (2012) Review of *Chirothrips* and related genera (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) of the Americas, with descriptions of one new genus and four new species. *Zootaxa* 3251: 1–29.

zur Strassen R (1960) Key to and catalogue of the known species of *Chirothrips* Haliday, 1836 (Thysanoptera: Thripidae). *Journal of the Entomological Society of South Africa* 23 (1): 144–176.

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