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## 【Research report】

### 臺灣鉤薊馬屬(縷翅目：薊馬科)之一新種【研究報告】

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Received:    Accepted: 1993/09/27    Available online: 1993/12/01

## Abstract

## 摘要

本文描述薊馬科鉤薊馬屬之1新種：昆鉤薊馬 (*Rhamphothrips quintus*)此為該屬首次發現於台灣。

## Key words:

**關鍵詞:** 縷翅目、分類、臺灣、昆鉤薊馬。

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# A New Species, *Rhamphothrips quintus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) from Taiwan

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## ABSTRACT

A new species of thrips, *Rhamphothrips quintus* is described. This is the first species of this genus in Taiwan.

**Key words:** Thysanoptera, taxonomy, Taiwan, *Rhamphothrips quintus* sp. nov.

## 臺灣鉤薊馬屬(纓翅目：薊馬科)之一新種

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## 摘 要

本文描述薊馬科鉤薊馬屬之 1 新種：昆鉤薊馬(*Rhamphothrips quintus*)，此為該屬首次發現於台灣。

**關鍵詞：**纓翅目、分類、臺灣、昆鉤薊馬。

## Introduction

The genus *Rhamphothrips* Karny, 1912 is characterized by a small head, long mouth cone, long pronotum, hooked fore tarsus, and teeth on posterior margins of abdominal tergites of male. This is the first report of a *Rhamphothrips* species from Taiwan.

The genus most close to it in Taiwan is *Salpingothrips* which is distinguished by its having spanned lateral pronotal setae, lacking a hooded fore tarsus, and lacking teeth on posterior margins of abdominal tergites.

All specimens were collected by the author in southern Taiwan. Type specimens were deposited in Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute.

### *Rhamphothrips quintus* sp. nov.

**Female** (macropterous) (Fig. 1): Body including legs yellow. Antennal segments I-V pale yellow, with apical of IV and V brownish, VI-VIII brown, with base of VI yellow. Wings unshaded, vein setae brown. Major body setae brown.

Head transverse and small in comparison with prothorax; cheek shorter than the length of eye; postocciput with transverse lines; 2 pairs of minute antecellar setae; interocellar setae minute, situated within triangle, near inner anterior margin of hind ocelli. Mouth cone long and beak-like, reach the posterior margin of prothorax, maxillary palpus slender, 3-segmented. Antenna 8-segmented, segments III and IV with forked sense cone, III-VI with microtrichia.

Pronotum longer than head, surface sculptured with a few (4-5) lines along the anterior margin; anterior margin with 4 pairs of setae, about 30 setae scattered on disc, posterior margin with 7 pairs of setae, the second outer pair shortest. Mesoscutum entire, with a median anterior projection, median pair of setae ahead of posterior margin, the distance a

little longer than the length of these setae; metascutum with longitudinal, nearly parallel lines of sculpture, median pair of setae stronger than submedian pair and situated farther from anterior margin; meso- and metaspina missing. Fore tibia with an inconspicuous tooth at inner apex, 1 seta on top of it, this tooth hardly seen in some specimens; inner margin of hind tibia with a row of 5-6 spines and the apical one stronger; all tarsi 2-segmented. Forewing with 10 setae on upper vein: 4 basal setae, followed with 3 setae, and then 3 distal setae, with 4 setae on lower vein, 24 costal setae, hind fringe wavy.

Abdominal tergite I with transverse striae, frange prominent; tergite II with 4 lateral setae, about the same size; tergite VIII without posterior comb, median and submedian pair of setae behind spiracles; tergite IX with 4 long setae on posterior margin, the submedian pair weaker than the others; tergite X split completely.

**Male** (macropterous) (Fig. 2): Body color and structure similar to female. Fore tibia at apex ventrally with an inwardly directed tooth. Abdominal tergites IV, and VI-VIII with teeth on sides of posteromarginal flange directed laterally, which are directed laterally at the sides and directed posteriorly in the middle; tergite IX with a tubercular projection in middle, with 1 small seta on each side.

