

Frankliniella parvula

Distinguishing features

Female macropterous; body colour brown; antennal segments brown, III mainly yellow, IV-V brown with extreme bases yellow; femora brown, tibiae brownish yellow; fore wing brown.

Antennae 8-segmented, III & IV with forked sense cone, III with characteristic elongate pedicel and small basal ring, VIII slightly longer than VII. Head wider than long; 3 pairs of ocellar setae present, pair III longer than side of ocellar triangle, arising on anterior margins of triangle; postocular setae pair I present but small, pair IV scarcely as long as diameter of hind ocellus.

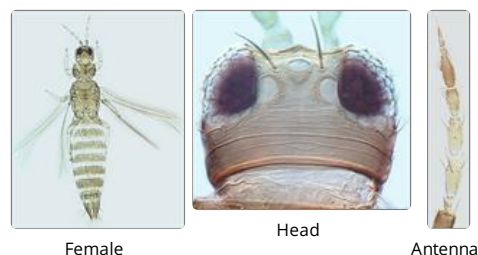
Pronotum with 5 pairs of major setae; anteromarginal setae scarcely shorter than anteroangulars, one pair of minor setae present medially between posteromarginal submedian setae.

Metanotum with 2 pairs of setae at anterior margin, campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing with 2 complete rows of

veinal setae. Tergites V-VIII with pair of lateral ctenidia, on VIII anterolateral of spiracle; posteromarginal comb on VIII complete, with slender microtrichia arising from triangular bases. Sternites III-VII without discal setae.

Male similar to female but smaller, antennae with segments paler; tergite VIII without posteromarginal comb, IX with median pair of setae short; sternites III-VII with transverse pore plate.

Second instar larva white, tergite X weakly shaded, tergite IX posterior margin with very small teeth.



Female

Head

Antenna



Antennal segment III



Pronotum



Tergites VIII-IX

Related species

F. parvula is readily recognised by the elongate pedicel on antennal segment III. There are almost 240 species listed in the genus *Frankliniella*, but most are known only from the neotropics. In the Old World, no member of the genus is native to Africa or Australia, but a few species are European and extend to the Oriental region. Two *Frankliniella* species are widespread around the world, *F. schultzei* in the tropics and *F. occidentalis* in more temperate areas.

Biological data

Breeding in flowers. and associated with the flowers of banana (*Musa*) and cocoa (*Theobroma*), but also taken in large numbers in the flowers of some other plants (Mound & Marullo, 1996).

Distribution data

Apparently originally from the tropical lowlands between Mexico and Colombia, but also found in Caribbean islands from Haiti to Trinidad. This species is likely to be intercepted at California in quarantine.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Frankliniella parvula Hood

Original name and synonyms

Frankliniella parvula Hood, 1925: 75

References

Mound LA & Marullo R (1996) The Thrips of Central and South America: An Introduction. *Memoirs on Entomology, International* 6: 1-488.

Nakahara S (1997) Annotated list of the *Frankliniella* species of the world (Thysanoptera: Thripidae). *Contributions on Entomology, International* 2 (4): 355-389.

