

RESEARCH ARTICLE

List of Thrips (Thysanoptera) recorded from Sri Lanka

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Abstract: This paper Presents list of the thrips (Insecta:Thysanoptera) of Sri Lanka which includes the species recorded in the country, from 1859. Thrips documented locally come under 03 families; Aeolothripidae, Thripidae, Phlaeothripidae, 46 genera and 78 species. A brief description of the families and family groups are included. The distribution and host plants of the thrip species, where available are also indicated. Names of 15 recorded species listed are uncertain as they are known only from their original description and have not been recorded since.

Keywords: Crop pests, host records, thrips, Thysanoptera

INTRODUCTION

The insect order Thysanoptera is an important group of plant pests¹ causing scarring and silvering of leaves, petals and fruits, premature flower-fall, pollen depletion, leaf shedding, and also leaf deformity and leaf galls. Specifically, the thrips are important vectors of tospoviruses that cause serious crop losses around the world²⁻⁴. Some thrips species are predatory, and a few species have been used in the biological control of mites, scale insects and pest thrips⁵. A few phytophagous species have also been used in the biological control of weeds¹. Thrips are increasingly being recognized as plant pollinators⁶ in plants as diverse as oil palm⁷ and rainforest trees⁸.

Worldwide, thrips comprise about 5500 recognized species in 750 genera and 9 families⁹, and a checklist of these taxa can be accessed at: <http://www.ento.csiro.au/thysanoptera/worldthrips.html>. The highest diversity of thrips occurs in the warm tropical parts of the world while the number of species in the colder regions is limited. The thrips of the Indian subcontinent have been

extensively documented by Ananthakrishnan & Sen¹⁰ and Bhatti¹¹⁻¹³. However, in Sri Lanka thrips have scarcely been studied despite the significance of so many species to the agriculture and horticulture of this country. So far, the only published list of thrips of Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) is by Schmutz¹⁴, which dates back to 1913. It includes a total of only 43 species. Most of the thrips listed in Schmutz¹⁴ had been collected by Heinrich Uzel. He published the first extensive account of the Order Thysanoptera in 1895. Many years later, some of the fungus-feeding thrips of Sri Lanka were discussed in an account of nine genera of such thrips from the Oriental region¹⁵. More recently Oda *et al*¹⁶ recorded thrips from ornamental plants in Sri Lanka. Wijerathna¹⁷ listed 16 species of thrips from 28 crops along with many other insect pests from a wide variety of crops, compiled largely from unpublished records of the Department of Agriculture. The information on crop hosts¹⁷ has not been included as all the counter references could not be traced.

Host records and host plant relationships of thrips have become very important, especially in the recent times, owing to an increase in abundance and distribution of thrips on a variety of economic crops and on natural vegetation (Figures 1 & 2). Adult thrips frequently rest on, and are collected from, plants on which they do not breed or feed. Therefore, in the absence of information on breeding many published records of "host plants" of thrips must be treated with caution.

Thrips differ from all other insects, both as adults and larvae, in having asymmetrical mouthparts where the right mandible is vestigial. Moreover, adults have a protrusible bladder at the apex of each tarsus and, when present, the wings have a marginal fringe of long cilia⁶, which is very characteristic of thrips.

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The objective of this paper is to list the species of thrips recorded from Sri Lanka giving the reference to the first record of each species in the country. Some of the species listed from Sri Lanka are known only from their original, and often inadequate, descriptions, and the identity of some of these remain in doubt. The only relevant identification guides on the thrips of Sri Lanka are those on the fauna of the Indian subcontinent by Ananthakrishnan and Sen¹⁰. For species associated with crops, the most useful source of information is the CD-Rom Thrips ID, available from the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), Canberra, Australia. This is an electronic information and identification system to 180 species of pest thrips worldwide, including representatives of all families, and is illustrated with 1500 colour photomicrographs¹⁸. This present list is intended to form the basis for an ongoing field study on the diversity and ecology of thrips of Sri Lanka.

