AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE THYSANOPTERA KNOWN FROM INDIA AND CEYLON

BY

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In 1919 the writer published a small note 1 on Indian Thysanoptera, and it may be gathered from it that prior to 1912 hardly anything of importance was known or on record regarding the Indian representatives of the group Thysanoptera, in spite of the fact that the group is one of the major divisions into which insects are divided and that members of this group are very commonly met with all over India; and naturally therefore, practically no attention appears to have been devoted to the scientific or economic importance of these insects in India. In fact the Indo-Ceylonese region practically remained a terra incognita to Thysanopterists till the year 1912. Prior to this period we have only two records, one of two Indian forms described by Newman 2 in 1856, viz. *Idolothrips halidayi* and *Philothrips anacardi* collected on a species of *Anacardium* in Mysore, and another in 1909 by Kieffer (‘*Cecidothrips*’ from Trichinopoly, S. India) in ‘Marcellin VII. In his monograph of the order mostly including European forms, Uzel 3 has just copied the two descriptions of Newman without any further record from India, but adding one species from Ceylon *Philothrips stenomelas*, Wlk., the description of which is also copied from that of Walker (A. M. N. H. 1859). In 1912 Mr. Bagnall the eminent English Thysanopterist described 4 an interesting species of thrips *Panchetothrips indicus* from material collected and sent to the Indian Museum by the Madras Revenue Board in 1889. From the year 1913 onwards our knowledge of Indo-Ceylonese forms gradually began to increase as may be found from the series of systematic papers 5 on the group published by Bagnall since then. However, all forms recorded by him up to 1919, are only North Indian and Ceylonese ones, and none from South India. With regard to South India a regular collection and a study of the bionomics of South Indian Thysanoptera might be said to have commenced in 1915 when the material of Paddy thrips 6 collected by the writer and forwarded to the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, London, was described by Mr. C. B. Williams 7 as a new species *Thrips* (Bagnallia) *oryzae*. Since then all records from South India refer to material brought together by the writer and mostly collected by himself. In 1916 a small lot of South Indian forms was forwarded to Mr. J. D. Hood, the well-known American expert on the order, and he published in 1919 a paper 8 based on that material, and this may be regarded as the first connected paper on South Indian Thysanoptera. Meanwhile, Mr. Bagnall also kindly undertook to help, and material was submitted to him in 1919. Though he has not been able to work out the whole lot sent to him, he has been publishing descriptions of some new forms from the material, on and off since 1919. As to Ceylonese forms of the order, a fairly good number have been described by Bagnall in his

3 Monographie der Ordnung Thysanoptera by Heinrich Uzel, Koniggratz, 1895.
5 Bagnall's serial papers on the group began with paper No. 1 in 1913 and No. XIV appeared in December 1924; all in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, London.
7 'On some new Thysanoptera from South India by J. D. Hood, pp. 90 103. Insecutor Insectiae Membruin,' xii, 1919, Washington.
serial papers in the Annals. The only connected paper on ceylonese forms, however, is that of Karl Schmutz \(^1\) in 1913; the descriptions and synonymy in this paper have, however, been somewhat severely criticized by other workers, chief among them being Dr. Karny, the famous Austrian specialist on the group.

In this paper an attempt is made to catalogue the known Thysanoptera of India and Ceylon as a working reference list, and as a sort of preliminary preparation for detailed papers, whenever possible in future, on the systematics and bionomics of the Thysanoptera inhabiting the Indo-Ceylonese region.

All records as far as possible up to 1924 have been included here and it is believed the list is more or less up to date. The records include species so far known from the region divided among 47 genera. Of these about half a dozen are recently erected genera and all species except about half a dozen are new to science. Compared to the 3 or 4 forms alone that were known from the region in 1912, this addition must be admitted to be substantial. There is hardly any doubt that a good many new forms will be described from the author's unworked material \(^2\) (a good portion of which is now with Dr. Karny in Java), while numerous unexplored tracts of the country are sure to contain novelties awaiting the discovery of enthusiastic workers.

