

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CTENOTHRIPS* FROM CHINA^{*}
(Thysanoptera: Thripidae)

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Abstract A new species *Ctenothrips leionotus* is described and illustrated from Mt. Shennongjia, Hubei province, China. The type specimens are deposited in the insects collection of South China Agricultural University.

Key words Thysanoptera, Thripidae, *Ctenothrips leionotus* sp. nov.

The genus *Ctenothrips* Franklin (1907) with *C. bridwelli* as the type species from North America. Up to the present, eight *Ctenothrips* species have been known from the world, and two of them have been known from China (Taiwan): *C. kwanzanensis* Takahashi and *C. transeolineae* Chen. The genus *Ctenothrips* species distributed mainly in alpine regions. The present species *C. leionotus* was collected by sweeping grasses from Mt. Shennongjia, Hubei Province. This is the first record of the genus from China Mainland. The type specimens are preserved in the insects collection of South China Agricultural University.

Ctenothrips leionotus sp. nov. (Figs. 1—5)

Male (macroptera). Body length (distended) 2.30mm. Colour uniformly dark brown; prothorax a little paler than head; all femora brown with yellowish brown bases, foretibiae yellowish brown, mid- and hindtibiae brown, all tarsi yellow; antennal segments I and I dark brown, almost concolorous with head, segments III—IV yellow, segment VI brown with yellowish base, segments VII and VIII brown; forewing grey, major setae yellowish.

Head (Fig. 2): Length 204 (all measurements are in micrometers), width 198; dorsal surface reticulated with irregular transverse lines, but nearly smooth between eyes; cheeks weakly serrated, not constricted just behind eyes; vertex with one pair of antecellar setae, length 40; interocellar setae well developed in contact with posterior ocelli within ocellar triangle, 64 long; five pairs of postocular setae almost equal in length, 32 long. Antennae 8-segmented (Fig. 1), segments III—IV with a forked sense cone respectively, segments V—VI each with a small sense cone. Length (width) of segments: I. 40 (32); I. 48 (32); III. 97 (33); IV. 87 (33); V. 56 (34) VI. 80 (33); VII. 20 (14); VIII. 29 (12). Mouth cone reaching beyond the middle of prosternum; maxillary palpi 3-segmented.

Pronotum (Fig. 2.) median length 168, width 234, a little shorter than head; dorsal surface smooth; anterior margin with two pairs of setae; two pairs of posteroangular setae well developed, outer pair a little longer than inner pair; posterior margin with two pairs of setae between posteroangular setae, 28—30 (inner pair), 18—21 (outer pair). Meso- and metanotum sculptured with polygonal reticulation; two pairs of mesonotal setae well developed, median pair of mesonotal setae

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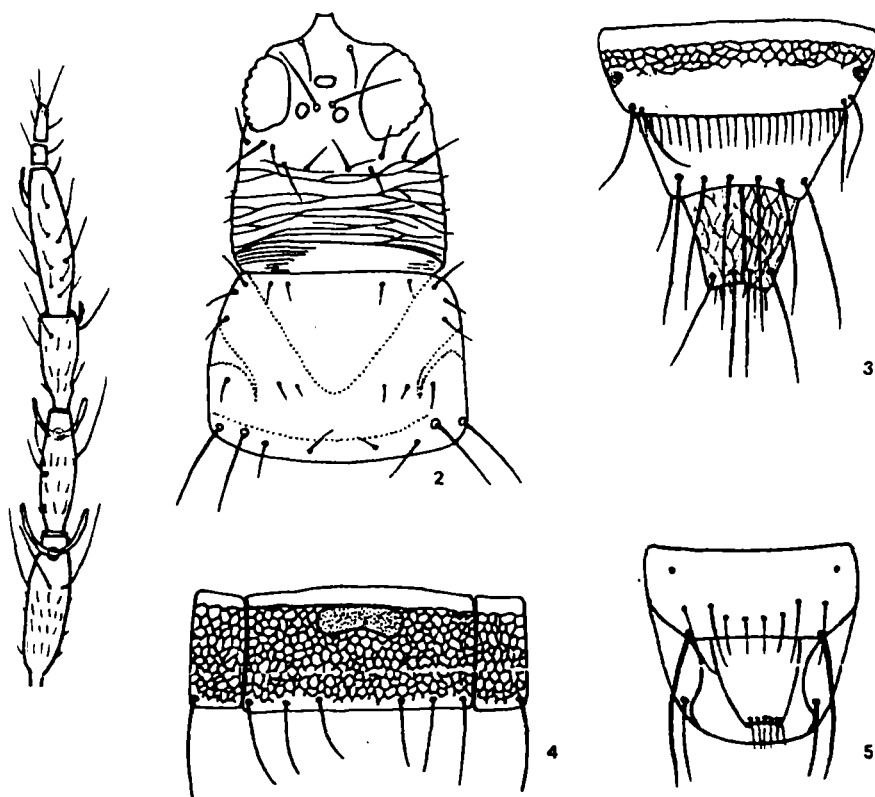
(inner pair) far ahead of posterior margin and longer than outer pair; 64 (inner pair), 48 (outer pair), one pair of discal pores present on the anterior margin of mesonotum; two pairs of metanotal setae almost equal in length, lateral pair of metanotal setae placed just along the anterior margin, median pair of metanotal setae back of anterior margin; one pair of discal pores present on the middle of metanotum. Spina absent on meso- and metasternum. Fore wing slender, narrowed towards apex and point, costa with 29 setae, upper vein with 23 setae, lower vein with 19 setae.