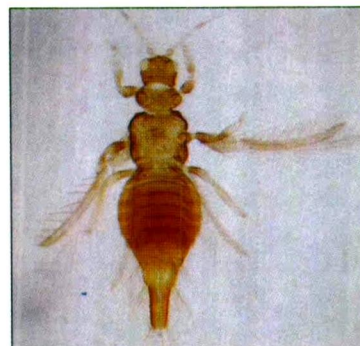
List of thrips recorded from Sri Lanka

Thysanoptera in Sri Lanka belongs to the three families Aeolothripidae, Thripidae and Phlaeothripidae. A total of 78 species of thrips belonging to 46 genera have been recorded. They are listed here initially under the two suborders Terebrantia and Tubulifera and thereafter under their respective family groups as recognized by Mound and Morris⁹. A short introduction to each family group is followed by the current valid species name. Each species name is followed by the reference to its original publication with synonyms. Comments are made of any doubtful species or host records given in previous publications. Host records and collection localities of species as given in the original publications are included, where available. The abbreviations for collection localities are as follows:

BA - Badalgama NE - Nuwara Eliya
 BEN - Bentota PA - Panadura
 DA - Dankotuwa PER - Peradeniya
 HA - Haputhale RA - Rambukkana
 NIT - Nittambuwa

Order Thysanoptera

Two suborders of Thysanoptera are recognized. In the suborder Terebrantia females have a saw-like ovipositor, and in suborder Tubulifera females have a soft eversible ovipositor and the last abdominal segments form a tube. The suborder Terebrantia includes eight families, of which two are recorded from Sri Lanka, and suborder Tubulifera is represented by a single worldwide family with many species in Sri Lanka.



Figures 1: Slide mounted specimen of *Panchaetothrips indicus*



Figures 2: A Thrips on terminal leaves of Jasmine

Suborder Terebrantia

Aeolothripidae

The 190 recognized species in this family live mainly on flowers in temperate regions, while in the tropics several genera of predatory species live on leaves.

Franklinothrips vespiformis (Crawford, 1909)

Aeolothrips vespiformis Crawford,¹⁹ 1909: 109.

Host/collected from: *Bougainvillea* flowers (PER)¹⁶.
 Predatory on other thrips.

Thripidae

About 2000 species worldwide are included in this family, in which four subfamilies are now recognized.

Thripidae - Panchaetothripinae

About 125 species are recognized in this subfamily, all leaf feeding and with the exception of *Caliothrips* species, all breed on mature leaves. Wilson²⁰ provided a taxonomic account of this group.

Caliothrips graminicola (Bagnall & Cameron, 1932)

Hercothrips graminicola Bagnall & Cameron,²¹ 1932: 417.

Host/collected from: Recorded from grasses by Kudo²². This species also occurs in India, Australia and Sudan²².

***Caliothrips indicus* (Bagnall, 1913)**

Heliothrips indicus Bagnall,²³ 1913: 291.
It is known to be widespread on legumes in India.

***Copidothrips octarticulatus* Schmutz, 1913**

Heliothrips (Parthenothrips) octarticulatus Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 993. Widespread, but not so common in the Old World tropics, recorded from Sri Lanka (PER)²⁰.

***Helionothrips brunneipennis* (Bagnall, 1915)**

Heliothrips brunneipennis Bagnall,²⁴ 1915: 318.
This species is described originally from Sri Lanka.

***Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis* (Bouché, 1833)**

Thrips haemorrhoidalis Bouché,²⁵ 1833: 42.
Heliothrips (Heliothrips) haemorrhoidalis var. *ceylonicus* Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913:992.
Heliothrips ceylonicus Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 992.
Host/collected from: *Codiaeum* (BA) and *Ficus benjamina* (DA)¹⁶.
It is a worldwide green house thrip species.

***Noathrips prakashi* Bhatti, 1967**

Noathrips prakashi Bhatti,²⁶ 1967: 9.
Kudo²² recorded this Indian species from Sri Lanka.

***Panchaetothrips indicus* Bagnall, 1912**

Panchaetothrips indicus Bagnall,²⁷ 1912: 258.
Host/collected from: Flowers of *Dendrobium* (PER)¹⁶.
This species is considered a pest of turmeric in India.