**Measurement** ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) of holotype ♀: Body L 1080; head mid-dorsal L 46, W across cheeks 105; mouth cone L 120; antennal segments (L/W): I (19/23), II (33/20), III (35/15), IV (35/17), V (35/15), VI (40/13), VII (8/5), VIII (11/4). Prothorax L 150, pronotum L 130, W 152; innermost posterior marginal seta 18, outer angular seta 28; median metanotum seta 29. Fore tibia apex seta 13. Forewing L 500. Ovipositor L 57. Allotype male: Body L 900; mid-dorsal L of head 65, W across cheeks 102; pronotum L 135, W 14; L of median tooth on

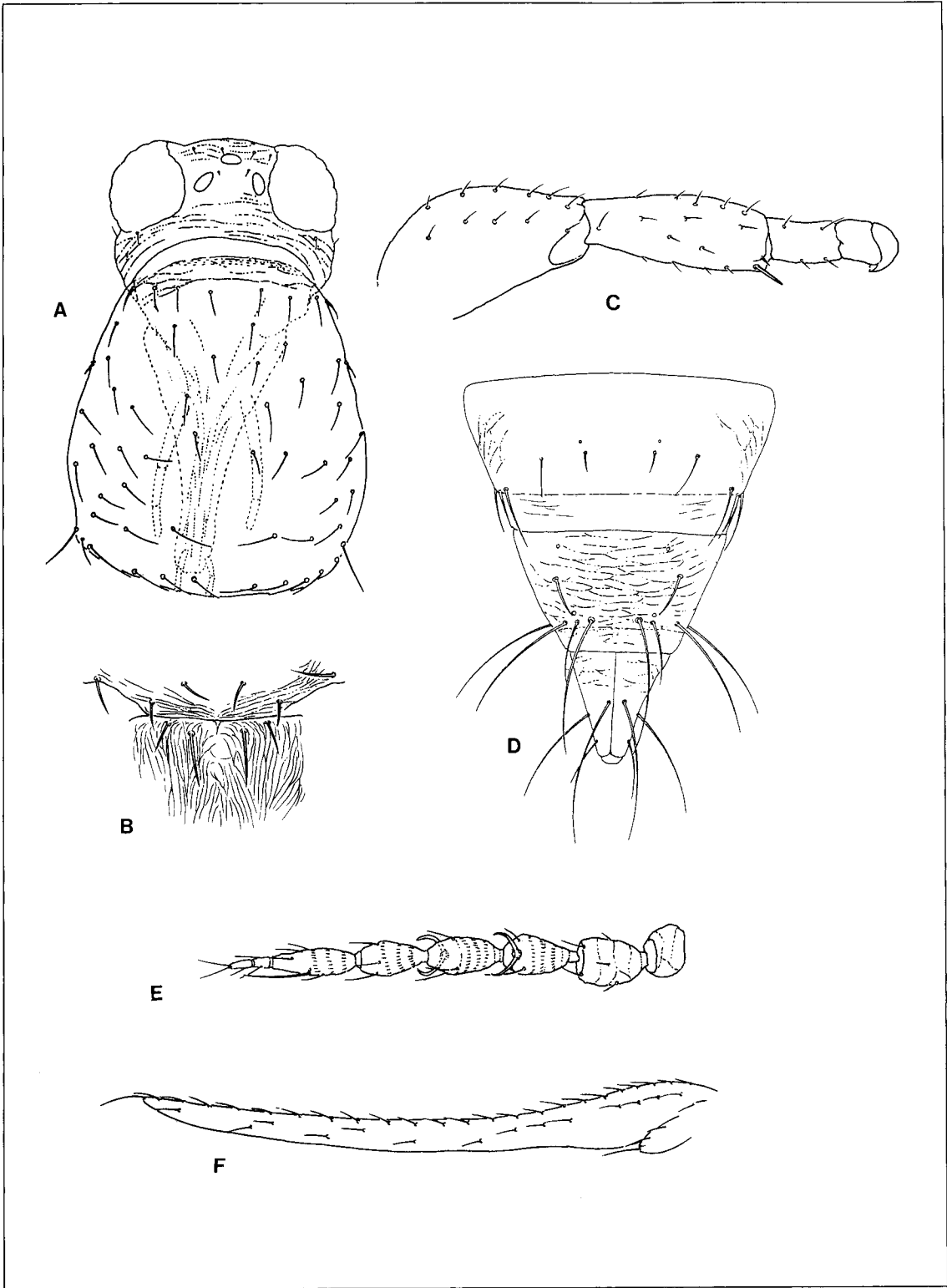


Fig. 1. *Rhamphothrips quintus* sp. nov. (♀): A, head and pronotum; B, median portion of meso- and metascutum; C, fore leg; D, abdominal tergites VIII-X; E, right antenna; F, forewing.

