

Thrips coloratus

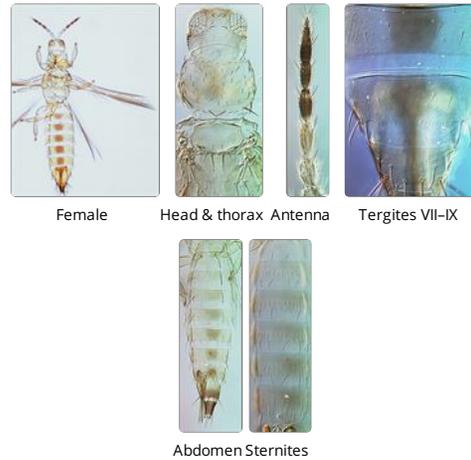


Distinguishing features

Female macroptera. Body largely yellow, abdominal tergite X brown, also antennal segments IV–VII; abdominal tergites III–VIII with or without brown area medially; fore wings uniformly but weakly shaded. Antennae 7-segmented. Head with ocellar setae III arising well outside ocellar triangle, ocellar area with transverse striations; postocular setae I & III subequal, II scarcely half length of I. Pronotum with transverse markings and about 26 discal setae, one pair of midlateral setae slightly stouter.

Mesonotum with lines of sculpture close to anterior campaniform sensilla. Metanotum transversely striate on anterior half, with longitudinal but more widely spaced striations on posterior half, median setae arise close to anterior margin, campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing first vein with 3 setae on distal half, clavus with terminal seta longer than subterminal seta. Abdominal tergite II with 4 lateral marginal setae; tergite VIII comb complete but sometimes irregular. Sternite II with 2–4 discal setae, III–VII with 12–25 discal setae; pleurotergites without discal setae.

Male macroptera. Body yellow; tergite VIII with no comb; sternites III–VII with 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. *T. coloratus* is related to *T. hawiensis* but the abdomen is never uniformly brown, and the forewing is uniformly shaded not paler at the base.

Biological data

Feeding and breeding in the flowers of Asteraceae [*Chrysanthemum*, *Solidago*], Fabaceae [*Lespedeza*, *Pueraria*, *Trifolium*], Malvaceae [*Hibicus*], Moraceae [*Ficus carica*], Rosaceae [*Eriobotrya*], Rutaceae [*Citrus*], Theaceae [*Thea sinensis*].

Distribution data

Widespread from Pakistan to Japan and Australia (south-east Queensland, eastern New South Wales).

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Thrips coloratus Schmutz

Original name and synonyms

Thrips coloratus Schmutz, 1913:1013

Thrips aligherini Girault, 1927b:1.

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>