***Parthenothrips dracaenae* (Heeger, 1854)**

Heliothrips dracaenae Heeger,²⁸ 1854: 365.
Host/collected from: *Dracaena* (NE)¹⁶.
This species is distributed around the world, often on leaves of decorative palms.

***Phibalothrips peringueyi* Faure, 1925**

Reticulothrips peringueyi Faure,²⁹ 1925: 145.
This species is recorded in Sri Lanka by Kudo²².

***Retithrips syriacus* Mayet, 1890**

Thrips (Heliothrips) syriacus Mayet,³⁰ 1890: 451.
Host/collected from: Rose flowers (PA)¹⁶.

***Rhipiphorothrips cruentatus* Hood, 1919**

Rhipiphorothrips cruentatus Hood,³¹ 1919: 94.

***Rhipiphorothrips pulchellus* Morgan, 1913**

Rhipiphorothrips pulchellus Morgan,³² 1913: 17.
Retithrips bicolor Bagnall,²³ 1913: 290.

A widespread pest of grapevines and several other plants in India, this species is recorded from Afganistan and the synonym indicated was from Sri Lanka.

***Selenothrips rubrocinctus* (Giard, 1901)**

Physopus rubrocinctus Giard,³³ 1901: 263.
***Heliothrips (Selenothrips) mendax* Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 994**
Host/collected from: *Codiaeum* (DA, BA), Solanaceae and wild flowers (BA)¹⁶.
It is known to be a circum-tropical species.

***Tryphactothrips rutherfordi* (Bagnall, 1915)**

Dinurothrips rutherfordi Bagnall,²⁴ 1915: 319.
This species is known only from the original specimen that lacks antennae.

Thripidae - Dendrothripinae

Almost 100 species are recognized in this subfamily, all living on the leaves of higher plants.

***Pseudodendrothrips ornatissimus* Schmutz, 1913**

Pseudodendrothrips ornatissimus Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 999.
This species is apparently associated in India with *Artocarpus heterophyllus* (E.Jak).

***Dendrothrips sexmaculatus* Bagnall, 1916**

Dendrothrips sexmaculatus Bagnall,³⁴ 1916: 401.
This species is described from Sri Lanka³⁴ and is widespread in southern India. It is also known from South Africa.

Thripidae - Thripinae

At least 1700 species are recognized in this subfamily. They breed mostly on flowers or on leaves, with many also breeding on grasses, whilst a few are predatory or feed on ferns. This subfamily includes most of the serious thrips pests, including all the vectors of tospoviruses⁴.

***Anaphothrips sudanensis* Trybom, 1911**

Anaphothrips sudanensis Trybom,³⁵ 1911: 60.
Neophysopus medioflavus Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1017.
This species is recorded from Sri Lanka by Schmutz¹⁴.
This species is widespread in the tropics and subtropics and it is known to feed on grasses, cereals and sugar cane.

***Bolacothrips striatopennatus* Schmutz, 1913**

Thrips striatopennatus Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1002.

This species is recorded from Sri Lanka by Schmutz¹⁴. A widespread tropical species on grasses.

***Bregmatothrips brachycephalus* (Shumsher, 1942)**

Neolimothrips brachycephalus Shumsher,³⁶ 1942: 118.
Host/collected from: Grasses. Bhatti³⁷ recorded this grass-living species from Sri Lanka.

***Chaetanaphothrips signipennis* (Bagnall, 1914)**

Scirtothrips signipennis Bagnall,³⁸ 1914: 22.
A species widespread around the world on Orchid leaves and sometimes is a pest of banana.

***Deuterobrachythrips lineatus* Schmutz, 1913**

Deuterobrachythrips lineatus Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 997.
This genus and species is known only from the original and inadequate description.

***Frankliniella occidentalis* (Pergande, 1895)**

Euthrips occidentalis Pergande,³⁹ 1895: 392.
Host/collected from: Flowers of *Alstroemeria* (NE) and *Gypsophila* (NE)¹⁶. This highly polyphagous worldwide pest species is a vector of tospoviruses.

