

1. PaDIL Species Factsheet



Scientific Name:

Thrips nigropilosus Uzel, 1895

Thysanoptera, Terebrantia, Thripidae, Thripinae

Common Name

Chrysanthemum thrips

Live link: <http://www.padil.gov.au:80/pests-and-diseases/Pest/Main/139922>

Image Library

Australian Biosecurity

Live link: <http://www.padil.gov.au:80/pests-and-diseases/>

Partners for Australian Biosecurity image library



Museum Victoria

<http://museumvictoria.com.au/>



CRC National Plant Biosecurity

<http://www.crcplantbiosecurity.com.au/>



Plant Health Australia

<http://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/>



Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

<http://www.daff.gov.au/>



Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia

<http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/>

2. Species Information

2.1. Details

Specimen Contact: Desley Tree - desley.tree@deedi.qld.gov.au

Author: Desley Tree

Citation: Desley Tree (2010) Chrysanthemum thrips (*Thrips nigropilosus*) Updated on 11/15/2010 Available online: PaDIL - <http://www.padil.gov.au>

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2.2. URL

Live link: <http://www.padil.gov.au:80/pests-and-diseases/Pest/Main/139922>

2.3. Facets

Commodity Overview: Field Crops and Pastures

Commodity Type: General

Distribution: USA and Canada, Europe and Northern Asia, Africa, Australasian - Oceanian

Group: Thrips

Status: Exotic Species Establishment in Australia

2.4. Other Names

Thrips lactucae Beach, 1896

Thrips laevior Uzel, 1895

Thrips pilosissima Priesner, 1922

Thrips umbratus Priesner, 1920

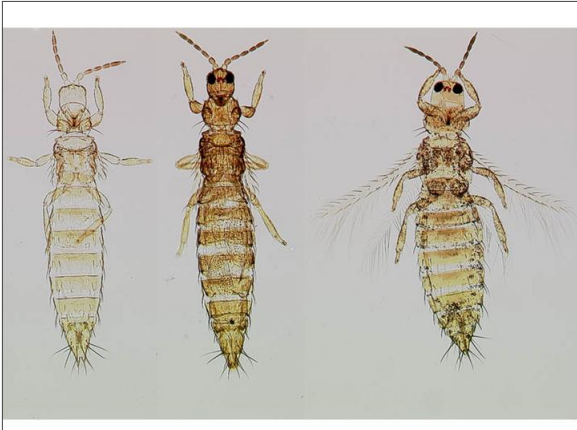
2.5. Diagnostic Notes

Female macropterous, or micropterous with wings shorter than width of thorax; body mainly yellow, with dark setae, abdominal tergites shaded medially; antennal segments III–VII dark brown, II lighter, I white; forewing pale with dark setae. Antennae 7-segmented, III–IV constricted at apex, with short forked sensorium; segment VII slender. Head wider than long, with two pairs of ocellar setae; pair III longer than side of ocellar triangle and arising lateral to fore ocellus; postocular setal pairs I & III shorter than ocellar setae III. Pronotum with two pairs of long posteroangular setae; three pairs of discal setae larger than remaining discal setae, two of these near anterior margin and one near lateral margins. Metanotum with irregular reticulation, median setae arising behind anterior margin; campaniform sensilla absent. Forewing first vein with one to three setae on distal half, second vein with about 10 setae. Tergite II with three lateral marginal setae; median pair of discal setae on II–III at least half as long as median length of tergite; tergite VIII with ctenidia posteromesad to spiracles; posterior margin of VIII with complete comb of long slender microtrichia; pleurotergites without discal setae. Sternite II with two pairs of marginal setae, III–VII with three pairs; sternites without discal setae.

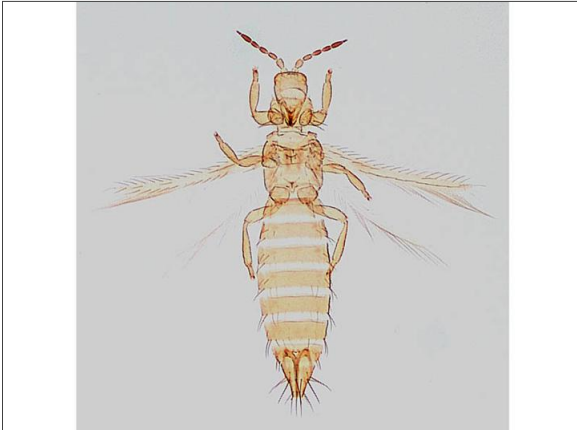
2.6. References

Mound LA & Masumoto M. 2005. The genus *Thrips* (Thysanoptera, Thripidae) in Australia, New Caledonia and New Zealand. *Zootaxa* 1020: 1-64. Mound LA, Morison GD, Pitkin BR & Palmer JM 1976. Thysanoptera. *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects* 1 (2): 1-79.

3. Diagnostic Images



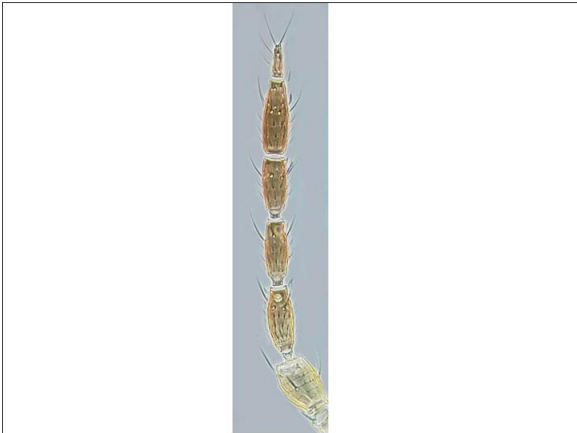
Adult females showing variation in colour
Dorsal: Laurence Mound CSIRO



Adult female
Dorsal: Desley Tree DEEDI



Head and pronotum
Dorsal: Desley Tree DEEDI



Antennae
Dorsal: Laurence Mound CSIRO



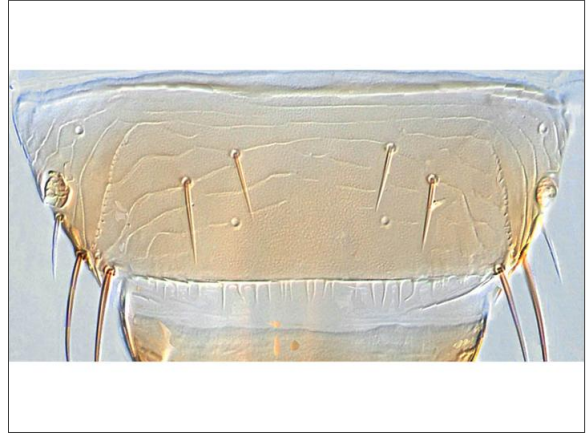
Mesa/metanotum
Dorsal: Laurence Mound CSIRO



Forewing
Dorsal: Laurence Mound CSIRO



Tergites I-V
Dorsal: Laurence Mound CSIRO



Tergite VIII
Dorsal: Desley Tree DEEDI

Results Generated:

Wednesday, April 1, 2020
