

The Thysanoptera fauna of Brazil

Renata Chiarini Monteiro

E-mail: f-consoli@tamu.edu

Abstract: A brief overview of the Thysanoptera of Brazil is given, with an account of the species recorded and available information on their habitat, distribution and pest status.

Introduction

About 520 Thysanoptera species, in 139 genera and six families are known from Brazil. About one-third of these species are grouped in the suborder Terebrantia and two-thirds in the Tubulifera, and these total about 10% of the known world fauna. Of these species 370 were described originally from Brazil (Table 1). Changes in classification of Thysanoptera, as well as species misidentifications and synonymies are also considered.

History of taxonomic studies

Most taxonomic studies on Thysanoptera in Brazil were carried out by entomologists from abroad. Their studies emphasized leaf-litter species, and descriptions of species from Brazil lacked or had little biological data, providing little or no information at all on the habitat and/or geographical distribution.

The first species described from Brazil was *Thrips schottii*, now *Elaphrothrips*

schottii (Heeger, 1852) (Phaeothripidae, Idolothripinae). Very few species of the Brazilian fauna were described up to 1930, and most of the work was done by European researchers (E. Bergroth, K. Schmutz, R. S. Bagnall, H. Priesner, O John and A.C. Morgan).

A significant contribution to our knowledge of the thrips fauna from Brazil was from North American entomologists during 1930 to 1960 (J.C Crawford, D. Moulton and J.D. Hood). Hood and Moulton described approximately 77% and 12 % of the known species, respectively, this comprising almost 90 % of the known valid species described originally from Brazil. Although Hood did most of the work, he did not publish keys for the identification of the species nor provide information on their biology. Moulton included some biological information with his descriptions and records, and presented some keys. But the character states that he used to distinguish species are now outdated (Mound & Marullo, 1996).

Suborder	Family	Subfamily	Genus	Species (total)	Species (described from Brazil)
Terebrantia	Uzelothripidae		1	1	1
	Merothripidae		2	9	4
	Aeolothripidae		3	8	6
	Heterothripidae		4	16	16
	Thripidae	Panchaethripinae	10	17	1+1*
		Sericothripinae	2	16	12
		Dendrothripinae	2	5	3
Thripinae		32	103	45+2*	
Tubulifera	Phlaeothripidae	Idolothripinae	17	64	51
		Phlaeothripinae	66	283	230+1*
TOTAL			139	522	370+4*

* = new species being described.

Table1. Number of valid genera and species of Thysanoptera recorded from Brazil.

Also during this period (1924 to 1956), Gregório de Bondar and Ângelo Moreira da Costa Lima were the first Brazilian entomologists to dedicate part of their studies to thrips, and between them described 12 species. However, neither worker was exclusively dedicated to Thysanoptera and only four of the species they described are now considered valid.

After 1960, a new and diverse group of entomologists was formed. This group included L. De Santis and Galego de Sureda from Argentina, R. zur Strassen from Germany, L. A. Mound and J. M. Palmer from England, K. Sakimura, K. O'Neill, C.F. Gerdes and S. Nakahara from United States, and S. Okajima from Japan. De Santis was the most prominent South American entomologist to work on thrips taxonomy. He described eight species, five of them still valid, and assisted students with identifications, such as the major pest on peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*) in Brazil, *Enneothrips flavens* Moulton.

Until recently, almost one and a half century after the first description, Brazilian institutions had no organized Thysanoptera reference collection. The species described and recorded were deposited in foreign countries, Hood's collection at the United States Natural History Museum (USNH) in Washington D.C., Maryland, and Moulton's collection at the California Academy of Science (CAS) in San Francisco, California. Studies on taxonomy of these insects were re-initiated by the middle of the 1990's at the Escola Superior de Agricultura "Luiz de Queiroz", University of São Paulo, in Piracicaba, State of

São Paulo. Studies focused on the recognition and determination of species particularly associated with cultivated plants, and on the organization of our first collection. However, since there was no reference collection from which to start, and there was no active thysanopterist in Brazil, the research leader (R.A. Zucchi – ESALQ/USP) invited L.A. Mound to join his group and help to train new students in this field. This collaboration has been fruitful, and has led to new researchers on thrips and the establishment of a small reference collection at the Department of Entomology, ESALQ/USP.

