

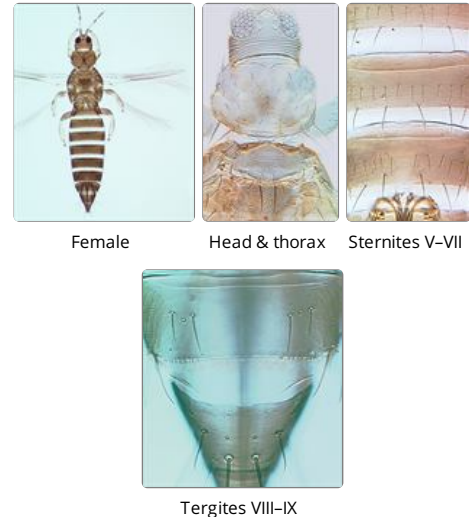
Thrips maculicollis

Distinguishing features

Female brown, tarsi and tibiae yellow with brown shadings; antennal segment III yellow; fore wings pale in basal quarter, then brown but slightly paler to apex. Antennae 8-segmented, segments III & IV with sense cone forked. Head with ocellar setae III arising outside ocellar triangle; postocular setae II about half as long as seta I. Pronotum broad with weak transverse markings, discal setae relatively small. Mesonotum transversely striate on posterior half, no lines close to anterior campaniform sensilla. Metanotum reticulate medially, median setae arise at anterior margin, campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing first vein with 7 setae basally and 3 widely spaced setae on distal half, clavus with subterminal seta longer than terminal seta.

Abdominal tergite II with 4 lateral setae; tergite I covered with lines of sculpture, II–VIII with no lines of sculpture extending mesad to campaniform sensilla; tergite VIII comb with a few teeth laterally; tergite X as long as VIII; sternite II with 4 discal setae, III–VII with 12–16 discal setae; pleurotergites without discal setae.

Male yellow, antennal segments IV–VIII brown, wings slightly shaded, sternites III–VII with large transverse pore plate.



Related species

T. maculicollis is known from northern Australia, New Caledonia and Hawaii (Mound *et al.* 2016) and has been taken in quarantine at California. It is closely related to another species from the Pacific, *T. longicaudatus*, and is a member of the *T. hawaiiensis* species-group (Mound & Masumoto, 2005). The genus *Thrips* is the second largest genus in the Thysanoptera, and currently includes, worldwide, about 295 species. All members of this 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

Breeding in flowers, and in New Caledonia taken in flowers of *Fagraea schlechteri* [Loganiaceae] also an unidentified Apocynaceae; intercepted from Hawaii in quarantine at California in flowers of *Fagraea berteriana*.

Distribution data

Described originally from northern Australia, but common in New Caledonia, and intercepted in quarantine at California from Hawaii.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Thrips maculicollis (Hood)

Original name and synonyms

Physothrips maculicollis Hood, 1918: 122

References

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

Mound L, Nakahara S & Tsuda DM (2016) Thysanoptera-Terebrantia of the Hawaiian Islands: an identification manual. *ZooKeys* 549: 71–126.

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.