Abdominal tergites I to VIII sculptured with polygonal reticulate, but near the posterior margin of each tergite smooth except for tergite I, tergite IX reticulated only on the anterior portion, tergite X reticulated weakly; tergite VIII with a complete comb of microtrichia, tergite IX (Fig. 5) without thorn-like setae and with a pair of very long setae (length 153—160) on sides of the posterior margin. Sternites II to VIII polygonally reticulated, each with 3 pairs of setae on the posterior margin, accessory setae absent; sternites III—VIII each with a elongated elliptical glandular area (Fig. 4) closed to anterior margin; glandular areas diminishing in size from the largest (length 100) on sternite III to the smallest (length 68) on sternite VIII.

Female (macroptera); Length (distended) 2.45mm. Similar to male in general structure and colour except abdominal segment IX (Fig. 3) smooth without polygonal reticulation, segment X tube-like with polygonal reticulate.

Holotype ♂, China: Mt. Shennongjia, Hubei Province, on grasses, 15—VI—1987, Shen Shuping leg; Paratypes ♀♀ collected with the holotype.

Remarks The female of this species is very similar to *C. nonnae* Haga & Okajima from Japan, but it can be distinguished from latter by the following features; Head shorter, 0.85 times as long as wide comparing 1.02 times of the latter; head not constricted just behind eyes; macroptera, costa with 29 setae, upper vein with 23—24 setae, lower vein with 18—19 setae. It is also related to the male of *C. transeolineae* Chen from Taiwan, but differs from the latter by pronotum dorsal surface smooth; abdominal tergite IX without thorn-like setae; one pair of interocellar setae placed just ahead of posterior ocelli.



Figs. 1-5 *Ctenothrips leionctus* sp. nov.

1. ♂ Right antenna; segment I and II omitted. 2. ♂ Head and pronotum. 3. ♀ Abdominal segments VII-X. 4. ♂ Abdominal sternite V. 5. ♂ Abdominal tergites IX and X.

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中国梳蓟马属一新种记述（缨翅目：蓟马科）^{*}

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摘要 本文记述了在湖北神农架山区杂草上采获的梳蓟马属 (*Ctenothrips*) 一新种，滑背梳蓟马 *Ctenothrips leionotus*，模式标本保存于华南农业大学昆虫标本室。本新种与产自日本的 *C. noronae* Haga & Okajima 的雌虫颇相似，但前者头较短，头长与头宽之比为0.85，而后者为1.02；复眼后面不收缩；长翅型，前翅前缘鬃具29根，上脉鬃23—24根，下脉鬃18—19根，本种又与 *C. transeolineae* Chen（产自台湾）的雄虫相似，但本种的前胸背板光滑，腹部第IX背板无锥状鬃。

关键词 缨翅目；蓟马科；滑背梳蓟马

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