Besides L.A. Mound, S. Nakahara, R. zur Strassen and R.M. Johansen have been constantly supporting us to achieve a better understanding of our fauna.

Brazilian Thysanoptera fauna

Despite the considerable number of species, our fauna is largely unknown not only in regard to the entities still to be collected or described, but also to those already named. No extensive collecting has been done in Brazil (Tables 2 and 3). Most of these species are known only from the specimens on which they were described. It is not uncommon to find field collecting data of these species either incomplete or inaccurate, if not absent. The diversity recorded so far is undoubtedly not representative of the Brazilian thrips fauna, because of the lack of sampling in extensive areas of our country, the diversity of our flora and vegetational ecosystems.

Brazilian Regions	Terebrantia		Tubulifera	
	Number of localities or counties		Number of localities or counties	
	Total	Known (Distinct)	Total	Known (Distinct)
North	15	11 (5)	77	61 (7)
Northeast	36	17 (13)	13	1 (1)
Center-West	26	22 (16)	6	4 (2)
Southeast	266	204 (68)	287	250 (36)
South	102	80 (32)	144	129 (16)
	343	331 (134)	522	445 (62)

Table 2. Thysanoptera recorded from different regions of Brazil.

BRAZIL		TEREBRANTIA		TUBULIFERA	
		Number of localities or counties		Number of localities or counties	
Region	State	Known (Distinct)	Unknown	Known (Distinct)	Unknown
NORTH	Acre	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	0
	Amazonas	2 (1)	0	12 (4)	3
	Rondônia	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	0
	Roraima	2 (2)	0	0 (0)	0
	Amapá	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	0
	Pará	7 (2)	4	49 (3)	8
	Tocantins	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	0
		11 (5)	4	61 (7)	11
NORTHEAST	Maranhão	1 (1)	0	0 (0)	0
	Piauí	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	0
	Ceará	0 (0)	1	0 (0)	1
	Rio Grande do Norte	1 (1)	0	0 (0)	0
	Paraíba	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	0
	Pernambuco	8 (4)	0	1 (1)	1
	Alagoas	1 (1)	0	0 (0)	0
	Sergipe	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	0
Bahia	6 (6)	18	0 (0)	10	
		17 (13)	19	1 (1)	12
CENTER-WEST	Goiás	8(5)	0	1 (1)	0
	Mato Grosso	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	0
	Mato Grosso do Sul	10 (10)	4	3 (1)	2
	Distrito Federal	2 (1)	0	0 (0)	0
		22 (16)	4	4 (2)	2
SOUTHEAST	Espírito Santo	23 (2)	1	4 (2)	6
	Rio de Janeiro	20 (8)	18	102 (10)	10
	Minas Gerais	14 (10)	24	7 (3)	11
	São Paulo	147 (48)	19	137 (21)	10
		204 (68)	62	250 (36)	37
SOUTH	Paraná	31 (22)	5	10 (5)	6
	Santa Catarina	43 (5)	2	113 (5)	4
	Rio Grande do Sul	6 (5)	15	6 (6)	5
		80 (32)	22	129 (16)	15
		331 (134)	112	445 (62)	77

Table 3. Thysanoptera records from different regions and States in Brazil.

The geographical records of species described originally from Brazil are usually associated with places visited by those taxonomists working on this group, or to localities where they had established contact with collectors or Brazilian institutions. For example, about 25% of the records of Tubulifera and 10% of the Terebrantia are from Nova Teutônia (Santa Catarina State), hometown of Fritz Plaumann, the most active insect collector in our country.

Because the emphasis in Brazil has been given to agriculture, records of thrips are more extensive for species that are associated with or are pests of crops, and to localities or areas

where these crops are grown. Some of the early records in the Brazilian literature are not reliable because they lack any taxonomic basis, species being named after the particular crop on which they were found using the international literature on pests (Monteiro *et al.*, 1998).

Thysanoptera as pest of crops in Brazil

About 24 species are considered to damage cultivated plants in Brazil, and 22 out of them are Terebrantia. However, not all of these are considered to cause significant economic losses to agriculture as a whole (Table 4) (Monteiro *et al.*, 1995, 1998, 1999a,b, 2001a,b, Monteiro, 2001, Nakahara & Monteiro, 1999).

