A PRELIMINARY NOTE ON A REVIEW OF THE GENUS
CHAETISOTHRIPS PRIESENR
(THYSANOPTERA: THRIPIDAE) 1

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The genus Chaetisothrips Priesner 1957 was erected to receive four American species which had been previously placed in Isochaetothrips Moulton 1928. In a brief statement on generic characters (Priesner 1957), the former was differentiated by having meso and meta-spinulae and dense striations on head and prothorax. All the American species of Isochaeto-
thrips, except those from South America, were reviewed earlier (Crawford 1945). The present study of the type materials of all the American species revealed three valid species, one synonymy, and three misplaced species. In addition, three other undescribed species of Chaetisothrips were found in various collections. Presently, all the known species of Chaetisothrips are localized in the Caribbean and Central America, and no species of Isochaetothrips has been so far found in the America. Many collections of various species of Chaetisothrips were recorded from flowers. A question as to whether or not they are basically leaf-feeders (Priesner 1957), however, is yet to be determined through field observations.

Foreseeing a further delay in completing a review of the genus, this preliminary note is devised to avoid such delay in communication, particularly of the amended genus concept and the new changes in nomenclature.

Genus Chaetisothrips Priesner


Type by original designation: Isochaetothrips striatus Hood 1935.

Belongs to Sciritothripina, but with strong affinity to Thripina. Head, pro, meso, and meta-nota covered with fine and dense ridge-type transverse striations. Head shape normal for Thripina. Eight-segmented antenna slender and long, III and IV elongated vase-form; 3-segmented maxillary palpi. Cheek swells below eye; front concave below anterior ocellus and with a short median carina; occiput swells dorsally and covered with wrinkle-type striations. Moderate inter, latero, and post-ocellar setae; both tiny anteo-cellar setae stand on a median line. Setae on prothorax moderately long; two at posterior angle, but outer decidedly shorter than inner and sometimes undeveloped. Spinula on both meso and meta-sterna. Forelegs unarm

Forewing with regularly spaced seta rows on both veins. Full microtrichia on surface and hind margin of epipleura, but practically absent on terga, except on hind margin at sides; striations on terga well developed at sides; median setae on terga tiny and far apart. Combs on tergum VIII fine, long, and dense. Abdominal VIII-X slenderized; chaetotaxy normal for Thripina.

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Male without any peculiarity; three pairs of prominent setae on dorsum of tergum IX (B1, accessory marginal and dorsal setae).

The generic characters are a mixture of the Scirtothrips and Taeniothrips types, but are well differentiated from Isochaetothrips. Priesner stated, as early as 1938, that dampfi and striatus do not belong to Isochaetothrips which was considered a subgenus of Taeniothrips (Priesner 1938).

Several genera assigned in Scirtothriptina show strong affinity to Thripini in various features. Among them, Enneothrips Hood and Sciridothrips Hood may be nearest to Chaetisothrips, which is, however, readily separable from them by, among others, regularly spaced seta rows on both veins of forewing.

The basic generic character is the fine and dense ridge-type striations on head and thorax. These fine broken-line striations are narrow ridges arising from the integument surface, and different from the anastomosing coarser wrinkle-type striations, which are also limitedly present on occiput and anterior portion of pronotum. Density of the former type and extent of the latter type vary by the different species. Pattern of striations on metanotum hardly varies by the different species, but those on metepimeron are instead reticulated on one species. On some species, the side areas of terga are covered by the ridge type striations on terga I, II, and partly III, but by the wrinkle type on the other terga; whereas on other species, the side areas of all the terga are covered uniformly by the wrinkle type. So the differences in striation types between terga II and IV are useful for separating the species. For example, there are on tergum II about 29 lines on striatus (ridge type), or about 16 lines on reticulatus (wrinkle type); whereas on IV, about 16 lines on both species (wrinkle type).

The following key may be useful for separating the species:

1(2) Head as long as broad, 2 brown cross bands on wings, outer posterior-angle seta of prothorax short but well developed, striations on tergum II denser than IV, wrinkle type striations on occiput extensive, reticulated metepimeron.

