



## **First Report of the Exotic Species *Megalurothrips usitatus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae), Pest of Fabaceae, in Puerto Rico**

Authors: Cabrera-Asencio, Irma, and de Jensen, Consuelo Estevez

Source: Florida Entomologist, 106(4) : 267-269

Published By: Florida Entomological Society

URL: <https://doi.org/10.1653/024.106.0410>

---

BioOne Complete ([complete.BioOne.org](https://complete.BioOne.org)) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at [www.bioone.org/terms-of-use](https://www.bioone.org/terms-of-use).

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

---

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

# First report of the exotic species *Megalurothrips usitatus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae), pest of Fabaceae, in Puerto Rico

Irma Cabrera-Asencio<sup>1,\*</sup> and Consuelo Estevez de Jensen<sup>1</sup>

*Megalurothrips usitatus* (Bagnall) (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) was detected on common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) in fields (18.4650000 °N, 67.0519444 °W) on 3 Mar 2023 in Isabela, Puerto Rico at the Agricultural Experiment Station of the College of Agricultural Sciences of the University of Puerto Rico at Mayagüez (Fig. 1).

This is the first report of this thrips species in Puerto Rico. Individuals were collected on Andean bean lines with visible damage to the leaves, meristems, stems and pods. Similar damage was observed in *Phaseolus acutifolius* L. (teparty bean). The plants had chlorotic spots, leaf deformation, leaf bronzing, and necrosis of the veins.



**Fig. 1.** *Megalurothrips usitatus* A) females have dark brown colored bodies and B) males have amber, or light brown bodies. The forewings of both sexes have the middle third and extreme tip greyish brown and a distinct clear band near the distal end of forewing.

<sup>1</sup>University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez, Department of Agroenvironmental Sciences, Agricultural Experiment Station, Juana Díaz, 00795, Puerto Rico, E-mail: irma.cabreraasencio@upr.edu (I.C-A.), consuelo.estevez@upr.edu (C.E.J.)

\*Corresponding author; E-mail: irma.cabreraasencio@upr.edu (I.C-A.)

Feeding damage was observed in the meristems, stems and pods. *Megalurothrips usitatus* also was observed on *Glycine max* (L.) (soybean) at a farm (18.0305556 °N, 66.5108333 °W) in Juana Díaz (Puerto Rico). The identification of the specimens was conducted using taxonomic keys of the genus and species of *Megalurothrips* (Bagdall 1913, 1916; Mound 1968; Palmer 1987; Mound & Marullo 1996; Mound 2007; Mound & Ng 2009; Mirab-Balou et al. 2013; Zhang et al. 2019). The identification was corroborated by Dr. Laurence Mound (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Institute [CSIRO], Canberra, Australia).

One of the important characteristics of this genus is that the first vein of the forewing has a row of about 16 setae at the base, then a gap followed by 2 or 3 setae near the wing apex. The clavus has 4 or 5 veinal setae (Zhang et al. 2020; Mirab-Balou et al. 2013). All individuals of this genus have a pair of dorso apical setae on the first antennal segment, and on tergite VIII there is a patch of microtrichia anterior to the spiracle (Mound & Ng 2009). The morphological characteristics that distinguish the species *M. usitatus* from the other species within this genus are the following: in females, antennal segment III is light-colored whereas in all other similar species of *Megalurothrips* this segment is brown; males have amber, or light brown bodies whereas males of other species are dark brown (Palmer 1987). The forewings have the middle third and extreme tip greyish brown and a distinct clear band near the distal end of forewing in both sexes (Bagnall 1916). On females, tergite VIII has an incomplete posteromarginal comb with medial microtrichia absent. But in males the posterior margin of tergite X is usually with a pair of short stout setae laterally (Mound 1968). Specimens of *M. usitatus* are deposited with Acc No 952-2023 in the Museum of Entomology and Tropical Biodiversity of the Agricultural Experiment Station in Río Piedras (Puerto Rico) as PR Acc No.1 MEBT-I0044641 and No. 2 MEBT-I0044642.

All members of the genus *Megalurothrips* mainly mate and develop in the flowers of tropical Fabaceae, and some are pests of cultivated legumes (Palmer 1987; Masumoto 2010). This invasive pest is native to Asia and is widely distributed in the following countries: Australia, China, Japan, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, and Fiji (Tang et al. 2015; Khan et al. 2022). This thrips recently arrived on the American continent, reported in 2020 in the United States (Soto-Adames 2020) and in western Cuba (Ruiz 2020). It was reported in 2021 in both Mexico (Campos et al. 2023) and Belize (Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Enterprises 2021). Most recently, *M. usitatus* was reported in Nicaragua in 2022 (Orozco 2022). The main hosts reported in the literature belong to the family Fabaceae (Palmer 1987; Tang et al. 2015; Zafirah & Azidah 2018).

*Megalurothrips usitatus* can cause substantial yield losses in certain legumes. For example, in Mexico it was reported that cowpea production was reduced by 60% in infested fields (Campos et al. 2023). Similarly in Cuba losses on beans due to *M. usitatus* reached 58% (EFEAgro 2020). Given the high risk that this species may represent in legumes in Puerto Rico, it is necessary to evaluate on which Fabaceae and other local agricultural crops these populations can be established, and which weeds may serve as potential hosts. It is also important to evaluate seasonal changes in populations across different locations on the island, abundance and dispersion in different Fabaceae and efficient management practices to control this pest in Puerto Rico.

This scientific note was made possible thanks to the project US-DA CSREES Distance Diagnostics and identification, Southern Plant Diagnostic Network (Z-173). We thank Dr. Laurence Mound (CSIRO, Australia) for the information, and for useful suggestions.