THYSANOPTERA SPECIES	PLANTS
<i>Aurantothrips orchidearum</i> (Bondar, 1931)	orchid (flowers)
<i>Bradinothrips musae</i> (Hood, 1956)	banana (fruits)
<i>Caliothrips phaseoli</i> (Hood, 1912)	kidney bean (leaves), cucumber (leaves), soybean (leaves)
<i>Chaetanaphothrips orchidii</i> (Moulton, 1907)	citrus (fruits)
<i>Corynothrips stenopterus</i> Williams, 1913	cassava (leaves)
<i>Echinothrips</i> sp.	soybean (leaves)
<i>Enneothrips flavens</i> Moulton, 1941	groundnut (leaves)
<i>Frankliniella brevicaulis</i> Hood, 1937	banana (fruits)
<i>Frankliniella condei</i> John, 1927	nectarine (young flowers and fruits), citrus
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (Pergande, 1895)	african violet (flowers), alstroemeria (flowers), carnation (flowers), chrysanthemum (flowers and leaves), rose (flowers), solidaster, sunflower, peach (fruits and leaves), sweet pepper (flowers and fruits), melon
<i>Frankliniella schulzei</i> (Trybom, 1910)	cotton (flowers and leaves), eggplant (leaves), lettuce (leaves), melon (flowers), soybean (leaves), rose (flowers), tobacco (flowers), tomato (leaves and flowers), watermelon (leaves)
<i>Frankliniella williamsi</i> Hood, 1915	maize (leaves)
<i>Frankliniella zucchini</i> Nakahara & Monteiro, 1999	zucchini squash (leaves and flowers)
<i>Gynatkothrips ficorum</i> (Marchal, 1908)	<i>Ficus</i> spp. (leaves)
<i>Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis</i> (Bouché, 1833)	macadamia (flowers and leaves), citrus (leaves), vine (leaves), rubber tree (leaves)
<i>Liothrips adisi</i> zur Strassen, 1977	guaraná (flowers, leaves and shoots)
<i>Neolydatothrips samayunkur</i> (Kudô, 1995)	marigold (leaves and flowers)
<i>Retithrips syriacus</i> Mayet, 1890	eucalyptus (leaves), vine (leaves)
<i>Scirtothrips manihot</i> (Bondar, 1924)	cassava (leaves)
<i>Selenothrips rubrocinctus</i> (Giard, 1901)	cacao (leaves), eucalyptus (leaves) and mango (leaves)
<i>Stenchaetothrips minutus</i> (Deventer, 1906)	sugarcane (leaves), sweet pepper (leaves)
<i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny, 1925	chrysanthemum (flowers and leaves), cucumber (leaves), eggplant (fruits and leaves), potato (leaves), sweet pepper (flowers, fruits and leaves), tomato (flowers and leaves), catjang bean (leaves), watermelon (leaves), melon
<i>Thrips simplex</i> (Morison, 1930)	gladiolus (flowers and leaves)
<i>Thrips tabaci</i> Lindeman, 1888	onion (leaves), garlic (leaves), asparagus (leaves), welsh onion (leaves), soybean (flowers and leaves)

Table 4. Thysanoptera species and plant records in Brazil.

Thysanoptera as vectors of tospovirus in Brazil

About half of the known vector species of Tospoviruses are recorded in Brazil: *Frankliniella occidentalis*, *Frankliniella schultzei*, *Frankliniella zucchini*, *Thrips tabaci* and *Thrips palmi* (Monteiro *et al.*, 2000) (Table 5). Although another vector species, *Frankliniella fusca*, was also recorded on groundnut in Brazil (Almeida & Arruda, 1962), it was not included because of the lack of taxonomic support or reference to voucher specimens in this study. Besides the transmission of the virus (indirect damage), all five species cause damage by feeding (direct damage). Diseases caused by Tospoviruses are severe and responsible for significant crop losses. Up to date, six Tospovirus species (TSWV, TCSV, GRSV, IYSV, CSNV and ZLCV) have been identified in Brazil, representing half of the genus diversity (Costa & Foster, 1941; De Ávila *et al.*, 1990, Pozzer *et al.*, 1999, Resende *et al.*, 1997, Rezende *et al.*, 1997, Bezerra *et al.*, 1999). Only the larvae, in which virus replication occurs, can acquire the virus, which will be later transmitted by second instar larvae and/or adults. Thus, identification of these species both during the adult and larval stages is essential for the establishment of host range and geographical distribution, effective quarantine, studies on the virus-vector-host interactions, and effective management of the vector and/or disease. Some information on plant-thrips associations has been established in Brazil (Table 5).

