THYSANOPTERA

THRIPS OF GUAM

By DUDLEY MOULTON
REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA

This paper is based upon thrips collected by O. H. Swezey and R. L. Usinger on Guam in 1936. Of the 22 species listed here, ten are described as new. Some are world wide, and some less widely distributed. I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Swezey for the privilege of examining this material. The holotypes and allotypes of the species described are in my collection (the numbers in parentheses are index numbers). Paratypes and identified specimens of previously known species are being deposited in the collection of the Entomology Department of the Experiment Station, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu.

TEREBRANTIA

SUPERFAMILY THRIPOIDEA HOOD, 1915

FAMILY THRIPIDAE UZEL, 1895

SUBFAMILY HELIOTHRIPINAE KARNY, 1921

1. **Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis** (Bouché).
   Thrips haemorrhoidalis Bouché, Schädl. Garten-Insecten, 42, 1833.
   Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis (Bouché) Burmeister, Handb. Ent. 2:412, 1838.
   Inarajan, June 25, on leaves of *Barringtonia racemosa,* one female, Swezey (5475).

2. **Selenothrips rubrocinctus** (Giard).
   Physapus rubricincta Giard, Soc. Ent. France, Bull., 263, 1901.
   Selenothrips rubrocinctus (Giard) Karny, Ent. Rundschau, Jahrg. 28: 179-181, 1911.
   Dededo, on leaves of *Terminalia catappa* (4567); Agana, on *Pithecolobium dulce* leaves (5471); Piti, on mango leaves (5472); Piti, on rose (5484); Inarajan, on *Barringtonia racemosa* (5492). Many females. Other specimens were taken from unknown hostplants.

SUBFAMILY PANCHAETOTHRIPINAE BAGNALL, 1912

3. **Dinurothrips guamensis,** new species.
   Female holotype: color golden brown darkened with black at sides of head and thorax; antennal segments 1 and 3 to 5 clear yellow, 2 dark golden brown, 6 to 8 brown with

extreme base of 6 yellowish. Fore legs, hind tibiae and all tarsi light golden yellow, with sides of femora and tibiae more or less shaded with blackish brown; middle femora and tibiae dark brown, yellowish at tips. Wings, especially the prominent veins, brown at base and with brown bands in third and fifth sixths, area between veins mostly clear; spines dark brown except distal one on fore vein, which is clear.

Head clearly wider than long, constricted abruptly behind eyes; cheeks arched and narrowed rather evenly toward base; clearly though indistinctly reticulate near posterior margin. Eyes prominent, protruding, especially in front for about one third their length; ocelli approximate, anterior ocellus directed forward. Antennal segment 2 widest, 3 and 4 more or less spindle shaped, 5 roundly conical, 6 and 7 closely joined, 8 long and slender; simple sense cones on 3 and 4.

Pronotum explanate at sides, reticulate; pterothorax broadly rounded at sides and narrowed posteriorly; mesonotum irregularly reticulate cross striate, with a distinct longitudinal suture; metanotum with a median triangular area which is striate longitudinally. Forewings strong, veins fused with marginal veins; with eleven spines on outer anterior margin of fused vein and with one near base and two near tip on inner side; with five irregularly placed spines on fused posterior vein. Each hind wing with a distinct median line extending to tip of wing. Abdominal segments reticulated at sides, clear in middle except for two or three transverse lines near anterior margins of segments 3 to 8. Spines at tip of abdomen short and stout, otherwise there are no conspicuous spines on abdomen.

Total body length 1.12 mm.; head length 0.11 mm., width at eyes 0.166 mm., across cheeks 0.160 mm.; prothorax, length 0.102 mm., width including explanate extensions 0.193 mm. Length of spines on ninth abdominal segment 40 microns, at tip of tenth segment 26 microns, which is approximately one fourth the length of the segment. Antennal segments, length (width): I, 33 (26); II, 33 (26); III, 40 (18); IV, 40 (20); V, 36 (22); VI, 30 (20); VII, 10 (10); VIII, 26 (5); total 216 microns.

