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SOME THYSANOPTERA OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS

The Thysanoptera here listed were collected near Gatlinburg, Tenn., on the western edge of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, during the latter half of August and the first few days of September, 1932.

No claim is made that the list is at all complete for the region and the time of year. Nevertheless, it is not without interest as it contains several new species and greatly extends the range of several other species. The new species will be described in another paper.

Frankliniella tritici (Fitch). As was to be expected this common flower thrips was the most abundant of all species in blossoms. It occurred in nearly all species of blossoms examined.

Frankliniella stylosa Hood. This species was also found common in nearly all species of blossoms examined and at all altitudes from 1000 to 5000 feet. It is a widespread species but does not seem to have before been reported as abundant in any locality.

Frankliniella williamsi Hood. Taken in blossoms of Ragweed, apparently not as common as in South Carolina, judging from a collection of Thysanoptera from that state gathered by Mr. J. G. Watts and examined by the writer.

Ctenothrips frosti Moulton. This species was described by Moulton (Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., Vol. XXIV, No. 4, p. 233-4.) from a single female taken in Massachusetts. Three macropterous females and four males were taken by sweeping vegetation (mostly Solidago spp. and asters) at an altitude of ap-
proximately 4000 feet. Descriptions of the macropterus female and males follow:

Macropynterus female.

Color: Pterothorax lighter than other parts of body, otherwise colored as described for brachypterus female.

Wings slender, reaching beyond the tip of abdomen. Basal fifth a light yellowish brown, second fifth dark brown, remaining three fifths lighter brown with a lighter longitudinal streak. Anterior vein with 18 to 21 conspicuous, brown, long, pointed bristles. Posterior vein with 14 to 17, evenly spaced except the apical one. Otherwise as described for the brachypterus holotype.

Male.

Colored as in the female, a long-oval, light spot on each abdominal segment from 3rd to 8th.

Somewhat smaller than the females.

Measurements (average of 4 males). Total body length 1.5 mm.; head, length .16 mm.; width across the eyes, .16 mm.; prothorax, length .15 mm., width .22 mm.; pterothorax, width .33 mm.; abdomen, width .30 mm. Antennal segments: length (width) I, 35 (.36); II, 44 (.31); III, 91 (.23); IV, 74 (.25); V, 58 (.20); VI, 75 (.24); VII, 14 (.10); VIII, 23 (.7) microns; total length .41 mm.

Thrips impar Hood. In blossoms of Impatiens and Saponaria.

Sericothrips variabilis Beach. On ragweed.

Plesiothrips perplexus Beach. Under leaf sheaths of barnyard grass (Panicum Crus-galli L.).

Haplothrips graminis Hood. On grass. In blossoms of Indian Pipe (Monotropus uniflora).

The following species were collected from decaying leaves taken from the ground and dried out in a simplified Berlese funnel. This sort of material was not nearly as rich in Thysanoptera as similar material in Florida. A dozen collections of such material taken from the western slope of the Great Smokies, even the driest situations, yielded not a single individual. The six species taken were in material from a drier (east slope) ridge to the west of Gatlinburg. Evidently the western slope of the Smokies is too wet and cold for the development of this chiefly southern fauna.

Trichothrips americana Hood. Trichothrips pergandi Hood. Trachythrips watsoni Hood. Two apparently undescribed species of Plectrothrips and one of Zygothrips. The presence of the Trachythrips, hitherto recorded only from Florida, was surprising. The writer has also taken it in Clayton, Ga., and Parris Island, S. C.

J. R. WATSON.