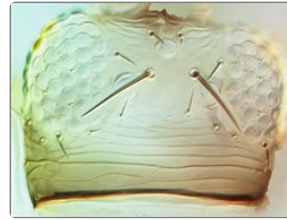


Frankliniella pallida

Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged. Body and legs variable in colour, mainly yellow shaded with light brown, abdomen sometimes more evenly light brown; tibiae and tarsi largely yellow; major setae dark; antennal segments III–IV yellow with apical half light brown; fore wing pale with setae dark. Antennae 8-segmented; segments III–IV each with forked sense cone, segment VIII as long as VII. Head wider than long; 3 pairs of ocellar setae present, pair III longer than side of ocellar triangle, arising on anterior margins of triangle; postocular setae pair I absent, pair IV short, no longer than diameter of a hind ocellus. Pronotum with 5 pairs of major setae; anteromarginal setae shorter than anteroangulars, one pair of minor setae present medially between anteromarginal setae; longest posteroangular setae more than 0.5 as long as pronotum, posterior margin with pair of minor setae between major posteromarginals; upper surface of fore coxae with microtrichia on sculpture lines. Metanotum with 2 pairs of setae at anterior margin, campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing with 2 complete rows of veinal setae. Abdominal tergites V–VIII with paired ctenidia, on VIII anterolateral to spiracle; posteromarginal comb on VIII complete, but microtrichia short, slender and arising from triangular bases. Sternites III–VII without discal setae. Male smaller and paler than female; tergite VIII with no posteromarginal comb; tergite IX with posterolateral setae stout in larger males; sternites III–VII each with transverse pore plate.



Head



Metanotum



Tergite VIII

Related species

This species is similar to *F. intonsa* but paler in colour, predominantly pale yellow with light brown patches on the tergites. In contrast to *intonsa* the metanotum has paired campaniform sensilla present, and the microtrichia of the comb on tergite VIII are weak and irregular. Currently 230 species are listed in *Frankliniella*, with up to 130 further names placed into synonymy (Nakahara, 1997). These synonymies result from unrecognized variability in size and colour exhibited by many species.

Biological data

Feeding in flowers and on leaves, and apparently breeding on a wide range of plants.

Distribution data

Recorded only once in Britain, with large numbers of adults taken on *Sedum acre* beside a car park near Denham, Buckinghamshire (Collins, 2007); *S. acre* is the host with which the species is predominantly associated in the Netherlands (Vierbergen, 1995). This species is widespread across Europe, including several Scandinavian countries, and is found beyond to Tunisia and Iran (zur Strassen, 2003).

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THIRIPINAE

Species name

Frankliniella pallida (Uzel)

Original name and synonyms

Physopus pallida Uzel, 1895: 101

Frankliniella pallida f. *melanura* Priesner, 1922: 91

Frankliniella priesneri Bagnall, 1923: 627

Frankliniella ononidis Bagnall, 1934: 491

References

Collins DW (2007) Two species of thrips (Thysanoptera) new to Britain, *Neoheegeria dalmatica* Schmutz and *Frankliniella pallida* (Uzel), with an updated key to the British species of *Frankliniella* Karny. *British Journal of Entomology and Natural History* **20**: 241–248.

Nakahara S (1997) Annotated list of the *Frankliniella* species of the world (Thysanoptera: Thripidae). *Contributions on Entomology, International* **2** (4): 355–389.

Vierbergen G (1995) The genus *Frankliniella* in the Netherlands, with a key to the species (Thysanoptera: Thripidae).

Entomologische berichten 55: 185–192.

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