Agana, June 26, on *Cestrum pallidum,* female holotype and eight female paratypes, O. H. Swezey (5464).

D. guamensis may be separated from *D. frontalis* Bagnall by its brown middle legs, brown hind femora, also by the absence of black rings or "eye spots" on tergites three to seven. In *D. frontalis,* the legs are yellow with femora slightly deeper in coloration especially the intermediate pair.

Subfamily Sericothripinae Karny, 1921

Tribe Sericothripini Priesner, 1926

4. Scirtothrips clarus, new species.

Female holotype: clear yellow, eyes black, crescents of ocelli orange.

Species with all the characters of the genus, but specifically set apart by its uniformly clear color, including the wings. The mouth cone is short but pointed, and reaches approximately half across prosternum. The single spine at each posterior angle of prothorax is relatively short. The fore vein of forewing has 3-3 basal and three scattered distal spines; hind vein has four spines. Length, 0.93 mm.

Orote Point, July 19, "predacious on red spider", holotype female, one paratype female, Swezey (5479).

S. clarus is most closely related to *S. albus* Jones found in California, but is immediately separated by the shorter mouth cone and orange crescents of ocelli. In *S. albus* the mouth cone extends to the posterior margin of the prothorax and the crescents of ocelli are yellow.

TRIBE DENDROTHRIPINI PRIESNER, 1926

5. **Dendrothripoides ipomeae** Bagnall, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. IX, **12**: 624, 1923.

Orote Pt., May 24, on morning-glory leaves, three females, Swezey (5469).

SUBFAMILY THRIPINAE KARNY, 1921

6. **Taeniothrips setipennis** Karny, Delhi Proefstation, Sumatra, **23**: 32, 1925 (from *Megalurothrips*).

Taeniothrips varicornis Moulton, Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, Trans. **18**: 292, 1928.

Piti, May 1, in flowers of *Leucaena glauca,* one female, Swezey (5464).

7. **Taeniothrips vitticornis** Karny, Siam Soc. Jour. **16**(2): 103, 1922 (from *Physothrips*).

Taeniothrips canavaliae Moulton, Annot. Zool. Jap. **11**: 295, 1928.

Piti, June 22, in flowers of *Barringtonia racemosa,* Swezey, Usinger; Inarajan, June 25, in flowers of *Barringtonia racemosa,* Swezey, Usinger. Five females.

8. **Thrips leucaenae,** new species.

Female holotype: head and thorax golden brown with back of head lighter and sides of pterothorax darker, abdomen brown; antennal segments 1, 2, and 4 to 7 brown with extreme bases of 4 and 5 lighter, segment 3 yellow; legs yellow with outer middle portions of middle and hind femora darkened with brown; wings brownish, lighter at base; prominent spines on body and wings brown; crescents of ocelli dark orange.

Head clearly wider than long, cheeks arched, back of head cross striate; ocelli large, with a stout spine immediately in front of and behind each posterior ocellus; fifth antennal segment broadly joined to six. Prothorax faintly cross striate and rather conspicuously spinose; posterior margin normally with three inner spines on either side. Spines of metanotal plate placed immediately on the anterior margin. Spines on fore vein of forewing as follows: (right wing) four basal, followed by nine continuing to past middle of wing, two and one distal; (left wing) four basal, followed by six and then 1-1-1-1; hind vein with fifteen-sixteen. Abdominal segments 3 to 7 each with a dark brown transverse line near anterior margin; comb on posterior margin of segment 8 complete but weak; tenth segment with complete dorsal suture.

Total body length 1.04 mm.; head length 0.13 mm., width 0.16 mm.; prothorax length 0.14 mm., width 0.20 mm.; spines on posterior angles of prothorax, outer 66, inner 82 microns; on ninth abdominal segment 106 and on tenth 113 microns. Antennal segments, length (width): II, 33 (24); III, 40 (18); IV, 53 (16); V, 40 (16); VI, 50 (16); VII, 16 microns.