Now that the importance of this order of insects, both from the scientific and economic aspects, is beginning to be realized, it is hoped, that these insects might receive the attention they really deserve, and it is believed that this list, with all its inevitable shortcomings, may serve some useful purpose, at least to those who might contemplate working at this group. The author is greatly indebted to Messrs. Hood, Bagnall, and Dr. Karny for the help received from them, and particularly to Dr. Karny for the valuable suggestions and encouragement ever since the author had the honour of his acquaintance.

The arrangement followed in the list is more or less based on the synoptical tables of Dr. Karny. It may not be out of place here to append Dr. Karny's \(^3\) synopsis of the major sub-divisions of the order, since that appears to be the most recent and perhaps, up-to-date classification. Though the greater portion of Karny's arrangement is that of Hood, \(^4\) the former has made some deviations. The translation \(^5\) of the German synopsis was made by the author himself with the help of Hood's tables, but it is not unlikely there may be some errors.

Key to the sub-divisions and families of

**THYSANOPTERA**

I. Female with an ovipositor formed of two pairs of gonapophyses from 8th and 9th abdominal segments. Terminal abdominal segment seldom tubular, that of female longitudinally divided beneath and usually conical, that of male usually bluntly rounded, never tubular. Wings microscopically pubescent; forewing with marginal vein and at least one longitudinal vein reaching tip.

Sub-order........**TEREBRANTIA**


Super family........**AEOLOTHIRIPOIDEA**, Hood.

Includes only one family—**AEOLOTHIRIDAE**, Uzel.

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\(^2\) Dr. Karny has now prepared a monograph on this material submitted to him and it is being published. The paper includes 50 records, with four new genera, and eighteen new species.


\(^5\) Since submitting this paper to the press, the author has seen a translation of Dr. Karny's full synopsis in the Bulletin (No. 168 of the Florida University, Published December 1923) on N. American Thysanoptera by J. R. Watson.
B. Ovipositor curved downward. Wings narrower and almost always pointed at tip. Body more or less depressed. Antennae six to eight jointed (exceptionally nine jointed).

Super family.......THRIFOIDEA, Hood.

(a) Antennae nine segmented, without apical stylus, 3rd and 4th segments enlarged and conical without sense cones but with sensory band at apex. Fore tarsus with claw like appendage.

Family.......HETEROTHRIPIDAE, Bagnall.

(a') Antennae six to eight segmented, usually with an apical stylus of one or two segments, rarely the 6th segment with a transverse line making the antenna appear nine segmented. Segments 3 and 4 not conical, usually with sense cones, rarely with a sensory band at apex. Fore tarsus never with an appendage.

(b) Antennae not moniliform, six to eight segmented always with a one or two jointed apical stylus, 3rd segment usually 4th always with sense cones, never with a tympanum like sense area on dorsum of apex. Pronotum without longitudinal dorsal sutures, anterior and posterior femora not enlarged. Tip of abdomen usually sharply conical. Ovipositor almost invariably well developed.

(c) Sixth antennal segment large, never small in comparison with fifth, generally the largest in the whole antenna.

(d) Last abdominal segment of female conical, not well chitinized, seldom stronger than the preceding segments, bristles on segments 9 and 10 not very long or stout, never thornlike.

Family.......THRIPIDAE, Uzel.

(d') Last abdominal segment of female cylindrical, very heavily chitinized bristles on 9 and 10 segments exceptionally long, stout and thornlike.

Family.......PANCHAETOThRIPIDAE, Bagnall.

(c') Sixth or sixth and seventh antennal joints small, styliform, minute in comparison with the fifth which is the largest in the whole antenna.

Family.......CERATOTHRIPIDAE, Bagnall.

(b') Antennae moniliform eight segmented, without apical stylus, third and fourth segments without sense cones, each with a tympanum like sense area on dorsum of apex. Pronotum with longitudinal dorsal sutures, anterior and posterior femora greatly enlarged. Abdomen blunt, ovipositor very weak, probably functionless.

Family.......MEROThRIPIDAE, Hood.

