

Thrips albogilvus

Distinguishing features

Described from 10 females and one male, this species has not been studied by the present authors.

Related species

T. albogilvus is unusual among the North American species of genus *Thrips* for being pale in color and in having discal setae present on the abdominal sternites. This genus is the second largest genus in the Thysanoptera, and currently includes, worldwide, about 295 species. All members of the genus lack ocellar setae I on the head, and they all have ctenidia on tergite VIII posteromesad to the spiracles. Other characters, such as number of antennal segments, number of setae on the fore wing veins, and number of discal setae on the sternites are variable between species (Palmer, 1992; Nakahara, 1994; Mound & Masumoto, 2005).

Biological data

Recorded from *Wyethia helenoides* [Asteraceae], and possibly living in flowers.

Distribution data

Known only from California.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Thrips albogilvus Nakahara

Original name and synonyms

Thrips albogilvus Nakahara, 1994: 28

References

Mound LA & Masumoto M (2005) The genus *Thrips* (Thysanoptera, Thripidae) in Australia, New Caledonia and New Zealand. *Zootaxa* **1020**: 1–64.

Nakahara S (1994) The genus *Thrips* Linnaeus (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) of the New World. *United States Department of Agriculture. Technical Bulletin* **1822**: 1–183.

Palmer JM (1992) *Thrips* (Thysanoptera) from Pakistan to the Pacific: a review. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) Entomology Series* **61** (1): 1–76.