

Article



A new species and two new synonyms from China in the genus *Odontothrips* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae)

QING-LING HU¹, MAJID MIRAB-BALOU², XUE-XIN CHEN² & JI-NIAN FENG^{1*}

- ¹ Key Laboratory of Plant Protection Resources and Pest Management of Ministry of Education; Entomological Museum, Northwest A & F University, Yangling, Shaanxi, 712100, China
- ² Institute of Insect Sciences, Zhejiang University, 268 Kaixuan Road, Hangzhou, 310029, China
- * Corresponding author: E-mail: jinianf@nwsuaf.edu.cn

Abstract

Odontothrips hani sp. n. is described and illustrated from Fabaceae flowers in China. O. qinlingensis Feng & Zhao and O. ying-geensis Feng & Zhang are newly synonymised with O. loti (Haliday).

Key words: Thripidae, *Odontothrips*, new species, new synonyms, China

Introduction

Species of the genus *Odontothrips* Amyot & Serville are flower-living thrips, most of which live in the flowers of Fabaceae, where they sometimes cause slight damage (Pitkin, 1972). This genus is a sister group to *Odontothripiella*, and both are included in the *Megalurothrips* genus-group (Mound & Palmer, 1981). The structure of the male genitalia is important in the identification of species in this genus, as first demonstrated by Pitkin (1972).

There are 32 species listed in this genus (Mound, 2012), of which 11 have been reported from China (Mirabbalou *et al.*, 2011). Keys are available for the identification of species in the genus from several parts of the world: two species from Illinois (Stannard, 1968: 328); 25 world species (Pitkin, 1972: 381-383); 20 species from Europe and the Mediterranean (zur Strassen, 2003: 208-218); China (Han, 1997: 242; Dang *et al.*, 2010: 212-213); and Iran (Mirab-balou & Chen, 2011: 946).

In the present paper, an unknown species from China is described and illustrated, and two new synonyms of *Odontothrips loti* (Haliday) are recognised based on comparison of the type materials (in NWAFU) with subsequently collected specimens from China.

Material and methods

Specimens were collected from various sites in China, and prepared onto slides using the methods of Mirab-balou & Chen (2010) (in ZJUH) and Zhang *et al.* (2006) (in NWAFU). Specimens were studied from the following collections: Entomological Museum, Northwest A& F University, Yangling, Shaanxi Province (**NWAFU**); and Institute of Insect Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province (**ZJUH**). All descriptions, measurements and photos were made with a Leica DM IRB microscope, a Leica MZ APO microscope with a Leica Image 1000 system, an EVOS digital inverted microscope and a Nikon Y-IDT microscope with a Q-image CCD. All measurements are in micrometers.

Odontothrips hani Hu, Mirab-balou, Chen & Feng, sp. n. (Figs. 1–13)

Male macroptera. Body brown to dark brown (Fig. 2); all tarsi yellow, also fore tibiae, apex of fore femora, anten-