***Frankliniella schultzei* (Trybom, 1910)**

Physopus schultzei Trybom,⁴⁰ 1910: 151.
Frankliniella sulphurea Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1019.
Host/collected from: Flowers of *Bougainvillea*, *Canna*, *Dahlia* (PER), *Lantana* (BA)¹⁶ and carnation⁴¹.
It is a widespread pest species and a vector of tospoviruses.

***Megalurothrips distalis* (Karny, 1913)**

Taeniothrips distalis Karny,⁴² 1913: 122.
Host/collected from: *Canna* and white clover (NE)¹⁶.
All species of *Megalurothrips* are known to breed on flowers of Fabaceae, although adults can be found sometimes on other flowers, such as *Canna*.

***Megalurothrips typicus* Bagnall, 1915**

Megalurothrips typicus Bagnall,⁴³ 1915: 590.
Host/collected from: Flowers of *Glyricidia* (DA)¹⁶.

***Megalurothrips usitatus* (Bagnall, 1913)**

Physothrips usitatus Bagnall,²³ 1913: 293.
Frankliniella nigricornis Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1020.
Frankliniella obscuricornis Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1022.
Frankliniella vitata Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1023.
Host/collected from: *Coffea* (RA), *Pueraria* (BA) and *Rosa* (PER)¹⁶.
This species is known to breed on flowers of many Fabaceae including crops such as pigeon pea.

***Microcephalothrips abdominalis* (Crawford, 1910)**

Thrips abdominalis Crawford,⁴⁴ 1910: 157
Host/collected from: *Canna*, Compositae (PER), Solanaceae (NIT) and *Dendrobium* (PA) (RA)¹⁶.
It is known to breed on flowers of several Asteraceae including sun flower.

***Neohydatothrips samayunkur* Kudo, 1995**

Hydatothrips (Neohydatothrips) samayunkur Kudo,⁴⁵ 1995: 169.
Host/collected from: Flowers of *Tagetes* sp. (Marigold) (PA)¹⁶.
The species is widely recorded on flowers of marigold.

***Sciothrips cardamomi* (Ramakrishna, 1935)**

Taeniothrips cardamomi Ramakrishna Ayyar,⁴⁶ 1935: 357.
It is known at times to be a serious pest of cardamom leaves, in India.

***Scirtothrips dorsalis* Hood, 1919**

Scirtothrips dorsalis Hood,³⁴ 1919: 90.
Host/collected from: *Arachis* (PA), *Bougainvillea* (PER) and Solanaceae (BA)¹⁶.
It is a widespread leaf feeding pest species of the world.

***Stenchaetothrips biformis* (Bagnall, 1913)**

Bagnallia biformis Bagnall,⁴⁷ 1913: 237.
Host/collected from: *Gypsophila* (NE)¹⁶.
It is the oriental rice thrips. It is also listed by Wijerathna¹⁷ on onion and paddy.

***Thrips coloratus* (Schmutz, 1913)**

Thrips coloratus Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1013.
This species is recorded from Sri Lanka by Schmutz¹⁴, as a flower feeding species. It is widespread across Asia to Australia.

***Thrips flavus* Schrank, 1776**

Thrips flavus Schrank,⁴⁸ 1776: 31.
Host/collected from: White clover (NE)¹⁶.
It is widespread from Europe to Taiwan on many different flowers.

***Thrips florum* Schmutz, 1913**

Thrips florum Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1003.
Thrips parvus Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1004.
Thrips magnipes Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1006.
Thrips rhodamniae Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1008.
Thrips pallida Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1015.
Thrips peradenyae Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1015.
It is a widespread polyphagous species worldover.

***Thrips hawaiiensis* (Morgan, 1913)**

Euthrips hawaiiensis Morgan,³² 1913: 3.

Thrips sulphurea Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1011.

Thrips nigriflava Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1012.