Frankliniella schultzei and *Thrips tabaci* have been recorded in Brazil for a long time. *F. schultzei* was mainly recorded damaging tomato and tobacco, while *T. tabaci* was related to onion and garlic crops. However, both species are now recorded attacking a variety of plants (Table 5). Until recently, *T. tabaci* was recorded as the main thrips pest of cotton in Brazil, but a survey has shown *F. schultzei* as the species damaging this crop instead (Monteiro *et al.*, 1998). *Frankliniella occidentalis* and *Thrips palmi* were recorded in the 1990's, and since then they have been causing severe damage to many crops (Monteiro *et al.*, 1995, 2001a,b, Monteiro, 2001). *F. occidentalis* infests ornamentals and peach, whilst *T. palmi* causes damage to eggplant, sweet pepper, potato, watermelon, and melon. *F. zucchini*, a species recently described (Nakahara

& Monteiro, 1999), was found damaging Cucurbitaceae, particularly zucchini squash. Preliminary tests indicated that *F. zucchini* is a vector of ZLCV (zucchini lethal chlorosis virus) (Rezende *et al.*, 1997), a new Tospovirus described from Brazil (Bezerra *et al.*, 1999).

Habitats - "finding-places"

Although thrips can be found in a wide range of habitats, from living plants and dead branches or twigs to leaf litter and lichens, these habitats do not always represent a true host in which thrips feed, lay their eggs and develop (Mound & Teulon, 1995). Thus, plants on which thrips are found are sometimes better referred to as the "finding place", because recognition of a particular plant as a host is not always possible.

Thrips have been found in Brazil on approximately 287 species of plants in 218 genera and 84 families. Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms are represented by only one species, and there is at least one plant species in each one of the other plant divisions. In Angiosperms, thrips have been taken from about 66 species and 50 genera in 14 families of Monocotyledoneae, and 218 species and 165 genera in 67 families of Dicotyledoneae (Table 6). Among the monocotyledons, Poaceae, Orchidaceae, Arecaceae and Liliaceae are the families with the largest number of species in which thrips have been recorded, while in dicotyledons more species are found in Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Solanaceae, Myrtaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Cucurbitaceae and Rosaceae (Table 7).

Uzelothripidae and Merothripidae species are found associated with dead branches, although no information is available for half of the *Merothrips* species.

Habitats for some genera in Aeolothripidae are Monocotyledoneae (*Stomatothrips* spp.), Dicotyledoneae (*Frankliniothrips* spp.) or both (*Erithrothrips* spp.). *Frankliniothrips vespiformis* was also reported preying on *Selenothrips rubrocinctus*.

Heterothripidae were usually found in dicotyledons. Two species of *Heterothrips* were found in habitats with ants; *H. semiflavus* was collected in nests of *Camponotus rufipis*, and *H. peixotoa* was recorded coexisting with ants in *Peixotoa tomentosa* (Del Claro *et al.*, 1997).

PLANT		SPECIES						
Family	Species	Common name	<i>F. occidentalis</i>	<i>F. schultzei</i>	<i>F. zacchini</i>	<i>T. palmi</i>	<i>T. tabaci</i>	
Monocotyledonae	Liliaceae	<i>Allium cepa</i>	onion				*	
		<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	green onion				*	
		<i>Allium sativum</i>	garlic					*
		<i>Alstroemeria</i> sp.	alstroemeria	*				
		<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	asparagus					*
		<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	bur grass					
Dicotyledonae	Poaceae	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	guinea grass					
		<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	tropical white weed					
		<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	hairy beggarsticks					
		<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>	chrysanthemum	*				
		<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	lilac tasselflower					
		<i>Gerbera</i> sp.	gerbera					
		<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	sunflower					
		<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	lettuce		*			
		<i>Brassica oleraceae</i>	cabbage					
		<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	wild radish					
Dicotyledonae	Brassicaceae	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	radish					
		<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	charlock mustard					
		<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	camation	*				
		<i>Ipomoea grandifolia</i>	morning glory					
		<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	watermelon		*		*	
		<i>Cucumis melo</i>	melon	?			*	
		<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	cucumber			*		
		<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	zucchini squash			*		
		<i>Cucurbita</i> sp.	pumpkin			*		
		<i>Chamaesyce hyssopifolia</i>	pillpod sandmat					

