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The Genus *Dendrothripoides* BAGNALL (Thysanoptera, Thripidae)

Iwao KUDÔ

Shizuoka Seikogakuin, 1440 Oshika, Shizuoka 422, Japan

Synopsis A revision of the genus *Dendrothripoides* is given with a key to the species. *Tryphactothrips mediosignatus* KARNY is newly synonymized with *D. ipomoeae* BAGNALL. *D. poni* n. sp. is described from Thailand and some locality records are given for *D. ipomoeae*.

The genus *Dendrothripoides* was originally described by BAGNALL (1923) from India. Later, another species was reported by FAURE (1941) from Rhodesia. STANNARD and MITRI (1962) transferred two species described in *Tryphactothrips* to *Dendrothripoides*. They synonymized one of them, *mundus* KARNY, to *D. ipomoeae* BAGNALL and stated that the other species, *mediosignatus* KARNY, is also similar to *ipomoeae* except some difference in coloration. PRIESNER (1957) placed *Dendrothripoides* in the subfamily Panchaetothripinae while ANANTHAKRISHNAN (1963) in the subtribe Aptinothripina of Thripinae. WILSON (1975) recently discussed on the taxonomic position of the genus and regarded it as a member of Aptinothripina, but *mediosignatus* was left untouched. It is treated here as synonymous with *D. ipomoeae*.

Dendrothripoides ipomoeae BAGNALL

(Fig. 1)

Dendrothripoides ipomoeae BAGNALL, 1923, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (9), 12: 624-625.

Tryphactothrips mediosignatus KARNY, 1925, Bull. von het Deli Pröfstation Medan Sumatra, 23: 34-37. New Synonymy.

Tryphactothrips mundus KARNY, 1926, Mem. Dept. Agr. India, Ent., 9: 190-192.

Heliothrips ipomoeae: BONDAR, 1930, Cor. Agr. Soc. Bahiana Agr., 8: 345-347.

KARNY (1925) described *Tryphactothrips mediosignatus* based on two female specimens from Medan, Sumatra. Later, STANNARD and MITRI (1962) transferred this species to the genus *Dendrothripoides*. They stated that it is very similar to *D. ipomoeae* but one specimen differs in having the posterior half of the metathorax and abdominal tergite I brown and another one having more yellow segments, possibly due to teneral coloration. According to WILSON (1975) *D. ipomoeae* from India has occasionally a slight light brownish orange tint on posterior part of the metathorax but the tergite I is distinctly yellow. However, the specimens recently collected in Southeast Asia show a considerable variation in the coloration, suggesting that the above-mentioned difference is merely an intraspecific variation. The color variation of the metathorax and abdominal tergite I is shown in Fig. 1.

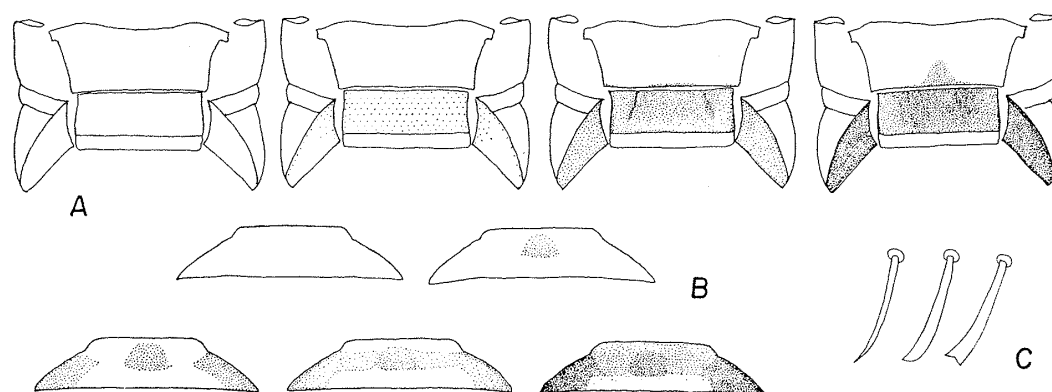


Fig. 1. The variations in color and setae of *D. ipomoeae*. A. Metathorax. B. Abdominal tergite I. C. Posterior sublateral setae on abdominal tergites.