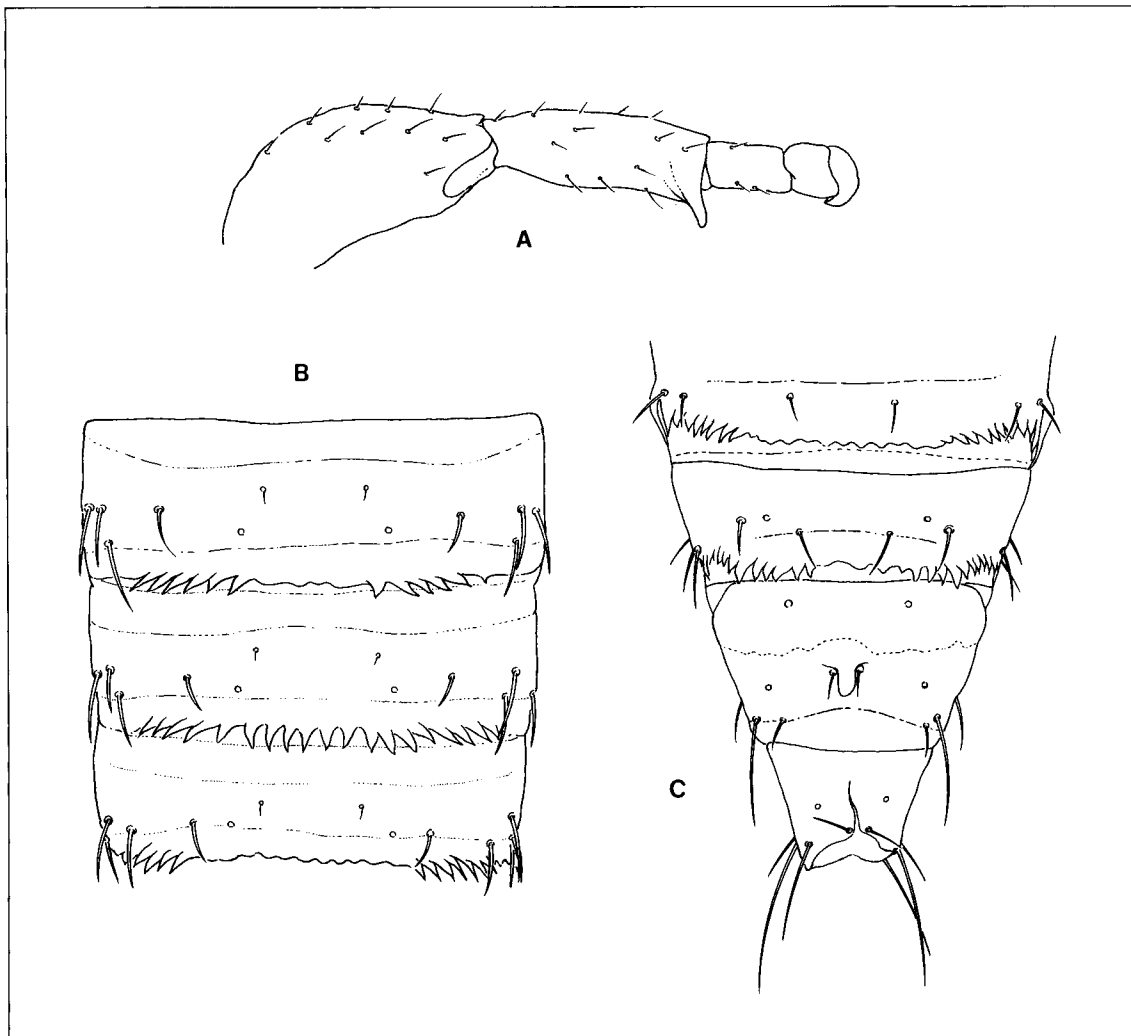


Fig. 2. *Rhamphothrips quintus* sp. nov. (♂): A, fore leg; B, abdominal tergites IV-VI; C, abdominal tergites VII-X.

posterior margin of tergite V 10; forewing L 130.

**Type data.** Holotype ♀: Hengchun, Pintung, on *Garcinia spicata*, 13-IV-1993. Allotype ♂: same data but on *Phragmites communis*. Paratypes: 14 ♀ 2 ♂, Hengchun and Mt. Nanjan, Pintung, 13 and 14-IV-1993, on *Cunninghamia* sp., *Trema orientalis* and *Cinnamom camphora*.

**Remarks:** Bhatti (1978) studied *Rhamphothrips* and made a key for species of this genus. Comparing this new

species with the other species in the key, I found females of *R. quintus* can be distinguished from other species easily except *R. parviceps* (Hood). The females of these two species are most similar, both having the same color pattern, without tooth at the apex of the fore tibia, and with minute interocellar setae. I then compared the specimens of males of these two species. The shape of teeth on abdominal tergites V are complete in *R. quintus* and incomplete in *R. parviceps*,

and the tubercle on tergite IX exists only in *quintus*. These make *R. quintus* distinct from other species.

### Acknowledgments

I thank Dr. S. Nakahara, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, USA, for lending me the female and male types of *Perissothrips parviceps* Hood (= *Rhamphothrips parviceps* (Hood)).

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- Received for publication June 26, 1993; revised manuscript accepted September 27, 1993.*