Piti, May 1, June 22, in flowers of *Leucaena glauca* (5464) and *Barringtonia racemosa* (5474), holotype female, five paratype females, Swezey.

The spines of fore veins of forewings of the paratypes show much variation, one paratype having four basal followed by a second series of four and

with three distal. A second paratype, on the right wing, has four basal, four median and four widely scattered distal spines, while on left wing there are four basal, followed by six reaching to middle of wing and four scattered in distal half.

T. leucaenae is most closely related to *T. hawaiiensis imitator* Priesner (*albipes* Bagnall) and might possibly be a variation of this species. However until more specimens are available for comparison, it seems advisable to hold it as a separate species. I have examined a long series of *T. hawaiiensis* from the Hawaiian islands, China and Japan and the arrangement of spines on the fore vein is consistent with the usual two groups of three or four at the base and the three, sometimes four, distal spines. The basal spines invariably end opposite the second or third spine in the series on the posterior vein, never extending to or beyond the middle of the wing. The posterior angle spines of the prothorax also are longer in *leucaenae* than in *hawaiiensis* or its variety *imitator*.

9. Bolacidothrips orizae, new species.

Female holotype: pale yellow with indistinct cloudings of gray on pterothorax and on abdominal segments 1, 2, 5, and 6; antennal segments 1 to 4 clear yellow, 5 to 7 grayish brown. Each forewing is darkened with gray at extreme base and has two dark cross bands which correspond with the gray markings on thorax and abdomen.

Total body length 1.14 mm.; head length 0.147 mm., width 0.132 mm.; prothorax length 0.12 mm., width 0.14 mm.; spines on posterior angles of prothorax, outer 60, inner 40 microns; inner spines on anterior margin 23 microns. Antennal segments length (width): I, 23 (26); II, 33 (23); III, 43 (16); IV, 40 (16); V, 40 (16); VI, 53 (16); VII, 18; total 250 microns.

Inarajan, June 25, on rice, holotype female, two paratype females, Usinger (5488).

This species is co-generic with *graminis* Priesner but may be distinguished by its darkened fifth antennal segment and the uniformly light terminal segments of abdomen. In *graminis,* only the tip of the fifth antennal segment is darkened, and six is pale grayish in basal half.

TUBULIFERA

Family PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE Uzel, 1895

Subfamily PHLAEOTHRIPINAE Karny, 1921

Tribe HOPLOTHRIPINI Priesner, 1927

10. Gynaikothrips uzeli (Zimmermann).

Mesothrips uzeli Zimmermann, Inst. Bot., Buitenzorg, Bull. **7**: 12, 1900.

Gynaikothrips uzeli (Zimmermann) Karny, Treubia **3**: 325, 1923.

Orote Pt., May 24, on leaves of *Ficus* species, thirteen females, six males, Swezey (5470).

The thrips were very abundant in rolled and crumpled new leaves, causing an abnormal growth, or even death.

11. Macrophthalmothrips usingeri, new species.

Male holotype: predominating color brown with red hypodermal pigment; top of head brown, sides lighter and yellowish; eyes black; prothorax with a median brownish patch and lighter at the sides; pterothorax mostly brown; abdomen mostly brown with whitish areas at sides of segments two to seven, segments eight to ten uniformly deep brown. Antennal segments 1 and 2 clear yellow, 3 light brownish yellow, 4 brownish yellow in basal half, brown in distal half, 5 to 8 dark brown with 5 and 6 lighter at extreme bases. All coxae deep brown; otherwise fore legs clear yellow except the blackish thickening at base of femora, a blackish area on outer third quarter of tibia and dark spot on tarsus. Middle and hind femora blackish brown in basal two-thirds, whitish yellow in distal third; middle and hind tibiae blackish brown in middle third, whitish yellow in basal and distal thirds. Wings clear. Spines clear. Eyes occupying entire front of head; cheeks swollen behind eyes, bearing a group of three short, stout, transparent spurs on each side at crest of swelling. Each of enlarged fore femora with an armature on inner side at end of basal third which is about one third as long as the width of femur at this point. Three or four stout transparent spurs on dorsal surface at base of armature and one other on inner margin half way between base of armature and end of femur. Mouth cone long, extending part way over mesosternum. Six double fringe hairs on each forewing.

