

Drepanothrips



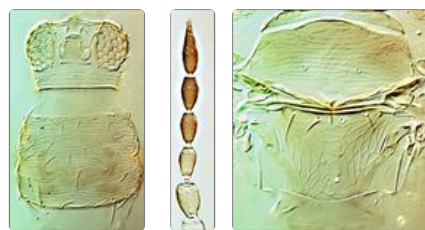
Generic diagnosis

Female macropterous. Head wider than long, interantennal projection broad; maxillary palps 3-segmented; eyes without pigmented facets; ocellar setae I present; setae III short; four pairs of postocular setae. Antennae 6-segmented, segment I without paired dorso-apical setae, II with one inner dorsal apical seta longer than outer seta, III and IV with sense-cones forked, III–VI with microtrichia on both surfaces. Pronotum wider than long, with transverse anastomosing striae; no long posteroangular setae; four pairs of posteromarginal setae with S2 longest.

Mesonotum with transverse striae; median pair of setae situated far from posterior margin and anterior to submedian setae; anteromedian campaniform sensilla absent. Metanotum reticulate; campaniform sensilla absent. Fore wing first vein with

long gap in setal row; second vein with four setae; clavus with four veinal and one discal setae; posteromarginal fringe cilia wavy. Prosternal ferna weakly divided medially; basantra membranous, without setae. Mesosternum with sternopleural sutures reaching anterior margin; endofurca with spinula; spinasternum narrow and curved posteriorly at middle. Metasternal endofurca with spinula. Tarsi 2-segmented. Tergites without ctenidia or craspeda, not clearly distinguished from laterotergites; tergites I–VII with S1 setae wider apart than their length; II–VIII with closely spaced rows of ciliate microtrichia on lateral thirds; VIII with posteromarginal comb complete; IX without campaniform sensilla; X without median split. Sternites with numerous ciliate microtrichia on lines of sculpture laterally, without discal setae or craspeda; III–VII with three pairs of posteromarginal setae, II with two pairs; sternite VII with all setae at posterior margin.

Male similar to female; tergite IX with pair of drepanae.



Head & pronotum Antenna Meso & metanota



Tergites VI-IX

Biological data

The only species in this genus is sometimes considered a minor pest feeding and breeding on the leaves of grape vines, *Vitis vinifera* [Vitaceae]. However, in England it has been taken in large numbers (Palmer, 1986) from high in the canopy of *Quercus* [Fagaceae].

Distribution data

Apparently widespread across the Holarctic.

Nomenclatural data

Drepanothrips Uzel, 1895: 213. Type species *Drepanothrips reuteri* Uzel, 1895, by monotypy.

Only one species is placed in this genus (ThripsWiki, 2020), and this is recorded in northern China:

reuteri Uzel, 1895: 213.

Relationship data

Thripidae sub-family Thripinae: this is a diverse group involving more than 230 genera. In structure and biology, both sexes of *Drepanothrips reuteri* are closely similar to species of *Scirtothrips* but have the last three antennal segments fused to form a six-segmented condition.

References

Palmer JM (1986) Thrips in English oak trees. *Entomologist's Gazette* 37: 245–252.

ThripsWiki (2020) *ThripsWiki - providing information on the World's thrips*. <http://thrips.info/wiki/Main_Page>

zur Strassen R (2003) Die terebranten Thysanopteren Europas und des Mittelmeer-Gebietes. *Die Tierwelt Deutschlands* 74: 1–271.