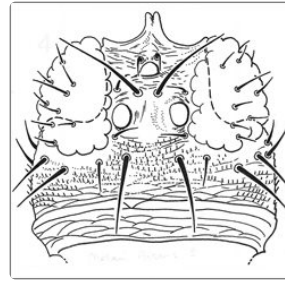


# Melanthrips fuscus

## Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged. Body legs and antennae brown, antennal segment III slightly paler; fore wings uniformly light brown. Antennae 9-segmented; segments II–VIII with rows of microtrichia, VIII slightly longer than IX, sensoria obliquely transverse near apex of III–IV. Head with 4 pairs of prominent postocular setae. Ocellar setae III arise on margins of ocellar triangle. Pronotum posterior margin with 5–6 pairs of prominent setae and one pair of elongate posteroangular setae. Mesonotum with microtrichia on posterior half. Metanotum with sculpture lines longitudinal to concentric, bearing microtrichia, median setae small near posterior margin. Fore tibia inner apex

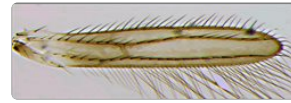
with a stout apical seta. Tergite VIII median setae about 0.5 as long as tergite; tergite X with paired trichobothria well developed. Sternites III–VI each with 1–3 pairs of discal setae, VII posterior margin with pair of lobes each bearing 2 setae at base. Male similar to female but abdomen slender.



Head



Head & pronotum



Fore wing

## Related species

The family Melanthripidae was withdrawn from synonymy under the Aeolothripidae by Bhatti (1990a), and members of these two families are probably not closely related despite similarities in the fore wings. Currently there are 36 species listed in the genus *Melanthrips*. Most of these are from the Mediterranean region, but three are from India, two from South Africa, and two from southwestern USA. There are about eight species in southern Europe with the fore wings similar to *fuscus* in being uniformly shaded (zur Strassen, 2003).

## Biological data

Feeding and breeding in flowers of several plant species, but in Britain taken particularly in association with species of *Sinapsis* and *Brassica* [Brassicaceae].

## Distribution data

Widespread and locally common in Britain (Mound *et al.*, 1976), as well as much of Europe, from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean region, and southwards to North Africa. Also known from Iran (Minaei, 2013).

## Family name

MELANTHRIPIDAE

## Species name

*Melanthrips fuscus* (Sulzer)

## Original name and synonyms

*Thrips fuscus* Sulzer, 1776: 113

*Melanthrips obesa* Haliday, 1836: 450

*Melanthrips harrisoni* Bagnall, 1930: 48

*Melanthrips gracilicornis* Maltbaek, 1931: 2

*Melanthrips falcatus* Melis, 1931: 79

*Melanthrips contortus* Melis, 1931: 102

*Melanthrips cupreus* Melis, 1931: 109

*Melanthrips communis* Melis, 1931: 112

*Melanthrips communis* var. *niger* Melis, 1931: 112

*Melanthrips aetnaeus* Melis, 1931: 118

*Melanthrips lagaeniventris* Melis, 1931: 119

*Melanthrips minutus* Melis, 1931: 122

*Melanthrips elegans* Melis, 1931: 124

*Melanthrips inflativentris* Melis, 1931: 126

*Melanthrips acuminatus* Melis, 1931: 128

*Melanthrips siculus* Melis, 1931: 135

*Melanthrips bisetosus* Bagnall, 1934: 485

## References

Bhatti JS. (1990a) Family group names in the Order Terebrantia (Insecta). *Zoology (Journal of Pure and Applied Zoology)* 2 (4): 185–192.

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.

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