

Order **Thysanoptera** Haliday, 1836^{1,2,3}

Suborder **Terebrantia** Haliday, 1836⁴

Family **Aeolothripidae** Uzel, 1895 (28 genera, 201 species: †5/9)⁵

Family **Fauriellidae** Priesner, 1949 (4 genera, 5 species)

†Family **Hemithripidae** Bagnall, 1923 (1 genus, 15 species)

Family **Heterothripidae** Bagnall, 1912 (7 genera, 76 species: †3/4)⁵

†Family **Kerataothripidae** Sharov, 1972 (1 genus, 1 species)

†Family **Liassoethripidae** Priesner, 1949 (1 genus, 1 species)

Family **Melanthripidae** Bagnall, 1913 (6 genera, 76 species: †2/10)

Family **Merothripidae** Hood, 1914 (5 genera, 18 species: †2/3)⁵

†Family **Moundthripidae** Nel, Azar & Nel, 2007 (1 genus, 1 species)

Family **Stenurothripidae** Bagnall, 1923 (12 genera, 24 species: †9/16)

Family **Thripidae** Stevens 1829⁵

Subfamily **Dendrothripinae** Priesner, 1925 (15 genera, 97 species: †4/5)

Subfamily **Panchaethripinae**, Bagnall, 1912 (40 genera, 141 species: †2/5)

Subfamily **Sericothripinae** Karny, 1921 (3 genera, 148 species)

Subfamily **Thripinae** Stephens, 1829 (238 genera, 1680 species: †11/65)

†Family **Triassoethripidae** Grimaldi & Shmakov, 2004 (2 genera, 2 species)

Family **Uzelothripidae** Hood, 1952 (1 genus, 1 species)

Suborder **Tubulifera** Haliday, 1836^{4,6}

Family **Phlaeothripidae** Uzel, 1895

Subfamily **Idolothripinae** Bagnall, 1908 (82 genera, 712 species)

Subfamily **Phlaeothripinae** Uzel, 1895 (374 genera, 2820 species: †10/18)

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1. **BY** Laurence A. Mound (for full contact details, see the list for **Author name and address** after **References**). The title of this contribution should be cited as “Order Thysanoptera Haliday, 1836. In: Zhang, Z.-Q. (Ed.) Animal biodiversity: An outline of higher-level classification and survey of taxonomic richness”. Recent Thysanoptera currently includes 9 families, 767 genera and 5864 species, taxa known only from fossils include 5 families, 47 genera and 155 species fossil taxa are represented in 12 families, 54 genera and 155 species. Thysanoptera is considered sister group to the Hemiptera within the Paraneoptera (Grimaldi & Engel, 2005)
2. Zherikin (2002) Included the Lophioneurina within an Order Thripida, referred to the Thysanoptera as Suborder Thripina, and considered the two suborders listed here as Infraorders Thripomorpha and Phloeothripomorpha.
3. The classification and diversity estimates given here follow Mound (2011).
4. Bhatti (1988) recognised as separate Orders the two suborders listed here, providing a catalogue of Family-group names in the Terebrantia (Bhatti, 1990), and in the Tubulifera (Bhatti, 1992b).
5. Bhatti (2006) treated Aeolothripidae, Heterothripidae, Merothripidae and Thripidae each as a superfamily, to include eight families, two families, two families, and nine families respectively. Among these 21 families, 11 were monogeneric, with 230 genera retained in the Thripidae.
6. Bhatti (1992a) recognised nine families within the Tubulifera; Bhatti (1998a) added four further families; Bhatti (1998b) added one further family. Among these 14 families, 10 were monogeneric, with more than 400 genera retained in the Phlaeothripidae.

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Zherikin V.V. (2002) Order Thripida Fallén, 1914 (=Thysanoptera Haliday, 1836). The thrips, p. 133–143. In Rasnitsyn, A. P. & Quicke, D.L.J. (eds.), *History of Insects*. Kluwer Academic, Dordrecht.

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