

# Thrips imaginis



## Distinguishing features

Female macroptera. Body colour variable, sometimes yellow, frequently bicoloured with abdomen brown and head and thorax paler; antennal segments I, III and base of IV yellow; legs yellow; fore wings pale. Antennae 7-segmented. Head transverse, ocellar setae III arise within triangle close to first ocellus. Pronotum with 4–5 posteromarginal setae, external postero-angular seta shorter than inner seta. Metanotum irregularly reticulate medially, median setae well behind anterior margin, campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing first vein with 3 or 4 setae on distal half. Abdominal tergite II with 3 lateral setae; tergite VIII comb represented by a few teeth laterally. Sternites III–VII with 15–25 discal setae, pleurotergites with 1–3 discal setae.

Male macroptera. Body yellow; pleurotergites without discal setae; tergite VIII with no comb, IX with 4 setae arranged in transverse row.

## 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. imaginis* is sister-species to *T. safrus*, and these appear to be closely related to *T. unispinus* and possibly also to *T. australis*, although molecular data are needed in order to confirm the available morphological evidence.

## Biological data

Feeding and breeding in the flowers of many unrelated native and introduced plant species; considered a serious pest of pome fruits in the 1930's, but usually not of great significance in recent years.

## Distribution data

Australia (Tasmania, and Southern Australia as far north as Brisbane), also New Caledonia and New Zealand.

## Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

## Species name

*Thrips imaginis* Bagnall

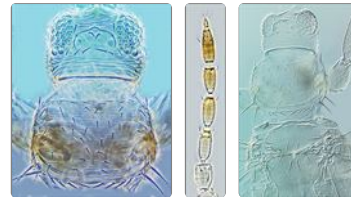
## Original name and synonyms

*Thrips fortis* Bagnall, 1926: 109



Female - dark form

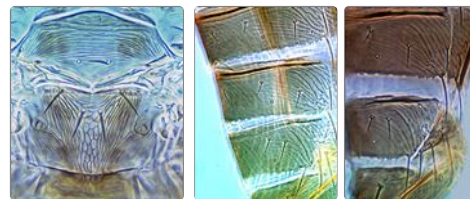
Female - pale form



Head & pronotum

Antenna

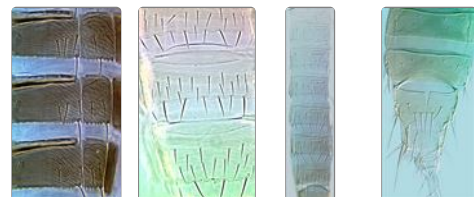
Head & thorax



Mesonotum & metanotum

Tergites VI–VIII

Tergites VII–VIII



Pleurotergites IV–VI

Sternites V–VII

Male sternites

Male tergites VII–IX



Fore wing

*Thrips imaginis* Bagnall, 1926: 111  
*Thrips imaginis apicalis* Bagnall, 1926: 111  
*Thrips shakespearei* Girault, 1927: 1  
*Neophysopus io* Girault, 1927: 1  
*Neophysopus aureolus* Girault, 1928: 3  
*Aptinothrips apertus* Kelly & Mayne, 1934: 33.

## 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>