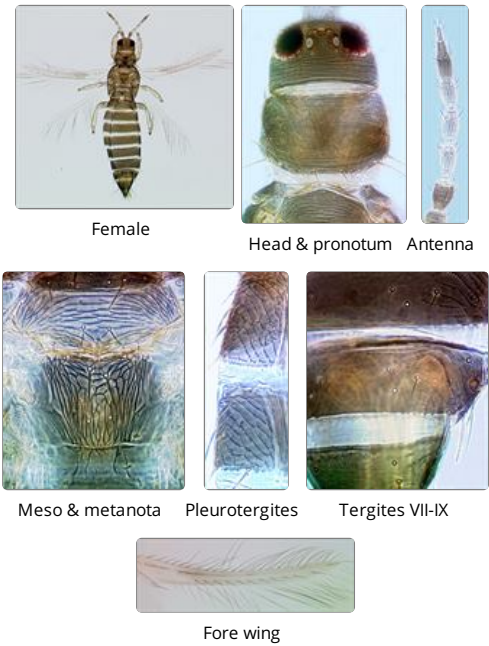


# Thrips fuscipennis

## Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged. Body and femora brown, tarsi largely yellow, tibiae brown with apices almost yellow; major setae light brown; antennal segment III variably yellowish, IV light brown, V–VII brown; fore wings weakly shaded with base paler. Antennae 7-segmented; III & IV each with short forked sense cone, VII small. Head with 2 pairs of ocellar setae; pair III no longer than distance between 2 ocelli, arising on anterior margins of triangle; postocular setal pairs I & III slightly longer than ocellar setae III, postocular setal pair II very small. Pronotum with 2 pairs of posteroangular setae; posterior margin with 3 pairs of setae; discal area with widely spaced irregular transverse striae. Mesonotum with paired anterior campaniform sensilla; median setae arise well in front of posterior margin. Metanotum with irregular, longitudinal reticulation medially; median setae arising behind anterior margin; campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing first vein with 3 setae on distal half; second vein with 12–15 setae. Abdominal tergite II with 4 lateral marginal setae; tergites V–VIII with paired ctenidia, on VIII posteromesad to spiracles; tergite VIII posteromarginal comb absent medially, with several microtrichia laterally, discal setae S1 smaller than S2; pleurotergites with no discal setae, sculpture lines with weakly dentate microtrichia, posterior margin with few or no microtrichia; tergite IX with 2 pairs of campaniform sensilla, X with median split. Sternites with no discal setae; sternite I with 2–3 minute setae between hind coxae; sternite VII marginal setae S1 arise in front of margin. Male smaller and paler than female; tergite VIII with no posteromarginal comb; tergite IX median setae slender, median pair arising in transverse row with lateral pair and posterior to campaniform sensilla; sternites III–VII with broad transverse pore plate.



## Related species

This is one of the most abundant flower thrips in Europe, where it is a member of a group of species that are very similar to each other in structure. In North America *roepkei* (= *fallaciosa*) is particularly similar, but has the hind tibiae more extensively yellow and the fore wings paler. Members of the *fuscipennis*-group all have 4 lateral marginal setae on tergite II, the pleurotergites with a tendency to dentate rather than ciliate microtrichia, and a lack of teeth medially on the posteromarginal comb on tergite VIII. The genus *Thrips* is the second largest genus in the Thysanoptera, and currently includes, worldwide, over 290 species. All members of genus *Thrips* 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 (Nakahara, 1994; Mound & Masumoto, 2005).

## Biological data

Feeding and breeding on leaves and in the flowers of its host plants and, although polyphagous, often associated with species of Rosaceae.

## Distribution data

Widely distributed and common throughout the northern parts of the Palaearctic as far south as Iran. In North America it is known from British Columbia (Nakahara, 1994), and thus is likely to occur in northern California, but has also been intercepted by quarantine in California several times.

## Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

## Species name

*Thrips fuscipennis* Haliday

### Original name and synonyms

*Thrips fuscipennis* Haliday, 1836: 448

*Thrips meledensis* Karny, 1908: 110

*Thrips drabae* Priesner, 1927: 369.

### 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.