

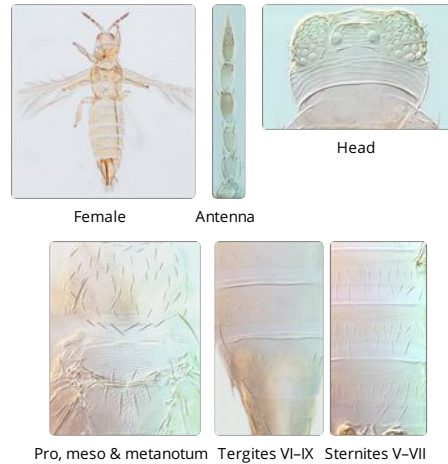
# Thrips unispinus



## Distinguishing features

Female macroptera. Body and legs yellow; antennal segments I–III yellow, IV–VI light brown with base yellow; fore wings pale. Antennae 7-segmented. Head wider than long, ocellar setae pair III small and arising just within triangle posterolateral to fore ocellus; postocular setae pair I about as long as ocellar setae pair III; postocular seta pair II much smaller than III. Pronotum with only one pair of postero-angular setae, posterior margin with 3 pairs of setae. Metanotum reticulate medially, median setae arising behind anterior margin, campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing first vein with 3 setae on distal half, second vein with about 16 setae; clavus with 5 marginal setae. Tergite II with 4 lateral marginal setae; posterior margin of tergite VIII with comb absent medially but represented laterally by a few irregular microtrichia. Sternite II with 2 pairs of marginal setae, III–VI commonly with 4 to 5 pairs (of which one or more setae may arise sub-marginally), VII with 3 pairs; sternite II with 1–4 discal setae, III–VII with discal setae varying in number 10–24 in more than one irregular transverse row; pleurotergites without discal setae.

Male macroptera. Similar to female in colour and structure but smaller; tergite VIII without posteromarginal comb of microtrichia; sternites III–VII with small 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. unispinus* shares with *T. aspinus* and *T. subnudula* the duplication, or partial duplication, of the setae on the posterior margin of the sternites. However, in contrast to those two species, and also to *T. imaginis*, it has no pleurotergal discal setae. Only one other member of genus *Thrips* has been described with a single pair of elongate pronotal postero-angular setae, *T. antiaropsis* from Papua New Guinea (Zerega *et al.*, 2004), but that lacks discal setae on the sternites as well as the pleurotergites.

## Biological data

Feeding and breeding in the flowers of several plant species, but associated with *Mangifera indica* [Anacardiaceae].

## Distribution data

Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Brunei, Peninsular Malaysia and Australia (Queensland, Torres Straits Islands, Northern Territory, Western Australia).

## Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

## Species name

*Thrips unispinus* Moulton

## Original name and synonyms

*Thrips (Epithrips) unispinus* Moulton, 1940: 252.

## 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>