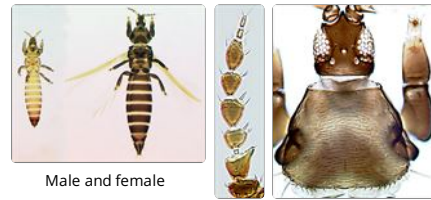


# Chirothrips manicatus



## Distinguishing features

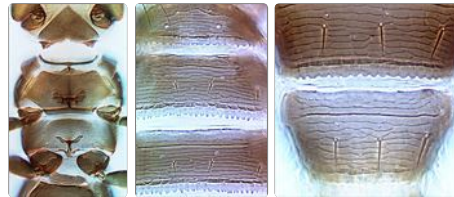
Female macroptera. Body brown, fore wings light brown. Antennae 8-segmented; segment II with external margin prolonged and bearing a terminal seta-like sensorium; III-IV each with stout simple sense cone. Head small, prolonged in front of eyes; 3 pairs of ocellar setae present, pair III anterolateral to fore ocellus. Pronotum trapezoidal, with 2 pairs of posteroangular setae. Metanotum reticulate, sculpture forming arches around posterior midpoint; median setae smaller than lateral pair. Prosternal ferna divided medially; basantra rugose, triangular; prospinasternum transverse, narrow. Mesothoracic sternopleural sutures complete; meta pre-episternum reduced, triangular, not broadly band-like. Meso and metasternal furca with well-developed lateral flanges, without spinula. Fore wing pointed at apex; first vein with 2 setae on distal half, second vein with 4 setae. Tergites with antecostal ridge strong, complete lines of sculpture medially; posterior margins with entire but weakly lobed craspedum; ovipositor weak with faint teeth. Sternites with 3 pairs of marginal setae, posterior margins with craspedum of distinctive tubercles. Male aptera (wing lobe minute). Head without ocelli; metanotum transverse; tergites with strong lines of sculpture medially; sternites III-VII with small circular pore plate.



Male and female

Antenna

Head & pronotum



Thoracic sternites

Female tergites I-III

Female tergites VII-VIII



Sternites

Fore wing

Male sternites

## Related species

zur Strassen (1960) provided identification keys to over 50 species of *Chirothrips*, but Bhatti (1990) created six new genera for species placed originally in this genus. One of these six, *Arorathrips*, is represented in Australia. *Chirothrips* appears to be a genus of Holarctic species, whereas *Arorathrips* is from the New World. *C. manicatus* belongs to a group of mainly old World species in which the head is not greatly prolonged in front of the eyes, the vertex bears few setae, and the external apex of antennal segment II bears an exactly terminal sensorium.

## Biological data

Breeding and pupating within individual florets of various Poaceae, including cereal crops, but with no recorded specificity.

## Distribution data

European in origin, but widespread around the world in temperate regions, and recorded from Australia (South Australia, Tasmania, New South Wales, and Western Australia).

## Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

## Species name

*Chirothrips manicatus* (Haliday)

## Original name and synonyms

*Thrips* (*Chirothrips*) *manicatus* Haliday, 1836: 444

*Thrips longipennis* Burmeister, 1838: 413

*Chirothrips antennatus* Osborn, 1883: 154

*Chirothrips fusca* Coesfeld, 1898: 470

*Chirothrips similis* Bagnall, 1909: 35

*Chirothrips albicornis* Priesner, 1926: 140  
*Chirothrips ammophilae* Bagnall, 1927: 564  
*Chirothrips takahashii* Moulton, 1928: 289  
*Chirothrips productus* Bagnall, 1932: 184  
*Chirothrips laingi* Bagnall, 1932: 185  
*Chirothrips ambulans* Bagnall, 1932: 185  
*Chirothrips testacea* Hukkinen, 1935: 90  
*Chirothrips bagnalli* Hood, 1938: 162  
*Chirothrips longisetis* Priesner, 1949: 170.

## References

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- Mound LA & Palmer JM (1972) Grass-flower infesting thrips of the genus *Chirothrips* Haliday in Australia. *Journal of the Australian entomological Society* 11: 332–339.
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- zur Strassen R (1960) Key to and catalogue of the known species of *Chirothrips* Haliday, 1836 (Thysanoptera: Thripidae). *Journal of the entomological Society of southern Africa* 23: 144–176.