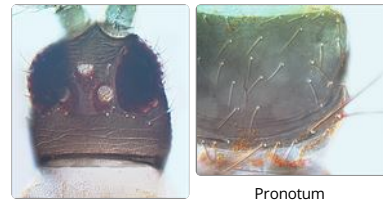


Thrips seticollis



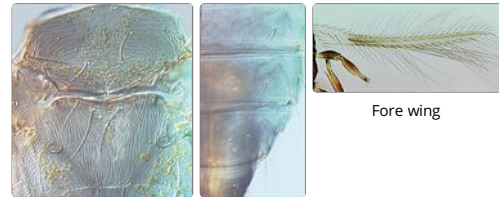
Distinguishing features

Female macroptera. Body brown, legs brown with tibiae paler at apex, tarsi yellow, antennal segment III yellow, IV yellow at base and II at apex, remaining segments brown; fore wings shaded, base sharply pale. Antennae 8-segmented. Head with ocellar setae III short, arising just inside triangle; postocular setae I longer than side of ocellar triangle, setae III and V at least twice as long as II and IV. Pronotum with weak transverse markings, 16–20 discal setae present, each about as long as postocular setae I; postero-angular setae elongate, also median posteromarginal setae. Fore tarsus with large pretarsal claw. Mesonotum with no sculpture near campaniform sensilla. Metanotum closely striate medially, anterior area with transverse striae, median setae at anterior margin, campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing first vein with setal row complete; clavus with terminal and subterminal setae subequal. Tergite II with 4 lateral marginal setae; median tergites with no lines of sculpture extending mesad of setae S2; ctenidia present on tergites V–VIII but weak on V and absent on IV, on VIII terminating anterior to setae S3; tergite VIII with posteromarginal comb complete but irregular medially. Sternites and pleurotergites with no discal setae. Male macroptera. Body light brown; tergite VIII with no comb; sternites III–VII with small transverse pore plate.



Head

Pronotum



Meso & metanotum

Tergites VI–VIII

Fore wing

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. *T. seticollis* is unusual in having a large pretarsal claw, similar to that of *T. tomeus*, but it is otherwise very similar to *T. wellsae* from the mountains of south-eastern Australia and Tasmania.

Biological data

Presumably feeding and breeding in flowers, but with no recorded host plants.

Distribution data

Known only from Western Australia.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Thrips seticollis (Bagnall)

Original name and synonyms

Taeniothrips seticollis Bagnall, 1915: 591.

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>

