

Stenchaetothrips biformis

Distinguishing features

Female macropterous. Body colour brown to dark brown, tarsi and fore tibiae paler; antennal segments III and apex of II yellow, IV light brown, V-VII brown; fore wings light brown, clavus darker. Antennae 7-segmented, III & IV each with short forked sense cone. Head about as long as wide or slightly longer, without sculpture between ocelli; 2 pairs of ocellar setae present, pair III shorter than II and arising just anterior to hind ocelli; postocular setae variable, pair II as long as distance between hind ocelli. Pronotum with 2 pairs of long posteroangular setae; posterior margin with 2 or 3 pairs of setae. Metanotum longitudinally striate with striae converging posteromedially; campaniform sensilla absent, median setae arising behind anterior margin. Fore wing first vein with 2 to 4 setae on distal half; second vein with complete row of about 12 setae. Tergites II-VIII with no sculpture medially, median setae small and wide apart; V-VIII with paired ctenidia laterally, on VIII posteromesad to spiracle; posteromarginal comb complete with irregular slender microtrichia. Sternites without discal setae, posterior margins with irregular, small dentate microtrichia; sternites IV-VI sometimes with small and poorly developed pore plate medially; setae S1 on sternite VII arising just in front of margin.

Male similar to female but smaller; posterior margin of tergites II-VII with small, laterally pointing teeth, VIII with similar teeth arranged irregularly; sternites frequently bearing many discal microtrichia, posterior margins with irregular dentate microtrichia, III-VII with transverse pore plate.

Related species

Currently, 42 species are listed in the genus *Stenchaetothrips*, all associated with Poaceae and all originally from the Old World tropics (Mound, 2011). *S. minutus* is particularly similar to the rice thrips, *S. biformis*, but has the basal half of antennal segment VI yellow in contrast to almost entirely brown. The genus is closely related to the genus *Thrips*, but the pair of setae on the head anterolateral to the fore ocellus (pair II) are much longer than the pair of interocellar setae (pair III).

Biological data

The Oriental Rice Thrips breeds on the young leaves of various Poaceae in damp places, particularly on seedlings of rice, *Oryza sativa*, on which it causes damage to the developing young leaves. Eggs are laid on the lower surface of the youngest leaf, and larvae feed within this rolled leaf. Pupation occurs on the plant, and the period from egg to adult varies between 14 and 21 days (Nugaliyadde & Heinrichs, 1984).

Distribution data

Originally from the warmer parts of Eurasia, this species is widespread across the warmer parts of the Old World, from Europe to northern Australia. It is introduced to and established in Colombia, Guyana and Surinam, and is a potential invader to California.

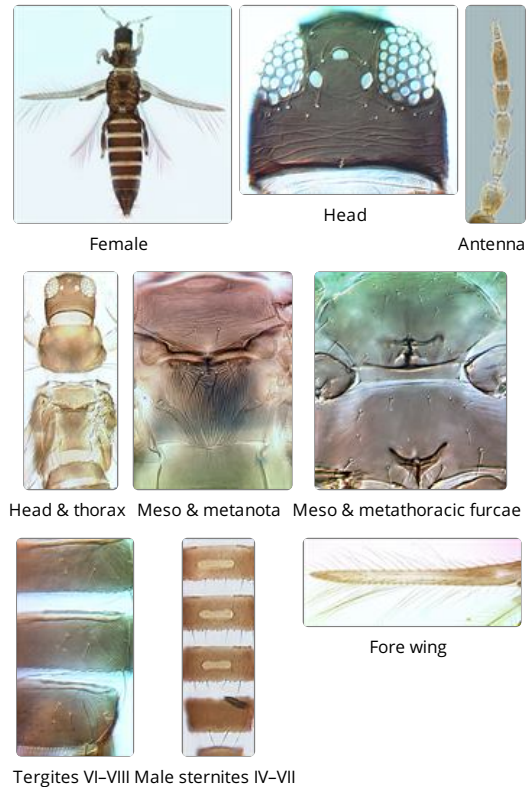
Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Stenchaetothrips biformis (Bagnall)

Original name and synonyms



Bagnallia biformis Bagnall, 1913: 237
Bagnallia biformis adusta Bagnall, 1913: 238
Bagnallia biformis melanurus Bagnall, 1913: 238
Thrips (Bagnallia) oryzae Williams, 1916: 353
Thrips holorphnus Karny, 1925: 15
Plesiothrips o Girault, 1929: 1
Chloethrips oryzae (Williams); Priesner, 1957: 162
Thrips dobrogensis Knechtel, 1964: 479
Chloethrips blandus zur Strassen, 1975: 78.

References

Mound LA (2011) Grass-dependent Thysanoptera of the family Thripidae from Australia. *Zootaxa* **3064**: 1–40.

Nugaliyadde L & Heinrichs EA (1984) Biology of rice thrips, *Stenchaetothrips biformis* (Bagnall) (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) and a greenhouse rearing technique. *Journal of Economic Entomology* **77**: 1171–1175.