

Ctenothrips



Generic diagnosis

Female macropterous or micropterous. Head longer than wide, constricted behind eyes; maxillary palps 3-segmented; eyes without pigmented facets; ocellar setae I absent; four pairs of postocular setae. Antennae 8-segmented, segment I without paired dorso-apical setae, III and IV with sense-cones forked, III–VI with some microtrichia on both surfaces. Pronotum wider than long; two pairs of long posteroangular setae and two pairs of posteromarginal setae. Mesonotum reticulate, median pair of setae situated near middle; campaniform sensilla present anteromedially. Metanotum reticulate; median setal pair behind anterior margin; campaniform sensilla present. Fore wing first and second veins with setal rows complete; clavus with five veinal and one discal setae; posterior fringe cilia wavy. Prosternal ferna not divided; basantra membranous, without setae; prospinasternum broad and transverse. Mesosternum without sternopleural sutures and without an endofurcal spinula. Metasternal endofurca without spinula. Tarsi 2-segmented. Tergites reticulate, without ctenidia or craspeda; VIII with complete posteromarginal comb; IX with two pairs of campaniform sensilla, MD setae present; X with median split complete. Sternites reticulate, III–VII with three pairs of posteromarginal setae arising slightly in front of margin; II with two pairs, VII with S1 and S2 far from margin; laterotergites without discal setae.

Male similar to female; sternites III–VIII each with oblong pore plate.

Biological data

The type species from North America is associated with leaves of certain Liliaceae and Orchidaceae, and two Asian species are known from species of *Paris* (Liliaceae), but the European species *C. distinctus* occurs on *Convallaria majalis* (Asparagaceae).

Distribution data

This genus is found widely around the Holarctic but, subsequent to the many synonymies established by Wang *et al.* (2020), only five species are currently recognised. The type species of the genus is from North America but is very similar to a species that is widespread across the northern Palaearctic.

Nomenclatural data

Ctenothrips Franklin, 1907: 247. Type species *Ctenothrips bridwelli* Franklin, 1907, by monotypy.



bridwelli head & pronotum



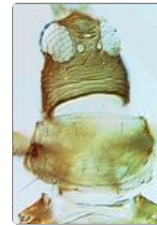
transeolineae head



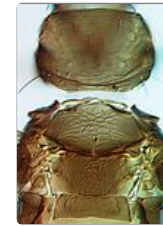
parisaе head



distinctus head



guizhouensis head & pronotum



distinctus pro, meso & metanota

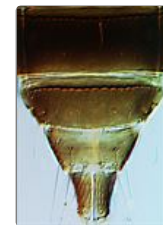


parisaе pronotum

kwanzanensis pronotum



bridwelli tergites VIII-X



guizhouensis tergites VII-X



guizhouensis tergites V-VII



parisaе male tergite IX

Only five species are now recognised in this genus, of which four are listed from China (Wang *et al.*, 2020); a further eight species are placed into synonymy (ThripsWiki, 2020)

distinctus (Uzel, 1895: 121). (*Physopus*)

kwanzanensis Takahashi, 1937: 339.

parisae Wang *et al.*, 2020: 313

transeolineae Chen, 1979: 184.

Relationship data

Thripidae sub-family Thripinae: this is a diverse group involving more than 230 genera. The species in *Ctenothrips* share several character states with some of the species of *Taeniothrips*, including *picipes* and *major*, such as the form and chaetotaxy of the head, a long comb on tergite VIII, and a strongly convex posterior margin to sternite VII in females with setae S1 and S2 distant from this margin. However, the tergites of *Ctenothrips* species have strong reticulate sculpture, the setal rows are almost complete on both longitudinal veins of the fore wing, and the mesothoracic furca is absent or only weakly indicated.

References

Tyagi K, Ghosh B & Kumar V (2014) The genus *Ctenothrips* from India (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) with description of one new species and one new record. *Zootaxa* **3821** (3): 273–279.

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Wang ZH, Li YJ, Tong XL & Mound LA (2020) Phylogenetic analysis of the *Taeniothrips* genus-group, with revision of the species of *Ctenothrips* and *Vulgatothrips* (Thysanoptera, Thripinae). *Zootaxa* **4750** (3): 301–327.

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