## Summary

*Megalurothrips usitatus* (Bagnall) (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) has been recently found throughout the bean growing regions of Puerto Rico. *Megalurothrips usitatus* was observed affecting the Andean bean lines (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.), *Glycine max* (L.), and *Phaseolus acutifolius* L. This is the first time *M. usitatus* has been reported from Puerto Rico. Given the high risk that this pest represents to legumes in Puerto Rico, it is necessary to evaluate which bean growing area and which local crops could be most affected.

Key Words: invasive pest; host; yield losses; bean; *Phaseolus*; *Glycine max*

## Sumario

*Megalurothrips usitatus* (Bagnall) (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) se ha encontrado recientemente en todas las regiones productoras de frijol de Puerto Rico. Se observó que *Megalurothrips usitatus* afecta a las líneas de frijol andino (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.), a *Glycine max* (L.) y también a *Phaseolus acutifolius* L. Esta es la primera vez que se reporta *M. usitatus* en Puerto Rico. Dado el alto riesgo que representa esta plaga para las leguminosas en Puerto Rico, es necesario evaluar qué zona de cultivo de habichuela y qué otros cultivos locales podrían verse más afectados.

Palabras Clave: plaga invasiva; hospederos; pérdida en rendimiento; habichuelas; *Phaseolus*; *Glycine max*

## References Cited

- Bagdall RS. 1913. Brief descriptions of new Thysanoptera I. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* 12: 290–299.
- Bagdall RS. 1916. Brief descriptions of new Thysanoptera VII. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, series 8 17: 213–223.
- Campos OJC, Monroy AC, Arrieta JAR, Bermúdez AR, Soriano BAL, Velasco CR, Virgen MOE. 2023. New report of the exotic species *Megalurothrips usitatus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) infesting three commercial legumes in Nayarit, Mexico. *Florida Entomologist* 105: 316–318.
- EFEAgro. 2020. Investigan en Cuba una plaga que ha atacado a las plantaciones de frijoles. EFEAgro. Madrid, España. <https://efeagro.com/investigan-cuba-plaga-frijoles/> (last accessed 11 Sep 2023).
- Khan R, Seal D, Adhikari R. 2022. Bean flower thrips, *Megalurothrips usitatus* (Bagnall) (Insecta: Thysanoptera: Thripidae). University of Florida Electronic Data Information Source (EDIS), EENY-777/IN1352. DOI: 10.32473/edis-in1352-2021
- Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Enterprises. 2021. Thrips outbreak in OW. The AgriBulletin vol 1. <https://www.agriculture.gov.bz/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Agri-Newsletter-Issue-2-2021.pdf> (last accessed 9 Feb 2022).
- Mirab-Balou M, Minaei K, Chen X-X. 2013. An illustrated key to the genera of Thripinae (Thysanoptera, Thripidae) from Iran. *ZooKeys* 317: 27–52.
- Mound LA. 1968. A review of RS Bagnall's Thysanoptera collections. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History), Entomology Supplement* 11: 1–181.
- Mound LA, Marullo R. 1996. The Thrips of Central and South America: An Introduction. *Memoirs on Entomology, International*. Associated Publishers, Gainesville, Florida.
- Mound LA. 2007. Thysanoptera (Thrips) of the World a check list. The Commonwealth, Scientific and Industrial Research Organization <http://www.ento.csiro.au/thysanoptera/worldthrips.html> (last accessed 22 Sep 2023).
- Mound LA, Ng YF. 2009. An illustrated key to the genera of Thripinae (Thysanoptera) from South East Asia. *Zootaxa* 2265: 27–47.
- Orozco J. 2022. *Megalurothrips usitatus* Bagnall (Thysanoptera: Thripidae), first record of an important new pest in Honduras. *Insecta Mundi* 0923: 1–4.
- Palmer JM. 1987. *Megalurothrips* in the flowers of tropical legumes: a morphometric study, pp 480–495 In Holman J, Pelikan J, Dixon AFG, Weismann L. (eds.) *Population Structure, Genetics and Taxonomy of Aphids and Thysanoptera*. SPB Academic Publishing, The Hague, Netherlands.

- Ruiz GY. 2020. Alerta ante plaga del frijol. [www.ahora.cu/es/holguin/7966-alerta-ante-plaga-del-frijol](http://www.ahora.cu/es/holguin/7966-alerta-ante-plaga-del-frijol) (last accessed 11 Sep 2023).
- Soto-Adames FN. 2020. *Megalurothrips usitatus* (Bagnall), Asian bean thrips, Oriental bean flower thrips or bean flower thrips. Pest Alert. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Division of Plant Industry. FDACS-P-02137. Bureau of Entomology, Nematology and Plant Pathology, Florida.
- Tang LD, Yan KL, Fu BL, Wu JH, Liu K, Lu YY. 2015. The life table parameters of *Megalurothrips usitatus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) on four leguminous crops. Florida Entomologist 98: 620–625.
- Zafirah Z, Azidah AA. 2018. Diversity and population of thrips species on legumes with special reference to *Megalurothrips usitatus*. Sains Malaysiana 47: 433–434.
- Zhang S, Mound LA, Feng J. 2019. Morphological phylogeny of Thripidae (Thysanoptera: Terebrantia). Invertebrate Systematics 33: 671–696.
- Zhang SM, Mound LA, Hastings A. 2020. Thysanoptera-Thripidae Chinensis. Thripidae Genera from China. Lucidcentral.org, Identic Pty Ltd, Queensland, Australia (last accessed 11 Sep 2023).