

Karnyothrips flavipes

Distinguishing features

Female fully winged. Body, legs and antennae mainly brown, tarsi and antennal segment III yellow, tibiae yellowish brown, fore wings pale. Antennae 8-segmented; sense cones sometimes small and difficult to observe, segment III with 2, IV with 3 or 4. Head longer than wide, eyes larger dorsally than ventrally; dorsal surface with little sculpture; postocular setae close to posterior margin of eyes, slender, capitate, wide apart; maxillary stylets retracted to postocular setae, about one third of head width apart. Pronotum with little sculpture; four pairs of slender, capitate major setae, anteromarginals minute; prosternal basantra large, about as long as wide; mesopresternum transverse. Fore tarsus with small curved tooth at inner apex. Metanotum faintly reticulate. Fore wing slender, weakly constricted medially, with about three duplicated cilia. Pelta reticulate; tergites II–VII with two pairs of sigmoid setae; tergite VIII setae S1 and S2 slender and capitate; tergite IX setae S1 capitate, S2 very long and acute; anal setae longer than tube.



Female

Antenna

Head



Pronotum



Prosternites



Fore tarsus & tibia



Segments IX-X (tube)

Related species

Almost 50 species are listed in the genus *Karnyothrips*, but it is questionable how many of these should be placed in the same genus. A key to 14 species from Central and South America that have been placed in this genus was given by Mound & Marullo (1996), and a key to 11 species from Japan was given by Okajima (2006), whilst Stannard (1968) included three North American species within his treatment of the genus *Haplothrips*. The problems in distinguishing between these two genera are discussed by Mound & Minaei (2007). *K. flavipes* differs from *K. longiceps* in having setae S1 on the eighth abdominal tergite capitate rather than pointed; both species have capitate S1 setae on the ninth tergite.

Biological data

Apparently predatory on other small arthropods, and collected from many habitats, although primarily from dead branches and on dead leaves and grasses (Palmer & Mound, 1991). Less commonly taken in flowers and on leaves.

Distribution data

The country of origin is unknown, but this species is now widespread around the world in the tropics and sub-tropics.

Family name

PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE, PHLAEOTHRIPINAE

Species name

Karnyothrips flavipes (Jones)

Original name and synonyms

Anthothrips flavipes Jones, 1912: 18

Cryptothrips salicis Jones, 1912: 20

Haplothrips longisetis Bagnall, 1913: 297

Zygothrips pullus Hood & Williams, 1915: 127

Cryptothrips citri Watson, 1918: 73

Zygothrips inermis Hood, 1919: 79

Trichothrips ripicola Priesner, 1919: 134

Haplothrips funki Watson, 1920: 23

Karynia weigeli Watson, 1922: 7
Haplothrips harnedi Watson, 1922: 45
Haplothrips oneco Watson, 1924: 58
Haplothrips cubensis Watson, 1924: 59
Hindsiana catchingsi Watson, 1924: 80
Watsoniella jonesiana Cott, 1950: 187.

References

- Mound LA & Marullo R (1996) The Thrips of Central and South America: An Introduction. *Memoirs on Entomology, International* 6: 1–488.
- Mound LA & Minaei K (2007) Australian insects of the *Haplothrips* lineage (Thysanoptera – Phlaeothripinae). *Journal of Natural History* 41: 2919–2978.
- Okajima S (2006) The Suborder Tubulifera (Thysanoptera). *The Insects of Japan* 2: 1–720. The Entomological Society of Japan, Touka Shobo Co. Ltd., Fukuoka.
- Palmer JM & Mound LA (1991) *Thysanoptera*. Chapter 22. 5, pp 67-76 in Rosen D [ed] *The Armoured Scale Insects, Their Biology, Natural Enemies and Control*/Vol B. Amsterdam.
- Stannard LJ (1968) The Thrips, or Thysanoptera, of Illinois. *Bulletin of the Illinois Natural History Survey* 29: 213–552.