Total body length, abdomen distended, 1.82 mm.; head length 0.259 mm., width 0.17 mm.; mouth cone 0.220 mm. long. Antennal segments length (width): I completely covered by eyes; II, 40 (26); III, 80 (20); IV, 63 (23); V, 50 (20); VI, 63 (20); VII, 36; VIII, 23 microns. Width of fore femora 0.090 mm., length of spur in inner margin 0.030 mm.

Machanao, May 30, on algae-covered bark, holotype male, Usinger, after whom the species is named (5489).

This species is characteristic of the genus. Its nearest relative is probably *narcissus* Hood found in the Panama Canal Zone. In *narcissus* the abdomen is "darkest at base and much paler distally" while in *usingeri* the last three abdominal segments are deep brown and much darker than the preceding segments. In *narcissus* the fore femora are "pale yellowish white at either end, middle portion pale brownish and usually darker ventrally" while in *usingeri* the fore femora are entirely clear yellow with only a blackened basal ring. In *pulchellus* all femora are blackish brown.

TRIBE HAPLOTHRIPINI PRIESNER

12. Karnyothrips flavipes (Jones).

Anthothrips flavipes Jones, U. S. Dept. Agric. Bur. Ent. Tech. Ser. 23(1): 18, pl. 5, 1912.

Karnyothrips flavipes (Jones) Hood, Pan-Pacific Ent. 3(4): 176, 1927.

Piti, Aug. 16, on unidentified tree, in company with *Ceroplastes floridensis,* four females, Swezey (5481).

13. Karnyothrips melaleuca (Bagnall).

Hindsiana melaleuca Bagnall, Ent. Mo. Mag. II, 21: 61, 1911.

Karnyothrips melaleuca (Bagnall) Hood, Pan-Pacific Ent. 3(4): 176, 1927.

Yona, May 12, on young coffee berries, one female, Usinger (5490).

14. Haplothrips phyllanthi, new species.

Female holotype: color dark brown including all femora and middle and hind tibiae; fore tibiae clear yellow with a slight dusky shading on outer margins; fore tarsi yellow, middle and hind tarsi light brown. Antennal segments 1, 2, 7 and 8 brown, with 2 lighter at tip; 3 to 6 clear yellow with 6 slightly shaded in outer portion. Wings entirely clear. Prominent spines brown.

Head approximately as wide as long, broadly rounded; cheeks arched; eyes large, fully one third length of head; mouthcone short, stumpy; third antennal segment symmetrical, with only the outer sense cone present, hardly twice as long as wide; fourth segment broadly rounded, not quite twice as long as wide, with four sense cones; postocular spines about three fourths as long as eyes, with dilated tips. All spines present on prothorax and with dilated tips. Fore tarsus without tooth. Forewings with six double fringe hairs. Tube about one half as long as head and approximately twice longer than width at base. Hairs at end of tube longer than tube.

Total body length 1.57 mm.; head length 0.16 mm., width 0.15 mm. Prothorax length 0.117 mm., width including coxae 0.22 mm.; tube length 0.088 mm., width at base 0.048 mm. Antennal segments length (width): II, 30 (24); III, 40 (23); IV, 43 (30); V, 40 (23); VI, 33 (20); VII, 30; VIII, 20 microns. Spines at end of tube 100 microns.

Male allotype: similar to female in color and shape but fore tarsus with a short, broad-seated tooth.

Orote Peninsula, Aug. 2, on leaves of *Phyllanthus marianus,* holotype female, allotype male, and three paratype males, Swezey (5480).