II. Female without ovipositor. Last abdominal segment in both sexes always continuous beneath, almost invariably tubular. Wings without pubescence forewing with at most a single abbreviated median vein.

Sub-order.......TUBULIFERA

A. Maxillary palpi 2 segmented. Antennae eight, rarely seven segmented, middle coxae more apart from each other than front and hind coxae. Ninth abdominal segment not or rarely longer than the eighth. Terminal abdominal hairs rarely much longer than tube.

Super family.......PHLEGROTHRIPIDEOIDEA, Hood.

(a) Last abdominal segment absolutely not tubular, greatly swollen, parabolic in dorsal aspect. Tergum of abdominal segments 2 to 9 transversely linear.

Family.......PYGOThRIPIDAE, Hood.

(a') Last abdominal segment slender, cylindrical or tubular, forming the tube. Tergum of abdominal segments 2 to 9 not transversely linear.

(b) Hind end of 8th abdominal segment without hook or cone-shaped projections.

(c) Tube (last segment) much shorter than the remaining segments together.
(d) The third segment of antenna with strong crest-like large sense cones at its distal part.

Family.......EcaCANTHOThriPIdê,¹ Bagnall.

(d⁴) Sense cone of third antennal segment not more strongly developed than in the other segments.

(e) Sense cone of antenna usually long and pointed; near each there is an accessory cone or a long slender bristle in addition; on this account the antennal segments are markedly swollen. The eyes are unusually large, close together, mouth cone pointed.

Family.......Eupathithripidae,¹ Bagnall.

(e¹) Sense cone of feeler not specially well developed, eyes smaller.

(f) Male without a tube like projection on each side of sixth abdominal segment.

(g) Head not produced in front of the eyes, vertex not sharply conical, rarely prominently overhanging base of antennae.

Family.......Phloeothripidae, Uzel.

(g¹) Head more or less produced in front beyond the eyes, vertex conical, usually over hanging base of antenna, bearing the anterior ocellus at its extremity and usually with a strong bristle in front of the eye.

Family.......IdoloTHriPIDê, Bagnall.

(f¹) Male with stout tube like projection on each side of the sixth abdominal segment.

Family.......Megathripidae, Karny.

(e¹) The tube greatly elongate, three or four times as long as the head, and nearly as long as all other abdominal segments together.

Family.......HystriCOThriPIDê, Karny.

(b¹) Hind end of 8th abdominal segment with a hook or cone-shaped process, the antennae and tube short and thick.

Family.......Chirothripidae, Bagnall.

B. Maxillary palpi one jointed. Antenna four to seven segmented. Hind coxae more widely separated than the front and middle pairs. Ninth abdominal segment longer than the eighth. Terminal bristles of abdomen much longer than the tube.

Super family.......Urothripidae, Bagnall.

Only one family.......UrothriPIDê Bagnall.

Dr. Karny's synopsis of Keys to the known genera is not added here as it is pretty long. The Keys in the same publication (Treubia Vol. I) and the same author's numerous Keys for distinguishing the described spê of various genera found in the pages of Zt. fur. Wissen Insektenbiol, 1914-16, will be very useful to workers on this group.

LIST² OF INDO-CEYLONËS THYSANOPTERA

Sub-order—Terebranta

AeoloTHriPIDê

AeoloTHrips, Haliday


¹ Hood considers that these two families erected by Bagnall are synonyms of Phloeothripidae Uzel, and gives reasons, vide pp. 7-12, Psyche, xxiii, 1916.
² Only the more important references are given under each species; the same is the case with regard to synonyms, localities and host plants.
AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE THYSANOPTERA

THRIPIDÆ

Scirtothrips, Shull


*S. dorsalis,* Hood, p. 90. Ins. Incis. Menstr. April 1919. In shoots of castor and chillies...............Coimbatore. (Ramakrishna Coll.)

Pseudodendrothrips, Schmutz


Dendrothrips, Uzel


*D. indicus,* Bagnall, p. 261, A. M. N. H., iv, 1919. In arrow-root leaves Taliparamba, S. India. (Ramakrishna Coll.)