Host/collected from: *Adenium*, *Glyricidea* (DA), *Pueraria*, Solanaceae (BA), *Bougainvillea*, *Canna*, *Dahlia*, *Hibiscus*, rose (PER), *Dendrobium* and *Coffea* (RA)¹⁶. This species is closely related to *Thrips florum* and is similarly widespread and polyphagous.

***Thrips longalatus* Schmutz, 1913**

Thrips longalatus Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1009.

It is a flower feeder known only from Sri Lanka¹¹.

***Thrips palmi* Karny, 1925**

Thrips palmi Karny,⁴⁹ 1925: 10.

Host/collected from: *Arachis*, *Dendrobium*, cucumber (PA), *Bougainvillea* and *Zinnia* (PER)¹⁶.

It is a South-East Asian species and an important crop pest in many tropical countries.

***Thrips simplex* (Morison, 1930)**

Physothrips simplex Morison,⁵⁰ 1930: 12.

Host/collected from: *Canna* (NE) *Gladiolus* (HA)¹⁶.

This species has a worldwide distribution and damages flowers and leaves of *Gladiolus*.

***Thrips tabaci* Lindeman, 1889**

Thrips tabaci Lindeman,⁵¹ 1889: 61.

Host/collected from: Carnation⁴¹, *Gerbera*, *Limonium*, white clover (NE)¹⁶.

It is a highly polyphagous worldwide pest.

Suborder Tubulifera

Only a single family with two subfamilies is recognized in this Suborder.

Phlaeothripidae - Idolothripinae

There are about 600 species worldwide in this subfamily, and all of them feed by ingesting whole fungal spores. Mound & Palmer⁵² provide an account of the genera in this group, and Mound & Palmer¹⁵ provide keys to some species.

***Bactrothrips idolomorphus* (Karny, 1919)**

Bactrothrips idolomorphus Karny,⁵³ 1919: 117.

Bactrothrips serraticornis Bagnall,⁵⁴ 1921: 397.

It is recorded from Sri Lanka by Karny⁵³ and is widespread across South-East Asia in association with hanging dead leaves.

***Diaphorothrips unguipes* Karny, 1920**

Diaphorothrips unguipes Karny,⁵⁵ 1920: 186.

Host/collected from: Dead twigs (BEN)¹⁵.

This species is widespread across India.

***Dinothrips spinosus* (Schmutz, 1913)**

Ischyrothrips spinosus Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1078.

Host/collected from: Dead branches in rainforests¹⁵.

This species is widespread across South-East Asia.

***Dinothrips sumatrensis* Bagnall, 1908**

Dinothrips sumatrensis Bagnall,⁵⁶ 1908: 191.

Dinothrips furcifer Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1026.

Host/collected from: Dead branches¹⁵.

This species is wide spread across South-East Asia.

***Elaphrothrips denticollis* (Bagnall, 1909)**

Dicaiothrips denticollis Bagnall,⁵⁷ 1909: 527.

Host/collected from: Dead leaves and branches (PER)¹⁵.

This species is widespread across South-East Asia.

***Elaphrothrips greeni* (Bagnall, 1914)**

Dicaiothrips greeni Bagnall,⁵⁸ 1914: 289.

Host/collected from: Dead leaves and branches (PER)¹⁵.

It is widespread in Southern India.

***Elaphrothrips malayensis* (Bagnall, 1909)**

Dicaiothrips malayensis Bagnall,⁵⁷ 1909: 525.

Dicaiothrips bruneitarsis Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1070.

Dicaiothrips bruneitarsis var *levis*, Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1072.

Elaphrothrips coronatus Bagnall,⁵⁹ 1934: 631.

Host/collected from: Dead leaves and branches¹⁵.

It is widespread across South East Asia.

***Elaphrothrips procer* (Schmutz, 1913)**

Dicaiothrips procer Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1063.

Dicaiothrips novus Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1066.

Dicaiothrips dallatorensis Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1067.

Dicaiothrips proximus Bagnall,⁵⁸ 1914: 289.

Elaphrothrips achaetus Bagnall,⁵⁹ 1934: 633.

Elaphrothrips approximatus Bagnall,⁵⁹ 1934: 635.