Table 5. Tosspovirus vectors and associated plants in Brazil

Family	Species	Common name	<i>F. occidentalis</i>	<i>F. schultzei</i>	<i>F. zucchini</i>	<i>T. palmi</i>	<i>T. tabaci</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	groundnut						
	<i>Crotalaria incana</i>	shakeshake						
	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	Florida beggarweed						
	<i>Glycine max</i>	soybean						
	<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.	pea						
	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	alfalfa	?					
	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	kidney bean	?			*		
	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	cajaniang bean				*		
	Gesneriaceae	<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i>	African violet	*				
	Malvaceae	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	cotton		*			?
	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	prickly sida						
	<i>Wissadula subpeltata</i>							
Portulacaceae	<i>Portulaca oleraceae</i>	purslane						
Rosaceae	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	rose	*					
	<i>Prunus persica</i>	peach	*					
	<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i>	nectarina	*					
Solanaceae	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>		*	*		*		
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>				?	?		
	<i>Nicotiana physaloides</i>							
	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	tabacco		*				
	<i>Solanum americanum</i>							
	<i>Solanum gilo</i>							
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	eggplant				*		
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	black nightshade						
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	potato				*		
Vitaceae	<i>Vitis</i> sp.	grape	?					

Dicotyledonae (cont.)

* = true-host

? = record with no taxonomic support

Table 5. (cont.) Tospovirus vectors and associated plants in Brazil

Divisions	Number of plant		
	Families	Genera	Species
Bryophytes	1	1	1
Pteridophytes	1	1	1
Gymnosperms	1	1	1
Angiosperms – Monocotyledoneae	14	50	66
Angiosperms – Dicotyledoneae	67	165	218
TOTAL	84	218	287

Table 6. Plants associated with Thysanoptera in Brazil.

FAMILIES	SPECIES
MONOCOTYLEDONEAE	
Poaceae	16
Orquidaceae	15
Arecaceae	8
Liliaceae	6
Agavaceae	4
Musaceae, Araceae, Bromeliaceae	3
Commelinaceae, Heliconiaceae	2
Aloeaceae, Cyperaceae, Gramineae, Iridaceae	1
DICOTYLEDONEAE	
Asteraceae	31
Fabaceae	24
Solanaceae	18
Myrtaceae	15
Euphorbiaceae	13
Cucurbitaceae, Rosaceae	6
Malvaceae, Rubiaceae, Rutaceae	5
Anacardiaceae, Brassicaceae, Convolvulaceae, Moraceae	4
Amaranthaceae, Compositae, Lamiaceae, Rosaceae, Sterculiaceae, Verbenaceae	3
Apiaceae, Bixaceae, Combretaceae, Malpighiaceae, Meliaceae, Melastomataceae, Piperaceae, Tiliaceae, Ulmaceae	2
Alistamataceae, Annonaceae, Apocynaceae, Araliaceae, ?Asclepiadaceae, Balsaminaceae, Begoniaceae, Bignoniaceae, Boraginaceae, Buddlejaceae, Cactaceae, Caprifoliaceae, Caricaceae, Caryocariaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Clusiaceae, Droseraceae, Ebemaceae, Ericaceae, Flacourtiaceae, Gesneriaceae, Hydrangeaceae, Lauraceae, Lecythidaceae, Lythraceae, Myricaceae, Oxalidaceae, Passifloraceae, Pedaliaceae, Polygonaceae, Portulacaceae, Proteaceae, Punicaceae, ?Ranunculaceae, Theaceae, ?Urticaceae, Vitaceae	1

Table 7. Number of plant species within Monocotyledoneae and Dicotyledoneae associated with thrips in Brazil.

Thripidae-Panchaethripinae genera were commonly associated with dicotyledon leaves, although *Oneilliella* and *Arachisothrips* were found in litter and *Caliothrips cinctipennis*, *Caliothrips insularis*, and *Dinurothrips vezenyii* on monocotyledon leaves. *Dinurothrips hookeri* was mainly associated with dicotyledons, except for the record on Orchidaceae leaves. *Heliiothrips zucchi* and *Hoodothrips constrictus* were reported in dead branches; curiously, the genera they belong to were the only ones found in flowers. *Retithrips* and *Selenothrips* were particularly reported feeding on mature leaves.