This species may be compared with *aculeatus* and *kourdjumovi* but these two have pointed body spines; *cahirensis* another species with antennal segments three to six yellow has the third segment asymmetrical and with two sense cones; *cooperi* would seem to be more nearly related but this species has broader wings, the third antennal segment is stouter and the thoracic spines are clear.

15. Haplothrips gowdeyi (Franklin).

Anthothrips gowdeyi Franklin, U. S. Nat. Mus., Proc. 33: 724, figs., 1908.

Haplothrips gowdeyi (Franklin) Hood, Insec. Insc. Menstr. 1(12): 152, 1913.

Merizo, June 11, on *Heliotropium indicum,* five females, Usinger (5486).

16. Aleurodothrips fasciapennis (Franklin).

Cryptothrips fasciapennis Franklin, U. S. Nat. Mus., Proc. 33: 727, pl. 64, figs. 12, 13, 1908.

Aleurodothrips fasciapennis (Franklin), Ent. News 20: 228, 1909.

Yona, May 1, on young coffee berries, 1 male, Usinger (5490).

17. Mesothrips swezeyi, new species.

Holotype female (?): head, thorax and fore legs blackish brown, abdomen, middle and hind legs black with joints of legs lighter. Antennae uniformly blackish brown; prominent spines light yellow, almost clear. Wings light brown; forewings with a median dark streak that ends in a broadened cloudy area at about two thirds length of wing.

Head almost twice longer than width at eyes, where it is broadest, with cheeks almost straight and narrowed toward base; cheeks with several moderately short stout spines; eyes semiovate. Antenna with segments 3 and 4 elongate clavate, with 4 somewhat larger; 8 slightly constricted at base, clearly separated from 7. Anterior margin of prothorax almost straight; prothorax with a median, full-length thickening; postangular spines alone prominent, others small, all with pointed tips. Fore femora greatly enlarged, each fore tarsus armed with a stout, broad-seated tooth. Wings long, somewhat narrowed in the middle, fore pair with 32 double fringe hairs. Spines on sides of abdomen becoming very long and prominent on segments 6 to 9. Tube almost as long as head, more than four times longer than width at base.

Total body length 2.87 mm.; head length 0.485 mm., width across eyes 0.264 mm., near posterior margin 0.220 mm. Prothorax length 0.264 mm., width not including coxae 0.47 mm.; tube length 0.44 mm., width at base 0.102 mm. Fore femora length 0.47 mm., width at middle 0.19 mm. Antennal segments length (width): II, 80 (43); III, 106 (46); IV, 126 (50); V, 113 (46); VI, 96 (33); VII, 80 (30); VIII, 56; total 690 microns.

Upi, May 5, under bark of *Hibiscus tiliaceus,* holotype female (?), Swezey (5465).

This species may be separated from *jordani* by its uniformly blackish brown antennae, in *jordani* antennal segments three to eight are yellowish brown. In *jordani* also there is a thickened ring at base of head while this is wanting in *swezeyi.*

18. Mesothrips guamensis, new species.

Male holotype: blackish brown, only joints of legs and fore tarsi lighter; wings brownish.

Head 1.8 times longer than wide, sub-rectangular in shape, cheeks straight, slightly narrowed posteriorly and with a basal thickening; eyes broadly rounded, not protruding; cheeks with several scattered small spines; postoculars longer than eyes, pointed. Mouth cone reaching two thirds across prosternum, narrowed near the middle and from there more or less pointed to tip. Antennal segments 3 to 5 broadly clavate, 6 and 7 subovate but narrowed at base, 8 broadly spindle shaped. Segment 3 with two sense cones, 4 with five sense cones. Anterior margin of prothorax deeply concave, with a median thickening extending from lower line of crescent to a strong transverse line in front of posterior margin, forming an inverted T. All normal spines present, the outer pair at posterior angles longest, inner pair somewhat shorter, midlaterals still shorter and those on anterior margin and angles much smaller. Fore legs greatly enlarged, each fore tarsus armed with a broad-seated tooth. Wings long, slightly narrowed in the middle, each forewing with 34 double fringe hairs. Spines on posterior angles of abdominal segments 5, 6, 7 and 9 very long. Tube approximately 0.8 as long as head and 3.5 times longer than width at base.

