

Caliothrips marginipennis

Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged. Body and legs brown, tarsi yellow, also base and apex of tibiae; antennal segment III yellow, IV–V yellow at base; fore wing white with apex dark, a dark cross band following the basal third and posterior margin also dark.

Antennae 8-segmented, III & IV each with a forked sense cone, VII–VIII elongate. Head and pronotum reticulate, with markings inside each reticle, without prominent setae. Metanotum reticulate, median setae wide apart. Metathoracic endofurca lyre-shaped and extending almost to mesothorax. Fore wing first vein with 2 setae on distal half, second vein with about 5 setae; postero-marginal cilia wavy. Tarsi 1-segmented; hind coxae with internal coiled apodeme. Abdominal tergites II–VIII with median pair of setae small, posterior margin with prominent craspedum that is toothed laterally; lateral thirds of tergites reticulate, reticles with internal markings. Sternites with 3 pairs of marginal setae arising anterior to broad craspedum.

Male sternites III–VII with slender transverse pore plate.

Related species

The Panchaetothripinae is a group of about 140 leaf-feeding species in 40 genera found mainly in the tropics and subtropics. The genus *Caliothrips* currently comprises 23 species, of which 10 are known from North America (Nakahara, 1991), mostly from the southeastern States. *C. marginipennis* is one of only two species in the genus in which the fore wing is extensively white.

Biological data

Breeding on leaves, and apparently associated with grasses.

Distribution data

Recorded from California, Arizona, Texas, Mexico, and also Georgia.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - PANCHAETOTHRIPINAE

Species name

Caliothrips marginipennis (Hood)

Original name and synonyms

Heliethrips marginipennis Hood, 1912: 136

Heliethrips bromi Moulton, 1927: 31

Heliethrips bishoppi Moulton, 1929: 229

References

Nakahara S (1991) Two new species of *Caliothrips* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) and a key to the Nearctic species. *Journal of the New York Entomological Society* **99**: 97–103.

