Haplothrips kurdjumovi Karny in North America with a New Junior Synonym (Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripidae)


After examining the types and identified material of H. faurei, identified material of H. subtilissimus from U.S. and Europe, and identified material of two other closely related species, H. chinensis Priesner from Japan and H. kurdjumovi Karny from Europe, I conclude that faurei is a junior synonym of kurdjumovi (Karny, 1913, Poltava Agric. Soc., Poltava Agric. Exp. Sta. work no. 18, part 7, pp. 3–10) (New Synonymy). R. zur Strassen (pers. comm.) also came to the same conclusion after examining the types of faurei, kurdjumovi, and European material of kurdjumovi. The specimens examined from U.S. of subtilissimus are misidentifications of kurdjumovi. Haplothrips kurdjumovi was previously reported from Saskatchewan, Canada by zur Strassen (1973, Senckenb. Biol. 52: 247–254). Although both sexes of this species occur in Europe, only females have been found in U.S. and Canada.

Stannard’s (1968) description of subtilissimus represents kurdjumovi. Haplothrips kurdjumovi will run to subtilissimus in his key to the species of Haplothrips. These two species closely resemble each other in color and morphology and differ only in a few details. Haplothrips kurdjumovi has a small, subapical tooth on the inner side of the foretarsus, the pronotum has poorly developed anteromarginal setae, mid- and hindtibiae are completely brown, and the mid- and hindtarsi are brown or yellowish brown. Haplothrips subtilissimus does not have a tooth on the foretarsus, the pronotum has usually well developed anteromarginal setae, the apical 1/2 of mid- and hindtibiae are yellowish brown, and the mid- and hindtarsi are yellow or yellowish brown.

In Canada kurdjumovi reported previously as faurei or subtilissimus preys on the eggs of moths, Carpocapsa pomonella (L.), Grapholitha molesta (Busck) and Spilonota ocellana (Denis & Schiffermuller), eggs of mites, Bryobia arborea Morgan & Anderson, B. praetiosa Koch, Panonychus ulmi (Koch) and Typhlodromus caudiglans Schuster, and on an eriophyid mite, Aculus cornutus (Banks) (MacPhee, 1953, Can. Entomol. 85: 33–40; Putman, 1965, Can. Entomol. 97: 1208–1221). According to zur Strassen (pers. comm.), kurdjumovi preys on mites in Europe. Haplothrips kurdjumovi is known from Europe to Central Asia, Azores, Madeira Is., Bermuda, Canada (Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan), and the U.S. (Delaware, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New

I thank R. zur Strassen, Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg, Federal Republic of Germany, for the information on kurdjumovi; W. H. Ewart, University of California, Riverside, for reviewing the manuscript and for additional information on the distribution; and M. B. Stoetzel and T. J. Henry, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, Beltsville, Maryland for reviewing the manuscript.

Sueo Nakahara, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, IIIB III, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland 20705.

View This Item Online: [https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/54866](https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/54866)
Permalink: [https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/55886](https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/55886)

**Holding Institution**
Smithsonian Libraries

**Sponsored by**
Smithsonian

**Copyright & Reuse**
Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.
License: [http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/)
Rights: [https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions](https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions)

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world’s largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at [https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org](https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org).