Total body length 3.5 mm.; head length 0.47 mm., width across eyes 0.264 mm.; near posterior margin 0.22 mm. Prothorax length measured from a transverse line connecting anterior angles 0.308 mm., and 0.235 mm. when measured from the lower middle point of the anterior margin crescent; tube length 0.367 mm., width at base 0.102 mm. Antennal segments length (width): I, 50 (50); II, 76 (40); III, 113 (46); IV, 116 (50); V, 106 (43); VI, 66 microns. Segments 7 and 8 are not in position to be measured accurately. Length of spines: postoculars 150; those on anterior margin and angles subequal, 66;

midlaterals 83; on posterior angles outer 133, inner 100; on ninth abdominal segment 367, at tip of tube 294 microns. Length of fore femora 0.455 mm., width near middle 0.176 mm.

Upi, May 5, under bark of *Hibiscus tiliaceus* along with *Mesothrips swezeyi,* holotype male, Swezey (5465).

This species, although having the same general appearance and color as *swezeyi* is easily separated by the crescent-shaped fore margin of prothorax. From *jordani* it may be separated by its uniformly dark brown antenna; from *setidens* by its broadly triangular tarsal tooth without setae; and from *alluaudi* Vuillet which has a clear yellow third antennal segment (in *guamensis* the antenna is uniformly dark brown).

Subfamily MEGATHRIPINAE Priesner, 1927

Tribe COMPSOTHRIPINI Priesner, 1927

19. Bolothrips artocarpi, new species.

Female holotype: head and abdominal segments 5 to 9 black, thorax and abdominal segments 1 to 4 deep golden brown and blackened at the sides. Antennal segments 1 to 4 mostly golden brown with distal half of 3 and much of 4 mottled with gray; 5 to 8 uniformly deep brown. Legs blackish brown with inner distal ends of all femora whitish to golden yellow; fore tibiae golden brown, middle and hind tibiae blackish brown. Wings washed with brown, darkened at bases. Prominent spines blackish brown.

Head only slightly longer than wide, cheeks broadly rounded and evenly narrowed to base; eyes fairly small and flattened on outer margin. Antennae one and one third longer than head, segments 3 to 7 pedicellate, 3 and 4 oblong conical, 5 and 6 broadly clavate, 8 clearly separated but broadly joined with 7. Postocular spines placed close behind eyes, pointed. Prothorax with a median, full length darkened line; with all normal spines present, pair at posterior angles long, pointed, others very short. Fore tarsi unarmed. Forewings with eight double fringe hairs. Tube two thirds as long as head.

Total body length 1.96 mm.; head length 0.25 mm., width behind eyes 0.22 mm.; prothorax length 0.117 mm., width excluding coxae 0.279 mm.; tube length 0.176 mm., width at base 0.073 mm. Antennal segments length (width): III, 66 (31); IV, 60 (33); V, 56 (31); VI, 56 (31); VII, 36 (26); VIII, 23; total 330 microns. Length of spines, postoculars 60 microns, on prothorax, midlaterals and those on anterior angles about equal, 26 microns; outer on posterior angles 76 inner 46 microns; on ninth abdominal segment 100 and at tip of tube 140 microns.

Mt. Alifan, May 21, on dead twigs of *Artocarpus communis,* holotype female, one paratype female, Swezey (5468).

