

# Thrips paramadronii

## Distinguishing features

Described from three females from California and two from Utah (Nakahara, 1994: 98), this species has not been studied by the present authors. It is a dark brown species with no sternal discal setae, but has only two setae distally on the fore wing first vein.

## Related species

*T. paramadronii* has been compared to the more common Californian species, *T. madronii* (Nakahara, 1994: 98). The genus *Thrips* 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; Mound & Masumoto, 2005).

## Biological data

Taken once from *Cytisus* [Fabaceae].

## Distribution data

Known only from California and Utah.

## Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

## Species name

*Thrips paramadronii* Nakahara

## Original name and synonyms

*Thrips paramadronii* Nakahara, 1994: 97

## 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.