

Short Paper

New record of the genus and species *Taeniothrips inconsequens* (Uzel) (Insecta: Thysanoptera) from Qatar

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Abstract: *Taeniothrips inconsequens* (Uzel) of the subfamily Thripinae (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) collected on flowers from Doha is reported in this paper, which represents the first record of both the genus and the species from Qatar. Morphological characters and geographical distribution of the newly recorded thrips are given.

Keywords: Thysanoptera, *Taeniothrips*, Qatar, pest

Introduction

The family Thripidae (suborder Terebrantia) with more than three thousand species and over 290 genera is one of the largest families among order Thysanoptera (ThripsWiki, 2014). It includes important pest thrips and a few predatory thrips, some of them widely distributed in the world such as *Frankliniella occidentalis*, *Scirtothrips dorsalis* and *Thrips tabaci* (Mound and Marullo, 1996). Recently, four genera and nine species of Thysanoptera were recorded for Qatar by Mirab-balou *et al.* (2014), and during my second travel to this country, I have collected more specimens of thrips from Doha; of which *Taeniothrips* is here recorded from Qatar for the first time. Therefore, the number of thrips increased up to 10 species and five genera in this country.

The genus *Taeniothrips* includes 45 species in the world (together with another 20 described from fossils) (ThripsWiki, 2014). This genus is very similar to *Thrips*

but it can easily be distinguished from the latter by the absence of the ctenidia on abdominal tergites versus the ctenidia present on abdominal tergites V–VIII in species of *Thrips* (Nakahara, 1994).

Materials and Methods

Specimens were collected from Doha (Qatar), and prepared onto slides using the method of Mirab-balou and Chen (2010). All descriptions and measurements were made with a Leica DM IRB microscope. The specimens are deposited in the collection of Department of Plant Protection, College of Agriculture, Ilam University, Iran (ILAMU).

Taeniothrips Amyot & Serville

Taeniothrips Amyot & Serville, 1843: 644.

Generic diagnosis. Head usually wider than long. Ocelli present with well developed interocellar setae. Antennae 8-segmented, with forked sense cones on antennal segments III and IV. Prothorax wider than long with two well developed posteroangular setae. Legs unarmed (except for *inconsequens*, with tooth at tip of fore and sometimes mid tarsus). Forewings with two longitudinal veins. Abdominal tergite VIII with partial or complete comb at posterior margin. Male

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smaller than female, usually with sternal pore plates.

***Taeniothrips inconsequens* (Uzel)**

Physopus inconsequens Uzel, 1895: 117.

Euthrips pyri Daniel, 1904: 294.

Euthrips inconsequens Bagnall, 1909: 4.

Physothrips pyri Karny, 1912: 338.

Taeniothrips pyri Hood, 1914: 39.

Diagnosis. Female macroptera; body brown to dark brown, antennal segment III and tarsi yellowish brown; fore wings brown to light brown with base paler. Head projecting slightly in front of eyes; head with 2 pairs of ocellar setae, pair III as long as distance between compound eyes; postocular setae small. Antennae 8-segmented, antennal segments III and IV with forked sense cones. Pronotum with few discal setae, and two pairs of long posteroangular setae; posterior margin with one pair of small setae laterally and one pair of larger setae medially just in front of the margin. Mesonotum with median setae far from posterior margin; metanotum weakly reticulate, with a pair of campaniform sensilla, median metanotal setae situated at anterior margin. Metafurca without spinula, mesofurca with spinula. Fore tarsi with recurved terminal tooth. Fore wing first vein with 3–5 distal setae and 6–7 basal setae, second vein with complete row of about 11–13 setae. Abdominal tergites VI–VIII with median setae at least half the length of tergite; tergite VIII with posteromarginal comb of long regular microtrichia; sternites without discal setae, sternite II with two pairs and III–VII with three pairs of posteromarginal setae; median setae on sternite VII situated in front of margin.

Measurements in μm (width). Body ♀ 1750–1850. Head 140 (200); distance between compound eyes 50. Maxillary palps 60. Pronotum 120 (210), outer posteroangular setae 80, inner 76; fore wing 1150 (55–65); hind wing 900–950 (40); metanotal median setae 53. Antennal segments I–VIII as follows: I 30 (34), II 40 (22), III 70 (23), IV

60 (21), V 40 (19), VI 50 (21), VII 8 (9), and VIII 11 (8).

Material examined. QATAR, Doha: 3 females, 2 males, Rumeilah Park, from flowers (?), 27.viii.2013, Leg. M. Mirabalou, (in ILAMU).

Remarks. Adults of this species have been recorded from over 200 plants species, especially on Rosaceae, Aceraceae, Fagaceae and Oleaceae (Teulon et al., 1994). It causes serious damage to pears, cherries and sugar maples in United States and California (Bailey, 1957). It was also collected by the author from different plants in Iran, but apparently is not a major pest in this country.

Distribution. Iran, Sweden to Japan, Korea, Canada, USA (Mirabalou, 2013), new record for Qatar.

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گزارش جدید جنس و گونه‌ی (*Taeniothrips inconsequens* (Uzel) (Insecta: Thysanoptera) از قطر

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چکیده: تریپس (*Taeniothrips inconsequens* (Uzel) از زیرخانواده Thripinae (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) که از روی گل‌های مختلف از دوحه جمع‌آوری شده است برای اولین بار به‌عنوان جنس و گونه‌ی جدیدی از قطر گزارش می‌شود. ویژگی‌های ریخت‌شناسی و انتشار جغرافیایی رکورد جدید تهیه شده است.

واژگان کلیدی: بال‌ریشکداران، *Taeniothrips*، قطر، آفت