Host/collected from: Dead leaves and branches¹⁵.

It is widespread in Southern India.

***Ethirothrips angusticornis* (Bagnall, 1924)**

Mesothrips angusticornis Bagnall,⁶⁰ 1924: 638.

Described from Sri Lanka by Bagnall⁶⁰ but inadvertently omitted from the world checklist by Mound and Palmer⁵².

***Ethirotrips indicus* Bagnall, 1912**

Mesothrips indicus Bagnall,⁶¹ 1921: 365.

Host/collected from: *Lantana* flowers (NIT)¹⁶.

This species is known to feed by imbibing fungal spores.

***Ethirotrips obscurus* (Schmutz, 1913)**

Ischyrotrips obscurus Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1074.

Recorded from Sri Lanka by Schmutz¹⁴.

This species is widespread in Southern India on dead branches and is also recorded from Africa and Cuba.

***Ethirotrips stenomelas* (Walker, 1859)**

Phlaeothrips stenomelas Walker,⁶² 1859: 224.

Ischyrotrips niger Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1080.

Recorded from Sri Lanka by Schmutz¹⁴ the species is widely distributed around the tropics.

***Ethirotrips watsoni* (Karny, 1920)**

Gynaikothrips watsoni Karny,⁵³ 1920: 106.

Bhatti⁶³ designated a lectotype for this species that was described from Sri Lanka.

***Ischyrotrips crassus* Schmutz, 1913**

Ischyrotrips crassus Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1076.

This species is known only from the original female.

***Mecynothrips simplex* Bagnall, 1912**

Mecynothrips simplex Bagnall,⁶⁴ 1912: 216.

Kleothrips gigans Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 058.

Dracothrips ceylonicus Bagnall,⁵⁸ 1914: 290.

It is recorded from Sri Lanka by Schmutz¹⁴ and is wide spread in South-East Asia.

***Neosomerinthothrips affinis* (Bagnall, 1921)**

Coenurothrips affinis Bagnall,⁶¹ 1921: 361.

This species is known only from the original specimen from Sri Lanka.

***Neosomerinthothrips fructuum* Schmutz, 1913**

Nesomerinthothrips fructuum Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1052.

Oedemothrips ceylonicus Karny,⁶⁵ 1925: 137.

Host/collected from: Ornamental flowers¹⁶, presumably based on dispersing adults and not on a breeding population. It is known to be a common species on dead twigs and branches and on palm fronds.

Phlaeothripidae – Phlaeothripinae

This subfamily includes about 2500 described species in 350 genera. At least 50% of these species feed on fungal

hyphae found on dead branches and leaf litter, but a large number of Oriental species are associated with galled leaves. One group of species is abundant on flowers of grasses and Asteraceae, and a few species are predatory on other arthropods.

***Aleurodothrips fasciapennis* (Franklin, 1908)**

Cryptothrips fasciapennis Franklin,⁶⁶ 1908: 727.

Recorded from Sri Lanka by Franklin⁶⁶.

It is known to be a widespread predator of scale insects on various trees across South-East Asia to Australia.

***Androthrips flavipes* (Schmutz, 1913)**

Androthrips flavipes Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1031.

Androthrips flavipes Bagnall,³⁸ 1914: 27.

Recorded from Sri Lanka Schmutz¹⁴.

It is known to be a predator within leaf-galls induced by other thrips.

***Chromatothrips annulicornis* (Schmutz, 1913)**

Chromatothrips annulicornis Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1045.

Known only from the original and inadequate description. Nothing further is known of this genus nor of its three species from Sri Lanka.

***Chromatothrips fasciatus* Schmutz, 1913**

Chromatothrips fasciatus Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1044.

This species is known only from the original and inadequate description.

***Chromatothrips plantaginis* Schmutz, 1913**

Chromatothrips plantaginis Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1047.

This species is known only from the original and inadequate description.

***Ecacanthothrips tibialis* (Ashmead, 1905)**

Idolothrips tibialis Ashmead,⁶⁷ 1905: 20.