In Thripidae-Dendrothripinae, *Leucothrips pictus* was found in an unknown plant and *Leucothrips nigripennis* was recorded in "wild flowers", although it is a pest of ferns elsewhere (Mound, 1999). Species of *Leucothrips* were recorded recently in *Phaseolus vulgaris* (Fabaceae). *Pseudodendrothrips fulvus* and *Pseudodendrothrips stuardoi* were found in dicotyledons, and *Pseudodendrothrips alboniger* in monocotyledons.

Thripidae-Sericothripinae were found predominantly in dicotyledons, with *Hydatothrips tricinctus* and *Neohydatothrips signifer* also been recorded in monocotyledons. A species of *Neohydatothrips* has been found in *Phaseolus vulgaris* and *Glycine max* (Fabaceae).

In Thripidae-Thripinae, there is a wide range of variation. Some genera as *Arorathrips*, *Aurantothrips*, *Bradinothrips*, *Bregmatothrips*, *Chirothrips*, *Plesiothrips*, *Stenchaetothrips* and *Trichromothrips* were found mainly in monocotyledons. Others, as *Aneristothrips*, *Ceratothripoides*, *Chaetanaphothrips*, *Chaetisothrips*, *Charassothrips*, *Coremothrips*, *Corynothrips*, *Dendrothripoides*, *Echinothrips*, *Enneothrips* and *Microcephalothrips* were found usually in dicotyledons. *Scolothrips sexmaculatus* was associated with dicotyledons, preying on mites. Within *Frankliniella* and *Thrips*, there is a huge variation in habitat range. Usually, species that pose a threat to plants are found in many families within Monocotyledonea and Dicotyledoneae. About 40 species of *Frankliniella* have been recorded in Brazil, 18 of them described originally from Brazil. Eight species were

described based in a single or few specimens; the records for three species (*F. fusca*, *F. minuta*, *F. tritici*) are doubtful, and two species still need confirmation (*F. australis*, *F. setipes*). The other species are mostly associated with dicotyledons (*F. bertelsi*, *F. brunnea*, *F. desantisi*, *F. difficilis*, *F. distinguenda*, *F. fulvipes*, *F. gardenia*, *F. gemina*, *F. hemerocallis*, *F. rodeos*, *F. speciosa*, *F. varipes* and *F. zucchini*) or both mono and dicotyledons (*F. brevicaulis*, *F. condei*, *F. insularis*, *F. occidentalis*, *F. oxyura*, *F. schultzei*, *F. simplex* and *F. williamsi*). *F. annulipes*, *F. bondari*, *F. peruviana* and *F. trinidadensis* were found in monocotyledons. *Thrips australis* and *T. simplex* were associated with Myrtaceae and Iridaceae (monocotyledons). *T. tabaci* was usually associated with Liliaceae, but also Fabaceae, Asteraceae and Brassicaceae, while *T. palmi* was recorded in various dicotyledons (Solanaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Fabaceae and Asteraceae).

Phlaeothripidae-Idolothripinae was abundant on dead branches and leaf litter (*Accallurothrips*, *Actinothrips*, *Allothrips*, *Anactinothrips*, *Cyphothrips*, *Diplacothrips*, *Ethirothrips*, *Neosmerinthothrips*, *Phacothrips*, *Zactinothrips*), grasses (*Compsothrips*), or both (*Diceratothrips*, *Pygothrips*, *Saurothrips*, *Zeugmatothrips*). Species of *Elaphrothrips* and *Gastrothrips* were collected on open seed capsules of *Sesbania* sp. (Fabaceae).

Phlaeothripidae-Phlaeothripinae was mostly found in dead branches and leaf-litter as well. *Cartmothrips browni* was found in open seed capsules of *Eucalyptus* sp., and *Holopothrips conducans* was in plant galls. *Gynaikothrips*, *Haplothrips*, *Leptothrips*, *Liothrips*, *Pseudophilothrips* and *Trybomia* were collected in leaves, with some species causing rolling, distortion and galls. *Liothrips adisi* damaged young leaf and flower tissues of *Paullinia cupana*. *Epomisothrips araucariae* was found in leaves and branches of *Araucaria brasiliensis*.