This species has the general appearance of *Hoplothrips hoodi* Morgan in color and general appearance, according to Morgan's description, especially in the lighter colored proximal antennal segments which become gradually darker and also because of the light color of inner distal tips of all femora. It appears however that the species should more properly be placed in the genus *Bolothrips,* and close to *B. semiflavus* Moulton [B. P. Bishop Mus. Occ. Papers **15** (12): 147, 1939], which name refers to the color of the antennae. The species *artocarpi* may be separated from *semiflavus* by the rounded shape of the eyes

on the underside of the head, in *semiflavus* the eyes are prolonged and extend backward on the ventral side.

20. **Machatothrips artocarpi** Moulton, Nat. Hist. Formosa, Trans. 18: 322, 1928.

Upi, May 5, under bark of *Hibiscus tiliaceus,* five specimens (5465); Piti, Oct. 1, under bark of *Heritiera littoralis,* eight specimens (5483); Yigo, Oct. 18, under bark of *Elaeocarpus joga,* two specimens (5485); all collected by Swezey.

21. **Rhaebothrips lativentris** Karny, Suppl. Ent., Deutsch. Ent. Mus. 2: 128, 1913.

Umatac, May 14, on leaves of *Elephantopus spicatus,* seven females, four males, Swezey (5466).

22. **Rhaebothrips fuscus,** new species.

Female holotype: color blackish brown with joints of legs and tarsi lighter, fore tibiae lighter especially at ends and fore tarsi almost yellow; antennal segments 1 and 6 to 8 blackish brown, 2 lighter in outer half, 3 and basal two thirds of 4 clear yellow, distal part of 4 clouded with brown, 5 yellowish in basal half, blackish brown in distal half. Wings washed with brown, lighter in basal third; median streak darkened in middle third; prominent spines brownish yellow. Head 1.6 longer than wide, cheeks straight, gently narrowed in basal fourth and with a thickened ring at posterior margin; postocular spines about one fourth longer than eyes; mouth cone broadly rounded, reaching one half across prosternum; antenna 1.8 longer than head, segment 3 longest, distinctly longer than 4 and with two sense cones. Prothorax with concave fore margin, all normal spines present, those at posterior angles longest. The median thickening extends from anterior margin to near posterior margin, being almost complete. Fore legs only slightly enlarged, fore femora normal, not bent as in the male; fore tarsus with a claw-shaped tooth near end on the inside much as in *Karnyothrips.* Median streak of forewings conspicuous only in middle third. Sixteen double fringe hairs on forewings. Tube 0.8 as long as head, three times longer than width at base.

Total body length (abdomen distended) 3.04 mm.; head length 0.352 mm., width behind eyes 0.22 mm.; prothorax length 0.176 mm., width without coxae 0.323 mm.; tube length 0.308 mm., width at base 0.102 mm.; length of spines, postoculars 0.116 microns; those on anterior margin and angles 40 microns, midlaterals 73 microns, outer on posterior angles 88 microns, on ninth abdominal segment 260 microns, at tip of tube 176 microns. Antennal segments length (width): II, 66 (36); III, 123 (34); IV, 113 (33); V, 93 (33); VI, 80 (30); VII, 56 (26); VIII, 26, total, 632 microns.

Male allotype, similar in size and color to female but darker, almost black. Wings wanting. Fore legs greatly enlarged, fore femora with a strongly curved, almost angular inner margin and outer margin broadly rounded.

Piti, May 1, on grass, holotype female (macropterous), allotype male (apterous), two females, one male (5487); Sasa, type locality, June 26, from unknown host plant, one female, two males (5493); all collected by Usinger. Also listed as type material: Fiji Islands, Taviuni, two males (3406), Viti Levu, two males (3414); Wayaya, one female, two males (3476); Darnley Island, Torres Straits, one male, one female (3416); all collected by A. M. Lea.

The species *fuscus* is larger than *lativentris* Karny but smaller than *major* Bagnall. In *lativentris,* the postocular spines are shorter than the eyes, the mouth cone reaches nearly to the posterior margin of the prosternum and the third and fourth segments of antenna are about equal in length, being 100 microns long. *R. major* Bagnall, a larger species, has darker wings and twenty-eight double fringe hairs on forewings.