

Thrips orientalis

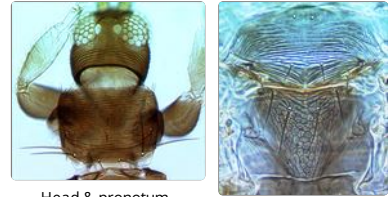


Distinguishing features

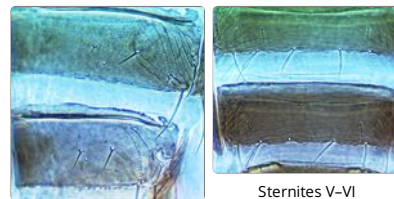
Female macroptera. Body and legs brown to dark brown, tarsi and apices of fore tibiae yellow; antennal segment III mainly yellow, IV light brown with yellow base; fore wings brown with base scarcely paler. Antennae 7-segmented. Head with ocellar setae III arising on (or just outside) margins of triangle, ocellar region sometimes with faint reticulate markings; postocular region strongly sculptured, postocular setae II minute. Pronotum with strong transverse markings, 20–30 discal setae with one midlateral pair stout. Mesonotal campaniform sensilla present or absent. Metanotum reticulate, reticles with internal markings, median setae behind anterior margin, campaniform sensilla absent. Fore wing first vein with setal row variable, 7–10 irregularly spaced setae on distal half; clavus with subterminal seta longer than terminal seta. Abdominal tergite II with 3 (or 4) lateral marginal setae; tergite VIII with comb absent medially and short laterally. Sternites III–VI sometimes with no discal setae but usually with 1–6 setae laterally. Male macroptera. Body brown, sternites III–VII with transverse glandular area but no discal setae.



Female Male Antenna



Head & pronotum Mesonotum & metanotum



Tergites VII–VIII (lateral view) Sternites V–VI



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. Twelve species from South East Asia have been referred to as the *Thrips orientalis* group. These have the metanotum reticulate, usually with markings internal to the reticles, the median pair of metanotal setae arising far from the anterior margin, the metanotal campaniform sensilla absent, and sternite VII without discal setae despite the more anterior sternites usually having such setae.

Biological data

Feeding and breeding in white, scented flowers, including *Gardenia* [Rubiaceae], *Jasminum* [Oleaceae], *Glossocarya hemiderma* [Verbenaceae].

Distribution data

Widespread in Asian tropics from India to Japan, New Caledonia and Australia (Queensland), introduced to Tanzania, Hawaii, Trinidad and Florida,

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Thrips orientalis (Bagnall)

Original name and synonyms

Isoneurothrips orientalis Bagnall, 1915: 593
Thrips setipennis Steinweden & Moulton, 1930: 25
Thrips hispidipennis Hood, 1932: 122.

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>