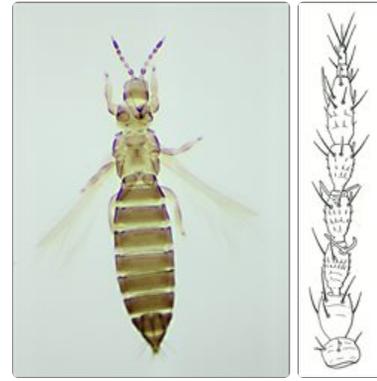


Oxythrips ulmifoliorum

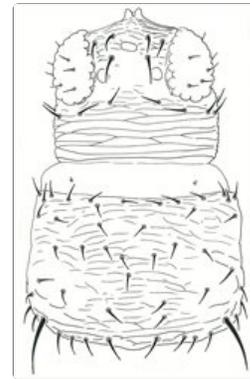
Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged. Body legs and antennae variable from light to dark brown, tarsi yellow; fore wings weakly and evenly shaded. Antennae 8-segmented, III and IV each with short forked sense cone. Head wider than long; 3 pairs of ocellar setae, pair III just anterolateral to ocellar triangle, about 0.5 as long as distance between 2 ocelli; maxillary palps 3-segmented. Pronotum with one pair of posteroangular setae; discal area with transverse sculpture lines. Mesonotum with paired anterior campaniform sensilla, median setae on posterior half of sclerite. Metanotum reticulate medially; median setae posterior to anterior margin; campaniform sensilla present. Mesothoracic furca with spinula, metafurca with no spinula. Fore tarsal pulvillus without an apical claw. Fore wing first vein with 3 widely spaced setae distally, second vein with 7–10 setae. Abdominal tergites with neither craspedum nor ctenidia; tergites V–VIII discal area with faint transverse sculpture lines medially; VIII with no posteromarginal comb; IX with 2 pairs of campaniform sensilla; X sub-equal in length to IX, with long median split. Pleurotergites with irregular reticulate lines, without microtrichia or discal setae. Sternites without discal setae; setae S1 on VII arise submarginally. Male similar to female but smaller and yellow; tergite IX with 2 pairs of short stout setae; sternites III–VI with small pore plate.



Female

Antenna



Head & pronotum

Related species

There are 39 species listed in the genus *Oxythrips*, mainly from the Holarctic region, together with a further 12 species known only as fossils. A key to 18 species from Europe is provided by zur Strassen (2003), but some of these species remain poorly defined, including *halidayi*, *quercicola* and *ulmifoliorum*. These are currently distinguished on the basis that *halidayi* is dark brown, and that in the yellow bodied *quercicola* ocellar setae III are longer than in the light brown species *ulmifoliorum* (zur Strassen, 2003). Wing reduction is reported only for *halidayi*, but there is little biological evidence that three species are involved. The genus is probably related to *Anaphothrips*, but is distinguished because all of its species have a single pair of pronotal posteroangular setae (Masumoto & Okajima, 2017a).

Biological data

Feeding and breeding on the leaves of *Fraxinus* [Oleaceae] and *Ulmus* [Ulmaceae].

Distribution data

Locally common throughout England and Scotland, and also reported from both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland (Mound *et al.*, 1976). This species is apparently widespread across Europe, from Norway southwards, and on to Iran (zur Strassen, 2003; Minaei, 2013).

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Oxythrips ulmifoliorum (Haliday)

Original name and synonyms

Thrips ulmifoliorum Haliday, 1836: 447

Scirtothrips ulmi Bagnall, 1913: 232

Oxythrips virginalis Priesner, 1920: 72

Oxythrips caespiticola Priesner, 1928: 716

Oxythrips occitanus Bournier, 1962: 42

References

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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.