

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES

**A SHORT NOTE ON THRIPS (THYSANOPTERA)  
SPECIES IN CANOLA FIELDS IN GELIBOLU  
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**[Durmuşoğlu, E., Tezcan, S., Özsemerci, F. & Tunç, İ. 2017. A short note on thrips (Thysanoptera) species in canola fields in Gelibolu (Turkey: Çanakkale province). Munis Entomology & Zoology, 12 (2): 662-663]**

Canola (*Brassica napus* Linnaeus, 1753) (Brassicales: Brassicaceae) is cultivated for its oil rich seeds. It is grown widely in Marmara region of Turkey. Both the larvae and adults of thrips (Thysanoptera) feed on the buds, flowers and leaves of canola plants like many other pests. There was not any study giving information on Thysanoptera species occurring in canola fields in Turkey and for this reason this short note was prepared.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

This study was conducted in canola fields of Gelibolu (Çanakkale province) of western Turkey in mid of April, in 2008. Samplings were done in 12 fields and material were collected by sweep net. In each field, sampling was conducted using 25 swings of sweep net for collection of the individuals' present on canola vegetation. This was repeated four times in each field.

**RESULTS**

As a result of this study, a total of six species belonging to three families of Thysanoptera were determined and they are indicated in Table 1.

According to this study, the most common species was *Haplothrips reuteri* (Karny, 1907) and it was collected from all sampled fields. It was followed by *Thrips angusticeps* Uzel, 1895 (10 fields, 83,33%), *Melanthrips fuscus* (Sulzer, 1776) (4 fields, 33,33%), *Aeolothrips intermedius* Bagnall, 1934 and *Haplothrips tritici* (Kurdjumov, 1912) (3 fields, 25,00%) and *Aeolothrips collaris* Priesner, 1919 (2 fields, 16,66%).

Among these species, *H. reuteri* was the most frequent species being found in 419 samples (64,2%). It was followed by *T. angusticeps* in 220 samples (33,74%), *M. fuscus* in 5 samples (0,77%), *H. tritici* and *A. intermedius* in 3 samples (0,46%) and *A. collaris* in 2 samples (0,30%).

Among those, *A. collaris* and *A. intermedius* are predators of small arthropods including thrips while *H. reuteri*, *T. angusticeps*, *M. fuscus* and *H. tritici* are phytophagous. *T. angusticeps* and *M. fuscus* are common on brassicaceous plants

(Lodos, 1993). *A. intermedius*, *M. fuscus*, *T. angusticeps* and *H. tritici* are first records for Çanakkale province (Tunç & Hastenpflug-Vesmanis, 2016).

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### LITERATURE CITED

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Table 1. The list of thrips species collected on canola in Gelibolu, Çanakkale, Turkey in 2008 and their families.

Family	Species
Aeolothripidae	<i>Aeolothrips collaris</i> Priesner, 1919
	<i>Aeolothrips intermedius</i> Bagnall, 1934
	<i>Melanthrips fuscus</i> (Sulzer, 1776)
Thripidae	<i>Thrips angusticeps</i> Uzel, 1895
Phlaeothripidae	<i>Haplothrips reuteri</i> (Karny, 1907)
	<i>Haplothrips tritici</i> (Kurdjumov, 1912)

Table 2. The number of specimens of thrips species collected in 12 fields in Gelibolu, Çanakkale, Turkey.

Field number	<i>Aeolothrips collaris</i>		<i>Aeolothrips intermedius</i>		<i>Melanthrips fuscus</i>		<i>Thrips angusticeps</i>		<i>Haplothrips reuteri</i>		<i>Haplothrips tritici</i>		Total number of specimens		Total number of species
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	2	6	3
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	27	0	0	8	30	2
3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	10	14	0	1	10	24	4
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	25	65	0	0	25	105	2
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	23	77	0	0	23	117	2
6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	19	39	0	1	19	45	4
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	16	0	0	7	16	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	12	0	0	3	14	2
10	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	7	12	27	0	1	13	37	6
11	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	10 1	3	22	0	0	6	124	4
12	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	3	0	0	2	13	3
Total number of specimens	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	21 8	111	30 8	0	3	118	534	
	2		3		5		220		419		3		652		
Rate (%) of specimens	0,30		0,46		0,77		33,74		64,27		0,46		100,00		
Number of fields the species collected	2		3		4		10		12		3				
Rate (%) of fields the species collected	16,66		25,00		33,33		83,33		100,00		25,00				

M=Male F=Female