The posterior sublateral setae on the abdominal tergites also show variation in shape. All specimens from the Philippines have blunt or expanded setae (Fig. 1-C), but specimens from other localities have pointed setae. These variations in color and setae are also represented in the specimens from Puerto Rico, Guadeloupe, Trinidad and Hawaii, and in one specimen from Kerala, India, the left seta on tergite VIII is blunt and the right one pointed (personal communication from Dr. R. ZUR STRASSEN).

This species is widely distributed in tropical and temperate regions, such as India, Japan, Australia, Hawaii, Panama, West Indies, Trinidad and Brazil. Here additional records are given from Burma, Malaya, Hong Kong, the Philippines and Taiwan.

Specimens examined. TAIWAN: 1 ♀, dry twigs, Pûri, 5-III-1974. HONG KONG: 1 ♀, grass, Hong Kong Is., 28-II-1974. The PHILIPPINES (Luzon Is.): 3 ♀♀ & 1 ♂, grass, Manila, 16-II-1974; 1 ♀ & 1 ♂, dry vines, Manila, 18-II-1974; 1 ♀ & 1 ♂, bamboo, 2 ♀♀, grass, 1 ♀, dry leaves, San Pablo City, 20-II-1974. MALAYA: 1 ♀, dead fern, Ringlet in Cameron Highland, 2-II-1974; 1 ♀, probably *Clematis* sp., Templer Park in Kuala Lumpur, 10-II-1974. BURMA: 4 ♀♀, bamboo, 2 ♀♀, dead leaves, Rangoon, 11~16-I-1974. INDIA: 1 ♀, *Ipomoea* sp., Madras, 1-VII-1963; 1 ♀, *Ipomoea* sp., Salem, 17-VII-1963; 1 ♂, grass, Madras, 25-I-1966 and several other specimens in the collection of Prof. T. N. ANANTHAKRISHNAN.

Dendrothripoides venustus FAURE

(Fig. 2-A)

Dendrothripoides venustus FAURE, 1941, J. ent. Soc. S. Afr., 4: 107-110.

This species is similar to *D. poni* described below but may be distinguished by the characters given in the key. Median dark band and subbasal patch connected each other so that fore wings are broadly brown (Fig. 2-A); discal setae on

pronotum thin and pointed; abdominal segment X 105–125 μ long; ovipositor 200–225 μ long.

Specimens examined. RHODESIA: 3 ♀♀ & 1 ♂ paratypes, probably *Morus* sp., Victoria Falls, VI-1939, coll. J. C. FAURE.

Dendrothripoides poni n. sp.

(Figs. 2-B~E)

Female. General color yellow including legs, abdominal segments V–IX stronger, segment X light brown; eyes dark red. Antennae concolorous with head; apical half of segments 6, 7 and 8 pale brown. Fore wings hyaline with a

