

# Stenchaetothrips martini

## Distinguishing features

Female macroptera. Body generally brown, with head and thorax paler than darker abdomen; legs mainly yellow but all femora shaded with light brown; major setae brown; antennae mainly brown but III almost yellow; fore wing light brown but slightly paler near base. Head slightly wider than long, cheeks rounded; ocellar setae III about as long as distance between posterior ocelli, arising just outside anterior margins of triangle; ocellar setae II and postocular setae III sub-equal and much longer than postocular setae I. Antennae 7-segmented, segment I with no dorso-apical setae; III and IV with apices slightly narrowed, each bearing a forked sense cone. Pronotum with faint transverse lines of sculpture, 2 pairs of long posteroangular setae, 3 pairs of posteromarginal setae. Mesonotal campaniform sensilla present, median setal pair in front of posterior margin. Metanotum closely striate, median setal pair not at anterior margin, campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing first vein with 3 distal setae; second vein with about 10–14 setae. Prosternal ferna complete medially; mesofurca with spinula, metafurca with no spinula. Tergite II with 4 lateral marginal setae; tergites with a sculpture line between median setal pair, but no lines posterior to this; posterolateral margins of tergites with a few and variably weak craspedal microtrichia; V–VIII with paired ctenidia, on VIII posteromesad to the spiracle; VIII with complete comb; IX with 2 pairs of campaniform sensilla, median dorsal setae stout, almost reaching posterior margin. Sternites and pleurotergites with no discal setae; sternite II with 2 pairs of posteromarginal setae, III–VII with 3 pairs, median pair on VII arising in front of margin.

Male mainly yellow with terminal abdominal segments brown; mesofurcal spinula present; metanotum with paired campaniform sensilla; tergite VIII posterior margin with an irregular, short comb; broad pore plates present on sternites III–VII.

## Related species

The genus *Stenchaetothrips* currently includes 41 species, all associated with Poaceae and all originally from the Old World tropics. Only seven of these 41 species have been reported to have a spinula on the mesofurca, although Bhatti (1982) has indicated that presence of this structure is variable in *tenebricus* (from Tamil Nadu), and rare in *biformis* (the Rice Thrips). A mesofurcal spinula is present in *spinalis* (from The Philippines) and *spinulae* (from India), and both of these species were collected from bamboo. However, neither of them have campaniform sensilla on the metanotum, in contrast to *martini*.

## Biological data

Found in rolled leaves of the Asian plant, *Phyllostachys aurea* [Poaceae, Bambusoideae], the fishpole, or walking stick bamboo. Recorded in Britain from an unidentified species of bamboo attributed to the genus *Pleioblastus*.

## Distribution data

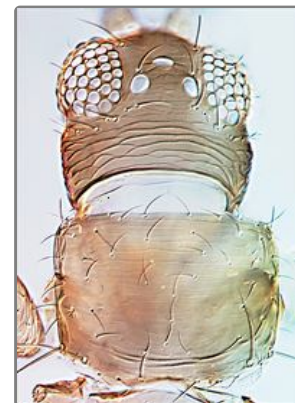
Although described from New Zealand, this thrips is clearly introduced from somewhere in southeast Asia, because the host plant is native to Southeast China. Both sexes were collected in February and March, 2016 at Muriwai, 20km West of Auckland, where a population appeared to be well



Female



Antenna



Head & pronotum



Meso & metanotum

established. However, this species was recorded from England under the name *spinalis* Reyes, and is also known from south western France.

**Family name**

THRIPIDAE, THRIPINAE

**Species name**

*Stenchaetothrips martini* Mound, Gunawardana & Li

**Original name and synonyms**

*Stenchaetothrips martini* Mound, Gunawardana & Li, 2017: 296

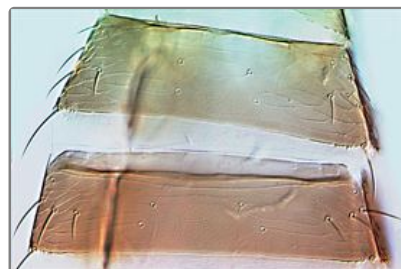
**References**

Bhatti JS (1982) Revision of the Indian species of *Stenchaetothrips* Bagnall. *Oriental Insects* 16: 385–417.

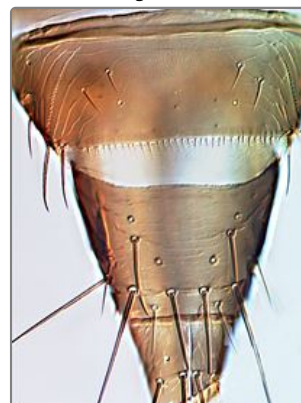
Mound LA, Gunawardana DN & Li DM (2017) A new species of *Stenchaetothrips* (Thysanoptera, Thripidae) from Bamboo, based on morphological and molecular data. *Zootaxa* 4323 (2): 295–300.



Thoracic furcae



Tergites II-III



Tergites VIII-X



Male



Male sternal pore plates