Very near *sexmaculatus,* B. differing in colour of abdomen and wings.


Rhipiphorothrips, Morgan


On *Careya arborea*.................................Ceylon. (Rutherford Coll.)

Selenothrips, Karny


Heliothrips, Haliday

*H. indicus,* Bagnall, p. 291, A.M.N.H., xii, 1913. On onion, brinjal, and on indigo.......................Sirsiiah (Behar) and Surat (Bombay).


Frankliniella, Karny


For other spp. see below under *Physothrips.*

Taeniothrips, Serville


Physothrips, Karny


*P. usitatus,* Bagnall, p. 293, A. M. N. H., xii, 1913; in flowers of *Butea frondosa.* Allahabad, N. India; *Frankliniella nigricornis* and *F. obscuricornis* of Schmutz, pp. 1020 and 1022 Sitzber. Akad. Wiss., cxxii,
Thrips, Linnæus


*(T. magnipes*, Schmutz, p. 1006 and *T. rhodamnine*, Schmutz, from Ceylon on *clerodendron* and *Rhodamnia*, p. 1008 do. do. are contracted specimens of *T. florum*, Schmutz according to Karny, vide p. 109, Jour. Siam. Socy., xvi, 1923.)*

*T. parva*, Schmutz, p. 1004, Sitzber. Akad. Wiss., cxii, 1913 in *Cinna-

*omum* flowers............. Ceylon.

*T. longata*, Schmutz, p. 1000 do. do. do. on *Cinnamomum* and *Clerodendron* leaves.............Peradeniya. Ceylon.


.............Peradeniya. Ceylon.

*T. nigricincta*, Schmutz, p. 1012 do. do. do. (This is regarded as Karny as a colour var of *T. florum*.)

*T. pallida*, Schmutz, p. 1015, Sitzber. Akad. Wiss., cxii, 1913. do. do. do. Peradeniya. Ceylon (Some of the above *spp.* of Schmutz are regarded as synonyms of *florum*, Sch. by Karny.)

*T. (Bagnallia) oryzae*, Williams, p. 353, Bull. Ent. Res., 1915, on young paddy, Chingleput S. India (Ramakrishna coll.); see also p. 109, Jour. Siam. Socy., xvi, 1922, noted in Java (Karny).


Khamphothrips, Karny.


Dendrothripoides, Bagnall.

*D. ipomeæ*, Bagnall, p. 625, A. M. N. H., xii, 1923, in leaves of *Ipomea staphylina*.............Maddur, Mysore (Ramakrishna coll.)

Euthrips Targ-Tozé.

(Hood objects to the use of the name *Euthrips*).

*E. citricinctus*, Bagnall, p. 270, A. M. N. H., iv, 1919. On Arrow-root leaves.............Taliparamba, South India. (Ramakrishna coll.) ; very close to Karny’s *E. flavicinctus* from Java.

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Aptinothrips, Haliday.

A. rufus var. connaticornis, Uzel-Bagnall, p. 205, A. M. N. H., i, 1918, in Tea flowers.

Perissothrips, Hood


Bregmatothrips, Hood.

B. Ramakrishnae, Bagnall, p. 625, A. M. N. H., xii, 1923, inside tips of rolled up sugar-cane leaves. Palur. South India (Ramakrishna coll.)

Tryphactothrips, Bagnall.


On allamanda leaves. See also p. 264. do. do. 1921. Ceylon.

This is the type of Bagnall's genus.

T. octartica, Schmutz, p. 993, Sitzber. Akad. Wiss., cxii, 1913. Peradeniya. Ceylon. This species is described by Schmutz as a Parathenothrips, Uz.

Bagnall is of opinion that 'Dinurothrips' should be placed near Heliothrips and not with Panchoetothrips.

Pancetothripidae

Pancetothrips, Bagnall


Madras, also on Arrow-root leaves, Taliparamba. S. India. (Ramakrishna coll.)

Sub-order—TUBULIFERA

Ecacanthothripidae

Ecacanthrothrips, Bagnall.