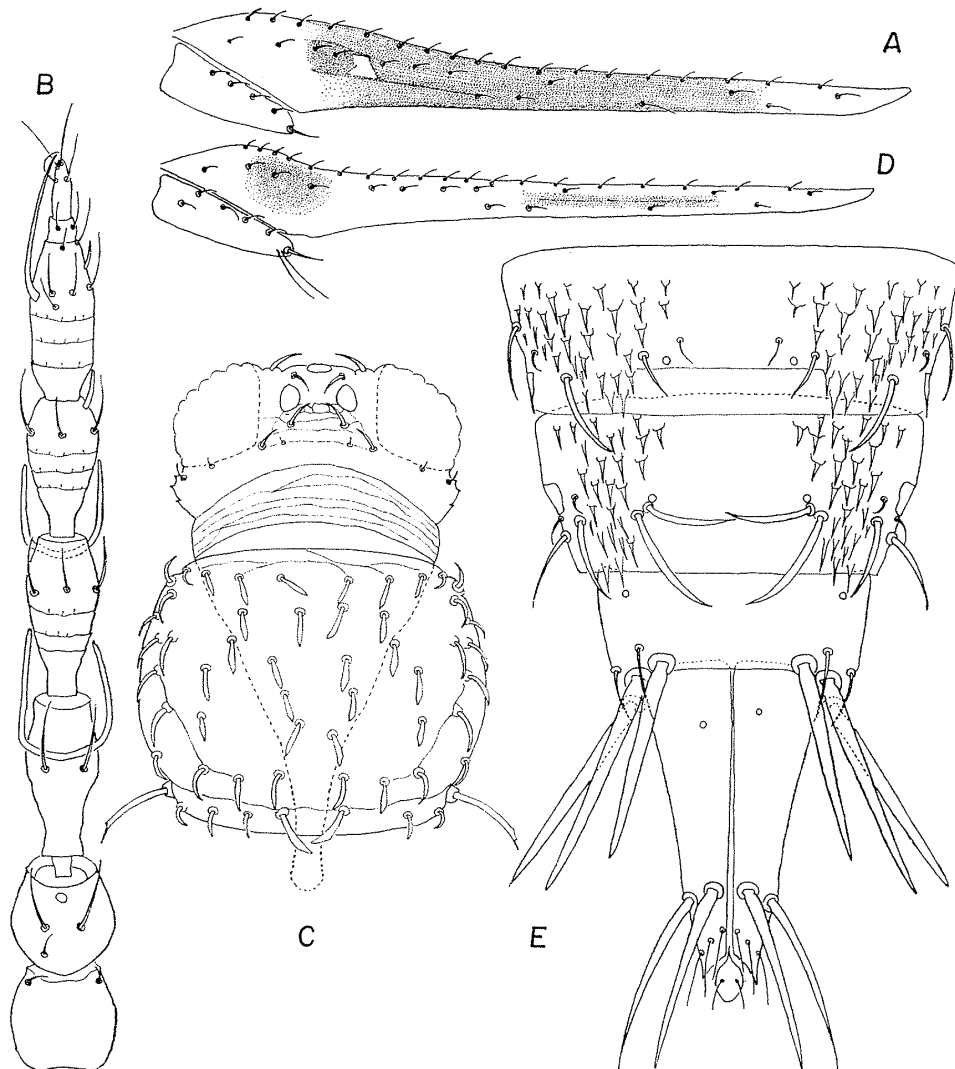


Fig. 2. A. *D. venustus*, fore wing. B-E. *D. poni* n. sp. B. Right antenna. C. Head and pronotum. D. Fore wing. E. Abdominal tergites VII-X.

round brown subbasal patch and a narrow brown band at middle. Major setae on abdominal segments IX and X dark brown, rest yellow or hyaline.

Head (Fig. 2-C) wider than long, 1.62 times as wide as long; head including mouth cone (from frontal costa to tip of mouth cone) 1.85 times as long as pronotum; mouth cone very long and narrow, reaching anterior part of mesosternum. Antennae (Fig. 2-B) 8-segmented, 2.6–2.7 times as long as head; segments 3 and 4 with long forked sense cones; segment 8 about twice as long as segment 7; microtrichia weakly present on segments 3–6.

Pronotum (Fig. 2-C) nearly smooth, about 1.2 times as wide as long; a pair of posteroangular setae developed as in *venustus*, slightly expanded at apex, 2.1–2.2 times as long as discal setae; discal setae slightly lanceolate. Mesonotum reticulated, median pair of setae far ahead of posterior margin; metanotum also reticulated, metascutellum smooth. Fore wings (Fig. 2-D) 22–23 times as long as wide at middle; median brown band about one-third of wing length.