2(1) Head decidedly broader than long, wings without brown cross band (clear basal band is present on some species).

3(6) Outer posterior-angle seta of prothorax undeveloped (only one major seta at the angle), striations on tergum II decidedly denser than IV.

4(5) Greyish brown sp., wings brown with clear basal ¼, complete coverage of dense striations on pronotum and mesonotum.

5(4) Greyish yellow sp., wings uniformly brown, coarser striations on pronotum and mesonotum, smooth at the anterior 1/5 area of mesonotum.

6(3) Outer posterior-angle seta of prothorax well developed, although shorter than the inner one.

7(10) Striations of tergum II decidedly denser than IV.

8(9) Greyish brown sp., wings brown with clear basal ¼, complete coverage of dense striations on pronotum and mesonotum.

9(8) Greyish yellow sp., wings uniformly brown, coarser striations on pronotum and mesonotum, smooth at the anterior 1/5 area of mesonotum.

a species. (Mexico)

a species. (Panama, Honduras)

a species. (Puerto Rico)

a species. (Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, Honduras)

a species. (same as couplet 5)
10(7) Striations on tergum II as coarse as on IV, or practically indiscernible.
11(12) Yellow sp., with median grey blotchings from head to abdominal X, wings brown with basal \( \frac{1}{4} \) partly clear, scale brown distal half, 5 to 6 setae on vein of scale.

............... garteniae (J. C. Crawford). (Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras)
12(11) Brown sp., wings brown with basal \( \frac{3}{4} \) wholly clear, scale uniformly clear, 7 setae on vein of scale.

............... reticulatus (D. L. Crawford) (=dampfi Pr.). (Mexico)

*Chaetisothrips reticulatus* (D. L. Crawford)


(New synonymy).

*Ctenothrips reticulatus*: Bailey, 1944, PanP. Entomol. 20: 86 Figs.


Holotype female of *reticulatus* from Mexico in the Canadian National collection, and a number of females from Mexico in the United States National Museum collection and Illinois Natural History Survey collection were examined. Holotype female of *dampfi* also from Mexico in the Priesner collection was found to be identical with *reticulatus*. This synonymy was suspected earlier by J. C. Crawford (1945). A remarkable species.

*Chaetisothrips striatus* (Hood)


Holotype and paratype females from Panama in the USNM collection and four females from Honduras in the INHS collection were examined. The outer posterior-angle seta of prothorax is undeveloped on every specimen examined. A species from the Caribbean region (couplet 8 in the key) is a closely related species, and the only differences are full developed outer seta which persists on every specimen and minor color difference on antenna. A subspecies relationship is suspected between them.

*Chaetisothrips garteniae* (J. C. Crawford)


Holotype and numerous paratypes of both sexes from Mexico in the
USNM collection and one female from Honduras in the INHS collection were examined.

In addition, 3 other species were found in the USNM, INHS, and Puerto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station collections, and my own.

The following three American Isochaetothrips were found, after examining the holotypes in the California Academy of Sciences collection, to be of the minuta group of Frankliniella.

Frankliniella verbesinae Nom. n. (=Isochaetothrips varicornis Moulton, nec Frankliniella varicornis Bagnall 1919), Comb. n.


This transfer creates a homonymy and a new name is proposed.

Frankliniella oxyura Bagnall (=Isochaetothrips unicolor Moulton), Syn. n.


Frankliniella minuta var. paraguayens Priesner, 1921, Deut. Entomol. Z. 1921: 189.


A paratype of oxyura present in the CAS collection was available for a comparison.

Frankliniella davidsoni (Moulton), Comb. n.

Isochaetothrips davidsoni Moulton, 1936, Bull. Brooklyn Entomol. Soc. 31: 64.


This combination was suspected earlier by J. C. Crawford (1945). Holotype of watsoni present in the CAS collection was available for a comparison.

**LITERATURE CITED**


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