

Dendrothrips degeeri

Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged. Body and legs brown, tarsi and apex of hind tibiae paler; antennal segments III–V slightly paler than II and VI; fore wing uniformly shaded greyish-brown. Antennae 8-segmented but segment VI with an oblique partial suture producing a 9-segmented condition; segments III–IV each with a forked sense cone. Head and pronotum with no long setae; maxillary palps 2-segmented. Metanotum with elongate reticulation, median pair of setae small and arising medially. Metathoracic furca lyre-shaped, extending into mesothorax. Tarsi all 1-segmented. Fore wing apex bluntly rounded, antero-marginal cilia arising ventrally behind apparent margin, veinal setae minute, postero-marginal cilia straight. Abdominal tergites II–VIII median setae long and close together; lateral thirds of tergites with reticulations bearing internal ridges; VIII with short postero-marginal comb of microtrichia. Sternites III–VII with three pairs of small postero-marginal setae.

Related species

There are about 55 species listed in the genus *Dendrothrips*, of which only four are known from Britain, with a further five from elsewhere in Europe. Most species in this genus are known from Africa, Asia and Australia. They all have the metathoracic furca elongate and "lyre-shaped", as do other members of the Dendrothripinae (Mound & Tree, 2016). However, in *Dendrothrips* species the fore wing is unusual with the antero-marginal cilia arising ventrally and well-behind the apparent anterior margin. *D. degeeri* is similar to *ornatus* in having minute pronotal posteroangular setae, but has the fore wing uniformly shaded not banded.

Biological data

Feeding, breeding and pupating on the leaves of a range of unrelated trees and shrubs, particularly *Fraxinus* but including *Alnus*, *Aesculus*, *Corylus*, *Tilia* and *Ulmus*.

Distribution data

Widespread and fairly common in southern England (Mound *et al.*, 1976), in recent years *D. degeeri* has also been collected from various locations in Yorkshire (e.g., Collins, 2006), as far north as Richmond. This species is widespread in Europe from Spain to Norway to the Urals (zur Strassen, 2003), and has also been recorded from Iran (Minaei, 2013).

Family name

THRIPIDAE - DENDROTHRIPINAE

Species name

Dendrothrips degeeri Uzel

Original name and synonyms

Dendrothrips Degeeri Uzel, 1895: 162

Dendrothrips invidiosa Priesner, 1926: 177

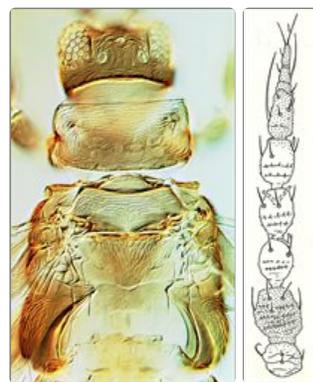
Dendrothrips orni Priesner, 1966: 66

References

Collins DW (2006) *Odontothrips confusus* Priesner (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) new to Britain and recent records of other British thrips. *British Journal of Entomology and Natural History*. 19: 145–156.

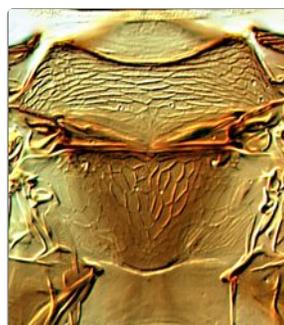
Minaei K (2013) Thrips (Insecta, Thysanoptera) of Iran: a revised and updated checklist. *ZooKeys* 330: 53–74.

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



Head & thorax

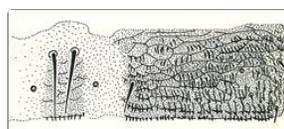
Antenna



Meso & metanota



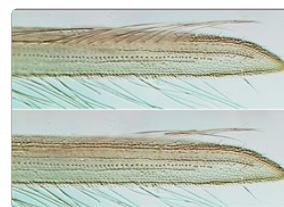
Metathoracic furca



Tergite V



Tergites IV-V



Ventral & dorsal images of fore wing apex

Mound LA & Tree DJ (2016) Genera of the leaf-feeding Dendrothripinae (Thysanoptera, Thripidae), with new species from Australia and Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Zootaxa* **4109** (5): 569–582.

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