= Acanthothrips sanguineus, Bagnall (1908)

== ornithothrips sanguineus, Buffa (1910)

== Do. steinsky, Schmutz. (1913)

(See p. 277, 'Treubia,' iii, 1923, for these synonyms.) Under tree bark; recorded from Peradeniya, Ceylon,—and North India.

Phloeothripidae

Phloeothrips, Haliday


Liothrips, Uzel


L. niger, Schmutz, p. 1080, Sitzber. Akad. Wiss., cxii, 1913, Peradeniya. Ceylon; described as an Ischyrothrips. See also reference by Karny pp. 46 to 49, Treubia, ii, 1921.

L. sp. Kieffer, 'Marcellia,' 1905 in galls of Quercus apicata. North India.
Dolichothrips, Karny

D. variipes, Bagnall, p. 359, A. M. N. H., vii, 1921, on wild bush.
Coimbatore. (Ramakrishna coll.)

Cephalothrips, Uzel


Hindisana, Karny

H. apicalis, Bagnall, p. 323, A. M. N. H., xv, 1915, on jungle plant ;
........................................Almora, North India.

Haplothrips, Serville

H. tenuipennis, Bagnall, p. 210, A. M. N. H., i, 1918, on Tea bushes and rose.
........................................Darjiling. (Andrews coll.)

H. pictipes, Bagnall, p. 273, A. M. N. H., iv, 1919, on diseased pepper
berries......................................Teliparamba, South India. (Ramakrishna coll.)

H. terminalis, Schmutz, p. 1033. Sitzber. Akad. Wiss., cxxii, 1913, on
bamboo......................................Ceylon. See also ‘Treubia,’ ii, p. 32, 1921.
Karny thinks this is probably a Mesothrips.

H. ceylonica, Schmutz, p. 1038, Sitzber. Akad. Wiss., cxxii, 1913, in
Crotalaria flowers............................Peradeniya. Ceylon.

H. sororcula, Schmutz, p. 1036. do. do. do. in Crotalaria flowers.
........................................Peradeniya. Ceylon.

A long note by Karny on this genus and some Ceylon spp. of Schmutz is
found on p. 87, Zt. fur. Wiss. Insekt, xi, 1915.

Neoheegeria, Schmutz

Himalayas. (Gravely coll.)

N. citripes, Bagnall, p. 360. do. do. an Abutilon indicum...........Pusa.

Coimbatore. (Ramakrishna coll.)

N. zizyphi, Bagnall, p. 629, A. M. N. H., xii, 1923, on Zizyphus rugosa,
Paresnath, Bengal.

Cecidothrips, Kiefer

C. bursarum, Kiefer, p. 165, ‘ Marcellia,’ vii, 1909, from unknown plant
galls. Trichinopoly, South India.

Canurothrips, Bagnall


Australothrips, Brethes

A. cochinchinensis, Karny, p. 113, Jour. Siam. Socy., xvi, 1923. Very
common in galls of Calycocryptus floribunda. Western Ghats. (Y. R. Rao
and Ramakrishna coll.)

Originally described by Karny from Siam collected in leaf galls of
Hymenodictyon parviflorum. (See also p. 436, Agri. Jour. India, July 24.)

Trichothrips, Uzel

cxxii, 1913.................................Peradeniya. Ceylon.

Eumorphothrips, Schmutz

E. albohorns Schmutz, p. 1050, Sitzber. Akad. Wiss., cxxii, 1913, in
Cinnamomum flowers..........................Peradeniya. Ceylon.
(See pp. 145 and 147 of Zt. Fur. Wiss. Insekt, xi, 1915 for notes by Karny.)
AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE THYSANOPTERA 869

Androthrips, Karny


Under the same name the above two spp. are described by different authors and it is not known whether the two are synonymous. See p. 94, Zt. Fur. Wiss. Insect, xi, 1915, where some differences are noted by Karny.

Auleurodthrips, Franklin


Gynaikothrips, Zimmerman=Chromatothrips, Schmutz


Cryptothrips, Uzel


This and another _C. pavelthae_ on p. 1055 above are described as ' _Mesothrips_'. Karny considers them to be _Cryptothrips_ and synonyms.

