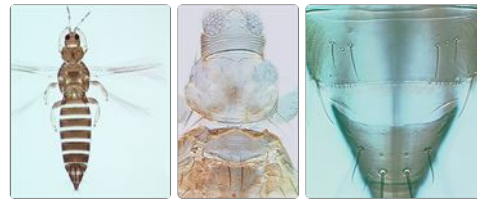


# Thrips maculicollis



## Distinguishing features

Female macroptera. Body brown, tarsi and tibiae yellow with brown shadings; antennal segment III yellow; fore wings pale in basal quarter, then brown but slightly paler to apex. Antennae 8-segmented. Head with ocellar setae III arising outside triangle; postocular setae II about half length of seta I. Pronotum broad with weak transverse markings, discal setae relatively small.



Female

Head & thorax

Tergites VIII-IX

Mesonotum transversely striate on posterior half, no lines close to anterior campaniform sensilla. Metanotum reticulate medially, median setae arise at anterior margin, campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing first vein with 3 widely spaced setae on distal half, clavus with subterminal seta longer than terminal seta. Abdominal tergite II with 4 lateral marginal setae; tergite I covered with lines of sculpture, II-VIII with no lines of sculpture extending mesad to campaniform sensilla; tergite VIII comb with a few teeth laterally; tergite X as long as VIII. Sternite II with 4 discal setae, III-VII with 12-16 discal setae; pleurotergites without discal setae.

Male macroptera. Body yellow, antennal segments IV-VIII brown, wings slightly shaded; sternites III-VII with large transverse pore plate.

## Related species

There are 33 species of *Thrips* genus known from Australia (Mound & Masumoto, 2005), out of a total of 296 species worldwide (ThripsWiki, 2020). Many of these species have the antennae clearly 7-segmented, whereas others have 8 segments. Some species have two complete rows of setae on the fore wing veins, whereas others have the setal row on the first vein more or less widely interrupted. Moreover, some species have sternal discal setae, whereas other species have only marginal setae on the sternites. Despite this variation, all members of *Thrips* genus have paired ctenidia on the tergites, and on tergite VIII these are postero-mesad to the spiracles, and they also lack ocellar setae pair I in front of the first ocellus. In contrast, *Frankliniella* species have ctenidia on tergite VIII antero-lateral to the spiracles, and a pair of setae is always present in front of the first ocellus. Although *T. maculicollis* was at one time placed in the genus *Lefroyothrips*, it is a typical member of genus *Thrips* in details of its structure. It is similar to *T. longicaudatus* in the form of the head, pronotum, mesonotum, metanotum and forewing clavus, but the terminal abdominal segments are short, and there are few setae on the first vein of the forewing.

## Biological data

Feeding and breeding in flowers, and taken from *Fagraea schlechteri* [Loganiaceae] in New Caledonia.

## Distribution data

Australia (Queensland) and New Caledonia.

## Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

## Species name

*Thrips maculicollis* (Hood)

## Original name and synonyms

*Physothrips maculicollis* Hood, 1918: 122.

*Lefroyothrips maculicollis* (Hood); Bhatti, 1978: 188.

## References

Mound LA & Masumoto M (2005) The genus *Thrips* (Thysanoptera, Thripidae) in Australia, New Caledonia and New Zealand. *Zootaxa* 1020: 1-64. <http://www.mapress.com/zootaxa/2005f/zt01020p064.pdf>

