

Thrips pruni

Distinguishing features

Described from two females, this species has not been studied by the present authors. It is a dark brown species, with discal setae on the sternites and pleurotergites, and a complete comb of microtrichia on the eighth abdominal tergite.

Related species

T. pruni is very similar in structure to the widespread species, *T. vulgatissimus*. It was described, and remains known, only from two females that differ from *vulgatissimus* in having only two pairs of pronotal posteromarginal setae (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

Known only from two females collected from *Prunus* [Rosaceae].

Distribution data

Known only from California.

Family name

THRIPIDAE - THRIPINAE

Species name

Thrips pruni Nakahara

Original name and synonyms

Thrips pruni Nakahara, 1994: 105

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.