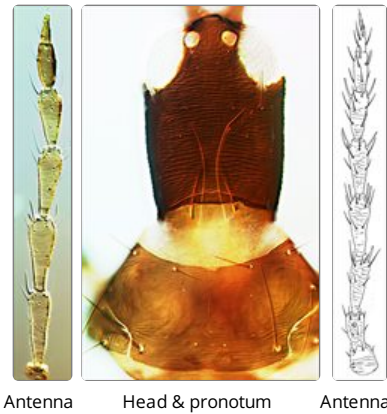


Liothrips setinodis

Distinguishing features

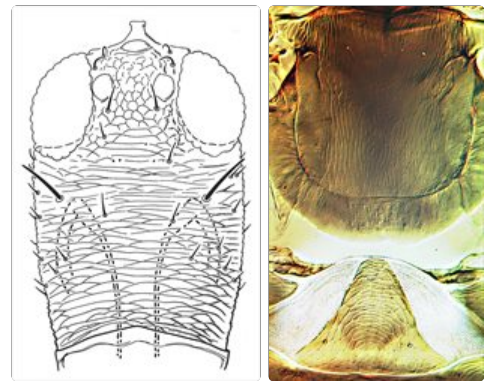
Both sexes fully winged. Body and legs brown, fore tibiae yellow, also all tarsi and apex of mid and hind tibiae; antennal segment II brown, III–V yellow, VI variably yellow in basal half; major setae on head and pronotum dark brown, tergite IX setae paler; fore wing shaded at base, with a weak longitudinal dark line medially and also shaded around margins. Antennae 8-segmented; III with one sense cone, IV with 3 sense cones; VIII narrowed at base. Head longer than wide; maxillary stylets retracted to postocular setae, close together medially; post ocular setae bluntly pointed, shorter than dorsal length of an eye. Pronotum with five pairs of long, softly pointed major setae, posteroangulars almost as long as pronotum medially; epimeral sutures complete. Prosternal basantra not developed, mesopresternum lateral triangles sometimes weakly joined medially. Fore tarsus without a tooth. Metanotum with narrow elongate almost striate reticulation medially, median setae small and acute. Fore wing parallel sided, with about nine duplicated cilia; three long softly pointed sub-basal setae. Tergites II–VII each with 2 pairs of sigmoid setae; tergite IX setae S1 and S2 acute, shorter than tube. Male similar to female, with no fore tarsal tooth; tergite IX setae S2 short and stout; sternite VIII with an extensive pore plate.



Antenna

Head & pronotum

Antenna



Head

Metanotum and pelta

Related species

Currently, there are about 280 species listed in the genus *Liothrips*. However, most of these are from tropical countries, with only one other member of the genus known from Britain, and five others from Europe. Species in this genus are usually very similar to each other in structure. Although there has been a general assumption that most of the species are host-specific, this assumption needs testing experimentally. *L. setinodis* is larger than *L. vaneeckei*, with antennal segment III more slender and about 3.0 times as long as wide, but contrary to Mound *et al.* (1976) there is little consistent difference in the sculpture of the metanotum between these two.

Biological data

Breeding, and presumably pupating, on the leaves of its host plants. In Britain, these include *Fraxinus* [Oleaceae] and *Ulmus* [Ulmaceae], but in Germany this thrips has been recorded causing damage to *Abies alba* [Pinaceae] (Schliephake & Klimt, 1979).

Distribution data

Recorded widely in Britain, from Kent to northern Scotland (Mound *et al.*, 1976), and recorded across Europe from Spain to Norway to Croatia, but also in northern Iran (Minaei & Mound, 2014).

Family name

PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE - PHLAEOTHRIPINAE

Species name

Liothrips setinodis (Reuter)

Original name and synonyms

Phloeothrips setinodis Reuter, 1880: 310

Liothrips hradecensis Uzel, 1895: 262

Hoodia bagnalli Karny, 1912: 472

Hoodia karnyi Priesner, 1914: 265

References

Minaei K & Mound LA (2014) The *Liothrips* -lineage of thrips (Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripidae) from Iran with the first record of micropterous morph of a *Liothrips* species. *Zootaxa* **3889**: 107–117.

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

Schliephake G & Klimt K (1979) Thysanoptera, Fransenflügler. In: Hannemann, H. J., Schumann, H. & Senglaub, K. (eds): *Die Tierwelt Deutschlands* **66**: 5–477. Jena (G. Fischer).

