

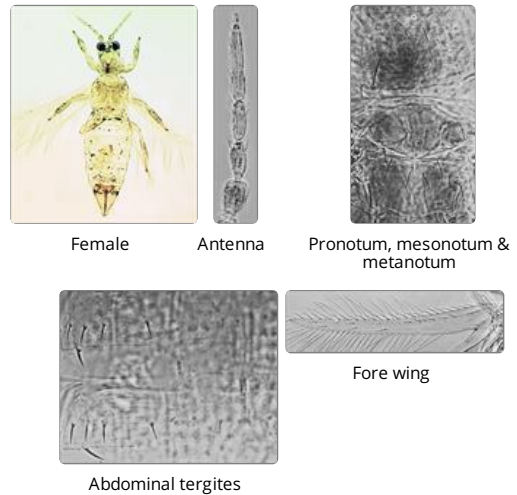
Scirtothrips tehachapi

Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged. Body yellow without dark markings, but tergal antecostal ridges weakly shaded to pale brown; antennal segment II darker than III, segments III–VIII grey; major setae pale; fore wings pale. Antennae 8-segmented; III & IV each with forked sense cone. Head wider than long; ocellar triangle apparently without sculpture, postocular region with transverse striae; 3 pairs of ocellar setae present, pair III close together behind fore ocellus. Pronotum with widely spaced sculpture lines; posterior margin with four pairs of setae, S2 prominent and about 45 microns long. Metanotum with irregular reticulation; median setae well back from anterior margin; no campaniform sensilla. Fore wing first vein with 3 setae on distal half, second vein with 3 widely spaced setae; posteromarginal cilia wavy. Abdominal

tergites III–VI median setae small, wider apart than their length; II–VIII with lateral thirds covered in closely spaced rows of fine microtrichia, these microtrichial fields with 3 discal setae, posterior margin with fine comb; tergite VIII comb complete but irregular, with no discal microtrichia medially; tergite IX with no discal microtrichia. Sternites without discal setae; microtrichial rows only present laterally, not extending mesad of setae S3; posterior margins without comb of microtrichia.

Male smaller than female; tergite IX without paired drepanae; hind femora without comb-like row of stout setae; sternites without pore plates.



Related species

The identity and validity of certain of the *Scirtothrips* species from California, including *S. solaris* and *S. tehachapi* requires further study based on freshly mounted, fully cleared specimens. Four female and two male paratypes have been studied that bear the same collecting data as the holotype, but two of these females do not have the tergal antecostal ridge any darker than the rest of their tergites. None of the available slide-mounted paratype specimens are sufficiently well-prepared for photomicrography. Bailey (1964) provided keys to 13 species in this genus from North America, but that work was based on specimens that were not fully cleared, and thus few structural details were available concerning differences between species. Similarly, Johansen & Mojica-Guzman (1999) provided keys to 37 species from Mexico, but Hoddle *et al.* (2008) recognised five of these as synonyms of *S. perseae*, and Mound & Hoddle (2016) placed a further 15 as synonyms of *S. citri*. Hoddle & Mound (2003) provided information on 21 *Scirtothrips* species from Australia, and Rugman-Jones *et al.* (2006) produced a molecular key to several pest species in this genus.

Biological data

Presumably breeding on leaves, and most of the available specimens were collected from *Ephedra* sp. [Ephedraceae].

Distribution data

Recorded only from California.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Scirtothrips tehachapi Bailey

Original name and synonyms

Scirtothrips tehachapi Bailey, 1964: 345

References

Bailey SF (1964) A revision of the genus *Scirtothrips* Shull (Thysanoptera: Thripidae). *Hilgardia* 35: 329–362.

Johansen RM, Mojica-Guzman A (1999) The genus *Scirtothrips* Shull, 1909 (Thysanoptera: Thripidae, Sericothripini), in Mexico. *Folia Entomologica Mexicana* 104: 23–108.

Hoddle MS, Mound LA, Rugman-Jones PF & Stouthamer R (2008) Synonymy of five *Scirtothrips* species (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) described from Avocados (*Persea americana*) in Mexico. *Florida Entomologist* 91: 16–21.

Mound L & Hoddle M (2016) *Scirtothrips* species (Thysanoptera, Thripidae) described from mango, *Mangifera indica*, in Mexico. *Florida Entomologist* 99 (4):759–764.

Rugman Jones PF, Hoddle MS, Mound LA, & Stouthamer R (2006) Molecular identification key for pest species of *Scirtothrips* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae). *Journal of Economic Entomology* 99: 1813–1819.