

# Thrips madronii

## Distinguishing features

Both sexes fully winged. Body brown, tarsi yellowish, also apex of mid and hind tibiae; major setae brown; antennae brown, segment III paler; fore wings brown, base pale. Antennae 7-segmented; segments III–IV each with a short forked sense cone. Head wider than long; two pairs of ocellar setae; pair III arising on anterior margins of ocellar triangle; postocular setae pair I almost as long as ocellar setae III. Pronotum with many distinct transverse lines; 2 pairs of long posteroangular setae; posterior margin with 3 pairs of setae. Mesonotum with irregularly elongate reticulation, transverse at anterior; median setae arising behind anterior margin; campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing first vein with 3 (or 2) setae on distal half; second vein with row of about 14 setae. Abdominal tergite II with 3 lateral marginal setae; sculpture on median tergites not extending to median pair of tergal setae; V–VIII with paired ctenidia laterally, on VIII posteromesad to spiracles; tergite VIII posteromarginal comb absent medially, with irregular slender microtrichia laterally; pleurotergites without discal setae, sculpture lines bearing dentate microtrichia. Sternite II with 2 pairs of marginal setae, III–VII with 3 pairs; sternites without discal setae. Male smaller than female; tergite VIII comb absent; sternites III–VII with transversely oval pore plate.

## Related species

*T. madronii* appears to be a particularly common flower thrips in California. Nakahara (1994) compared it both to *T. varipes* Hood, a species found in the eastern States, and also to the widespread European *T. major* Uzel. It differs from both of these in having dentate, not ciliate, microtrichia on the pleurotergites. It can also be confused with *T. magnus*, but that has the pronotum with weaker sculpture, and males with pore plates on sternites III–VII. The genus *Thrips* is the second largest genus in the Thysanoptera, and currently includes, worldwide, about 295 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 (Palmer, 1992; Nakahara, 1994; Mound & Masumoto, 2005).

## Biological data

Presumably breeding in flowers, adults have been taken from plants in a range of families with no recognized specificity.

## Distribution data

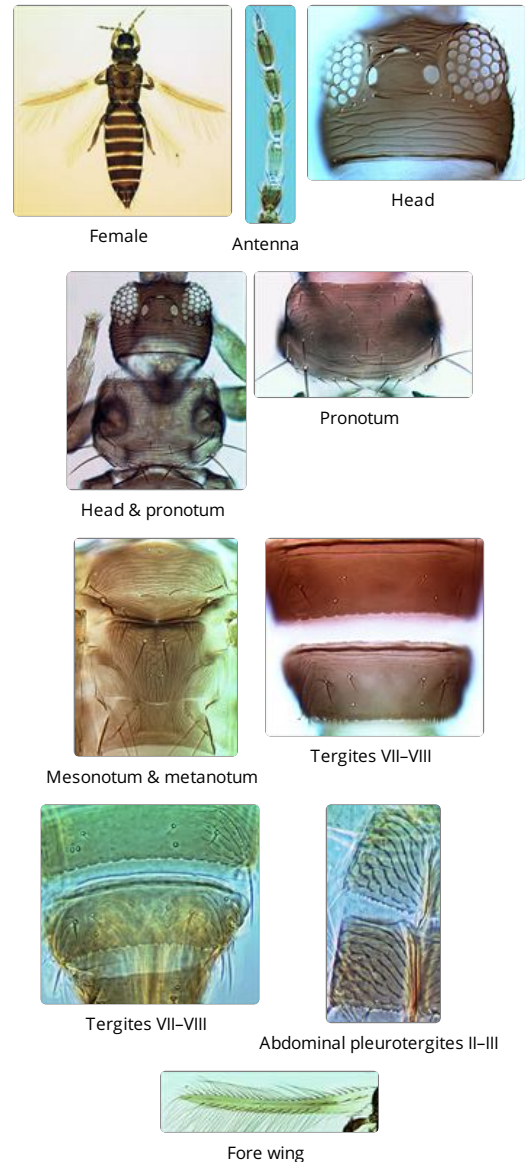
Found widely in western North America, from California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and Mexico.

## Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

## Species name

*Thrips madronii* Moulton



## Original name and synonyms

*Thrips madronii* Moulton, 1907: 57

*Thrips sambucifloris* Hood, 1934: 177.

## 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.