Arrhenothrips, Hood


Mr. Bagnall in his recent paper 1 considers this insect to be a _Mesothrips_ close to _M. lewisi_, B., though Karny disagrees with this view.

Mesothrips, Zimmerman


Mr. Bagnall in his recent paper describes the following _Spp._ of _Mesothrips_ from this region.

_M. brevis_, B., p. 636, A. M. N. H., xiv, 1924, in pepper galls, Ceylon with _Androthrips flavipes_, Sch.

_M. angusticornis_, B., p. 638 do. do. on bushes, _Peradeniya_, Ceylon.

_M. karnyi_, B., p. 639 do. do. in pods of _Albizzia lebbeck_. Dehra Dun, N. India.

Ischyrothrips, Schmutz

_I. crassus_, Schmutz, p. 1076, Sitzber. Akad. Wiss., cxxii, 1913, in _Bauhinia triandra_ shoots. ... _Ceylon_.

_I. obscurus_, Schmutz, p. 1074 do. do. do. Karny thinks this may be a _Mesothrips_.


1 Annals and Magazine of Natural History, xiv, December 1924.
Dinothrips, Bagnall

For synonyms see 'Treubia,' iii, p. 293, 1923. See also p. 203, Phil. Jour.

Diaphorothrips, Karny

also p 299, Treubia, iii, 1923.

Idolothripidæ

Dicaiothrips, Buffa

Ceylon; referred to by Karny also, p. 65, Treubia ii, 1921, from Java.
D. tibialis, Bagnall, p. 289, A. M. N. H., xiii, 1914, from decayed pods of
Phaseolus.................Ceylon.
do. do.
D. crassiceps, Bagnall, p. 3.9, A. M. N. H., viii, 1921..............Burma.

Gigantothrips, Zimmerman

G. tibialis, Bagnall, p. 364, A. M. N. H., vii, 1921, on Caryea aroboarea.......
...........Ceylon.
(This is described as an Ichthyrothrips by Schmutz.)

Phoxothrips, Karny

Kleothrips, Schmutz* = Dracothrips, Bagnall (1914) near Mecynothrips.
banana fruit....................Peradeniya. Ceylon.
219, A. M. N. H., i, 1918 for synonymy.)

Idolothrips, Haliday


Megathripidæ

Bactridothrips, Karny

B. serraticornis, Bagnall, p. 397, A. M. N. H., viii, 1921, described from one
male only....................Pundaluoya. Ceylon.

Hystriothripidæ

Leeuwenia, Karny*

.............Dehra Dun (N. India); see also p. 640, R.M.N.H., xiv., 1924.
L Eugeniae, Bagnall, p. 640, A. M. N. H., xiv, 1924, on Eugenia. Kodai-
kanal, Pulney Hills.

* The author has since noted and described a new species of each of these
genera in this Journal, see p. 788.
AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE THYSANOPTERA

The following is a list of the new forms, described in the forthcoming paper of Dr. Karny on Indian Thysanoptera.

**Terebrantia**

1. Hydatothrips ramicamphius, *n. sp.*
2. Tryphactothrips mundus, *n. sp.*
3. Ayarothrips chaetophora, *n. gen and sp.*
5. Anaphothrips ramicamphius, *n. sp.*
6. A. ramicamphius, *n. sp.*
7. Stylothrips brevicalpeus, *n. gen and sp.*
8. Ramasiswamiaella? subnudula *n. gen and sp.*

**Tubulifera**

1. Rhynchothrips pallipes, *n. sp.*
2. Dolichotheod oliphipes, *n. sp.*
3. Haplothsris ramicamphius, *n. sp.*
4. Trichothrips hydrocerus, *n. sp.*
5. Eothrips floripera, *n. sp.*
6. Androthsris ramachandrai, *n. sp.*
7. Mesothrips melinocnemis *n. sp.*
8. Androthsris ramachandrai, *n. sp.*
10. Gynaikothrips intercalatus *n. sp.*

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