Abdominal segments VI–VII with a median pair of small and straight setae as in *venustus* (Fig. 2-E); tergite VIII with two median pairs of stout and sigmoidal setae; segment X long, 1.1–1.2 times as long as pronotum, much longer than in *venustus*; ovipositor also long, 2.1 times as long as pronotum; setae on segments IX–X heavy and long as in *venustus*, inner setae on segment IX about 0.64–0.67 times as long as segment X; posterior sublateral setae on tergites pointed.

Measurements (μ): Total body length 1.15 mm. Head length 85, or 255 including mouth cone, width 128 across eyes; prothorax length 138, width 165; discal setae on pronotum length 17–18; posteroangulars length 37–42; fore wings length about 520, width 23 at middle; abdominal segment X length 150; ovipositor length 288; setae on segment IX, inner 97–100, dorsolateral 83–88, ventrolateral 100; two pairs of setae on X, 90. Antennae 226 in total length; antennal segments as follows:

Segment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Length	25	27	42	38	35	38	6	13
Width	22	25	18	19	17	16	7	5

Male: Unknown.

Specimen examined. THAILAND: 1 ♀, unidentified tree leaves, Phuket in Malay Peninsula, 28-I-1974.

Remarks. This species is closely related to *D. venustus* in having a pair of long posteroangular setae on prothorax, median pair of small and straight setae on abdominal tergites VI–VII, long and heavy setae on segment IX–X and antennal segment 8 twice the length of segment 7. But it differs from *venustus* by elongation of mouth cone, abdominal segment X and ovipositor, by different coloration of fore wings and by slightly lanceolate setae on pronotum as mentioned in the following key.

Key to the Species of *Dendrothripoides*

1. Posteroangles of pronotum each with a single short seta which is as long as discal setae; abdominal tergites VI–VII with median pair of large and sigmoidal setae; head including mouth cone about 1.6 times as long as pronotum; 8th antennal segment 1.5 times at most as long as 7th; major setae on tergites IX–X yellow, never dark brown; median dark band on fore wings about one-fourth to one-third in length. Male with a pair of posterolateral expanded setae on tergite IX..... *ipomoeae* BAGNALL
- Posteroangles of pronotum each with a single long slightly dilated seta which is more than twice the length of discal setae (Fig. 2–C); 8th antennal segment about twice the length of 7th; tergites VI–VII with median pair of small and straight setae (Fig. 2–E); major setae on abdominal tergites IX–X dark brown, never yellow 2
2. Median dark area on fore wings about two-thirds in length (Fig. 2–A); head including mouth cone and ovipositor 1.5–1.6 times and abdominal segment X 0.8–0.9 times as long as pronotum respectively; discal setae on pronotum thin and pointed. Male with a pair of posterolateral pointed setae on tergite IX *venustus* FAURE
- Median dark band on fore wings about one-third in length (Fig. 2–D); head including mouth cone 1.85 times, abdominal segment X 1.1 times and ovipositor 2.1 times as long as pronotum respectively; discal setae on pronotum slightly lanceolate (Fig. 2–C). Male unknown *poni* n. sp.

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Postscript: After completion of the manuscript I noticed that *D. ipomoeae* was reported from S. Korea by Woo (1974, Korean J. Ent., 4: 20). However, judging from his description and figure, it is not *D. ipomoeae* but *Anaphothrips* sp.

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A New Name for *Tenthredo smithi* TOGASHI

Ichiji TOGASHI

Tenthredo smithi which was named by TOGASHI (1977) for Japanese sawfly belonging to the genus *Tenthredo* was preoccupied by *Tenthredo smithi* KIRBY, 1882 (List of Hymenoptera in the British Museum, vol. 1, p. 320), a species described from India.

Therefore, the author proposes a new name for Japanese *Tenthredo smithi* as follows:

Tenthredo smithiana TOGASHI
(=*Tenthredo smithi* TOGASHI, 1977)