Ormothrips steinsky Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1028 (Synomized with *sanguineus* by Ananthakrishnan, 1961: 275).

Host/collected from: Dead bark¹⁵.

A common and highly polymorphic species that is widespread on dead branches from Eastern Africa to Australia.

***Eumorphothrips albicornis* Schmutz, 1913**

Eumorphothrips albicornis Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1050.

It is known only from the original and inadequate description.

***Gigantothrips schenklingsi* (Karny)**

Idolothrips schenklingsi Karny,⁵⁵ 1920: 189.

It is known only from the original and inadequate description.

***Gigantothrips tibialis* Bagnall, 1921**

Gigantothrips tibialis Bagnall,⁶¹ 1921:364.
This species is recorded from Sri Lanka by Bagnall⁶¹. It is a widespread galling species in India.

***Haplothrips ceylonicus* Schmutz, 1913**

Haplothrips ceylonicus Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1038.
Host/collected from: *Cassipourea* sp. & *Crotalaria striata* (PER)⁶⁸. Flowers of *Saraca* (PER)¹⁶.
This species was originally described from Sri Lanka and is widespread in South-East Asia.

***Haplothrips (Haplothrips) ganglbaueri* Schmutz, 1913**

Haplothrips ganglbaueri Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1034.
Host/collected from: Rice flowers (PER)⁶⁸. Rice panicles⁶⁹.
This species was originally recorded from Sri Lanka and is widespread in South-East Asia.

***Haplothrips (Haplothrips) gowdeyi* (Franklin, 1908)**

Anthothrips gowdeyi Franklin,⁶⁶ 1908: 724.
Haplothrips soror Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1036 (PER)⁶⁸.
Haplothrips sororcula Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1036 (PER)⁶⁸.
Host/collected from: Flowers of *Canna* and *Crotalaria striata* (PER)⁶⁸. Rose flowers (PER)¹⁶.
This is a widespread tropical species.

***Haplothrips (Haplothrips) terminalis* Schmutz, 1913**

Haplothrips terminalis Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1033.
It is not recorded since its original description.

***Liothrips floridensis* (Watson)**

Cryptothrips floridensis Watson,⁷⁰ 1913:145
This species is known to breed on young leaves of *Cinnamomum camphor*. It is also known from Florida, Japan and Taiwan.

***Liothrips (Liothrips) karnyi* (Bagnall, 1913)**

Gynaikothrips karnyi Bagnall,³⁸ 1914: 28.
It is recorded from Sri Lanka by Bagnall³⁸.

***Liothrips (Liothrips) mirabilis* Schmutz, 1913**

Gynaikothrips mirabilis Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1041.
It is not recorded since its original description.

***Liothrips (Liothrips) tropicus* (Schmutz, 1910)**

Smerinthothrips tropicus Schmutz,⁷¹ 1910: 342.
It is not recorded since its original description.

***Liothrips (Liothrips) vaneeckei* Priesner, 1920**

Liothrips vaneeckei Priesner,⁷² 1920: 211.
Host/collected from: The orchid *Vanda roxburghi* imported from Ceylon to the US⁷³.

***Teuchothrips brevis* (Bagnall, 1924)**

Mesothrips brevis Bagnall,⁶⁰ 1924: 636.
It is not recorded since its original description.

***Teuchothrips longus* (Schmutz, 1913)**

Mesothrips longus Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1054.
Mesothrips pavethae Schmutz,¹⁴ 1913: 1055.
It is not recorded since its original description.

***Trichinothrips breviceps* (Bagnall, 1926)**

Trichaplothrips breviceps Bagnall,⁷³ 1926: 550.
This species is recorded from Sri Lanka by Bagnall⁷⁴.
It is known to be widespread but not common in South-East Asia. It is possibly a predator.

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Note: Since information on the following 6 species (Schmutz)¹⁴ is not available to the authors they are not included in the list.
(*Trypactothrips octarticulata*, *Cercothrips tibialis*, *Taeniothrips vitata*, *Taeniothrips nigricornis*, *Taeniothrips usitatus*, *Cryptothrips longus*)

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