



## Key to the non-fossil species of the genus *Taeniothrips* (Thysanoptera, Thripidae)

L. A. MOUND<sup>1</sup>, A. A. AZIDAH<sup>2</sup> & Y. F. NG<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Honorary Research Fellow, CSIRO Ecosystem Sciences, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia. E-mail: laurence.mound@csiro.au

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Biological Sciences, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. E-mail: azie@um.edu.my

<sup>3</sup>Centre for Insect Systematics (CIS), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia. E-mail: ng\_yf@ukm.my

### Abstract

A table is provided of the 24 non-fossil species currently listed in *Taeniothrips*. One species, *pediculae*, is clearly not a member of this genus, *dealatus* and *sexnotatus* remain *nomina dubia*, and *angustiglandus* is unrecognisable having been based on males only. A key is provided to the remaining 20 species of the genus, including *Taeniothrips damansarae* **sp.n.** from Malaysia that has unique setal apices. Many of these 20 species involve recognition problems that are discussed based largely on type material.

**Key words:** *Taeniothrips*, species identification, Southeast Asia, new species

### Introduction

*Taeniothrips* is one of the oldest generic names in the Thysanoptera. Linnaeus and his contemporaries recognised only the single genus *Thrips*, but Haliday (1836) added 10 genera, and Amyot & Serville (1843) a further five genera including *Taeniothrips*. Over the succeeding century and a half, *Taeniothrips* was interpreted in many different ways. Even throughout much of the 1960's and 1970's authors continued to use this genus in a non-phylogenetic sense. For example, Mound (1966) included in *Taeniothrips* several species from Britain that are now placed in four different genera - *Ceratohrips*, *Mycterohrips*, *Tenohrips*, or *Thrips*, and Schliephake & Klimt (1979) treated the German fauna in a similar way. O'Neill (1972) provided a major advance by indicating the significance of paired ctenidia on the abdominal tergites among Thripinae, and this character was subsequently used (Mound *et al.* 1976) to distinguish the British species of *Thrips* from those of *Taeniothrips*. The position was crystallised by Bhatti (1978), who provided a major contribution to Thysanoptera systematics by distinguishing *Taeniothrips* from several distinct lineages with which it had been conflated. The classification in that paper remains widely accepted. The only revisionary account of *Taeniothrips* species (Priesner 1938) long predates modern concepts of systematic relationships, and is now of no practical use. Most of the species described by Priesner from Asia remain known only from the original specimens, and these are poorly mounted onto slides and usually not in a suitable condition for critical study. Those slides were prepared by H. Karny, who mounted thrips ventral side uppermost because he considered that the mouth parts might provide suitable characters for identification and classification (teste H. Priesner to LAM in 1967). The identification key and notes given here are based on these original specimens (Fig. 1), but this key should be considered as little more than an introductory guide. The information is provided here with the intention of helping students in Asia to sort specimens of this genus, to facilitate studies on the biology and host associations of these thrips.

### *Taeniothrips* Amyot & Serville

*Taeniothrips* Amyot & Serville, 1843: 644. Type species *Thrips primulae* Haliday, a junior synonym of *Thrips picipes* Zetterstedt, by subsequent designation of Karny, 1907: 45.

*Taeniothrips (Fetothrips)* Bhatti, 1995: 92. Type species *Taeniothrips tigris* Bhatti.