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Checklist of the Thysanoptera fauna of Brazil

This list is based on scattered information found in the international and national literature, including descriptions and records, compilations of species (Silva *et al.*, 1968), world fauna catalogues (Jacot-Guillarmod, 1970-1979, Jacot-Guillarmod & Brothers, 1986) and information on species from Central and South America (Mound & Marullo, 1996), together with new data from recent observations. Some European and African *Haplothrips* species listed by Moulton (1933) are not included as they are considered misidentifications (Mound & Zapater, in press).

UZELOTHRIPIDAE.

Uzelothrips scabrosus Hood, 1952

MEROTHRIPIDAE.

Damerothrips gemmatus Hood, 1954
Merothrips brevisetis Hood, 1954
Merothrips brunneus Ward, 1969
Merothrips floridensis Watson, 1927
Merothrips fusciceps Hood & Williams, 1915
Merothrips mirus Crawford, 1942
Merothrips morgani Hood, 1912
Merothrips tympanis Hood, 1954
Merothrips williamsi Priesner, 1921

AEOLOTHRIPIDAE.

Erythrothrips brasiliensis Hood, 1952
Erythrothrips loripes Hood, 1957
Franklinothrips fulgidus Hood, 1949
Franklinothrips lineatus Hood, 1949
Franklinothrips tenuicornis Hood, 1915
Franklinothrips vespiformis (Crawford, 1909)
Stomatothrips angustipennis Hood, 1949
Stomatothrips rotundus Hood, 1949

HETEROTHRIPIDAE.

Aulacothrips dictyotus Hood, 1952
Heterothrips angusticeps Hood, 1954
Heterothrips bicolor Hood, 1954
Heterothrips brasiliensis Moulton, 1932
Heterothrips condei Moulton, 1932
Heterothrips decoratus Hood, 1954
Heterothrips flavidus Hood, 1954
Heterothrips flavitibia Moulton, 1932
Heterothrips marginatus Hood, 1954
Heterothrips peixotoa Del-Claro, Marullo & Mound, 1997

Heterothrips semiflavus De Santis, 1972
Heterothrips spinosus Moulton, 1932
Heterothrips striatus Moulton, 1932
Heterothrips varitibia Moulton, 1932
Lenkothrips sensitivus (De Santis & Sureda, 1970)
Scutothrips nudus (Moulton, 1932)

THRIPIDAE – PANCHAETOTHRIPINAE.

Arachisothrips millsii Stannard, 1952
Brachyurothrips anomalus Bagnall, 1921
Caliothrips cinctipennis (Hood, 1912)
Caliothrips fasciatus (Pergande, 1895)
Caliothrips insularis (Hood, 1927)
Caliothrips phaseoli (Hood, 1912)
Dinurothrips hookeri Hood, 1913
Dinurothrips vezenyii Bagnall, 1919
Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis (Bouché, 1833)
Heliothrips zucchi Mound & Monteiro, 1997
Hercinothrips bicinctus (Bagnall, 1919)
Hercinothrips femoralis (Reuter, 1891)
Hoodothrips constrictus (Hood, 1925)
Hoodothrips lineatus (Hood, 1927)
Oneilliella n. sp.
Retithrips syriacus (Mayet, 1890)
Selenothrips rubrocinctus (Giard, 1901)

THRIPIDAE – SERICOTHRIPINAE.

Hydatothrips tricinctus (Hood, 1927)
Neohydatothrips daedalus (Hood, 1954)
Neohydatothrips fasciatus (Moulton, 1938)
Neohydatothrips fimbriatus (Hood, 1954)
Neohydatothrips flavens (Moulton, 1941)
Neohydatothrips flavicollis (Hood, 1954)
Neohydatothrips hemileucus (Hood, 1952)
Neohydatothrips luculentus (Moulton, 1938)
Neohydatothrips maculicollis (Hood, 1954)
Neohydatothrips paraensis (Hood, 1954)
Neohydatothrips portoricensis (Morgan, 1925)
Neohydatothrips ruginosus (Hood, 1954)
Neohydatothrips samayunkur (Kudô, 1995)
Neohydatothrips sidae (Crawford, 1944)
Neohydatothrips signifer (Priesner, 1932)
Neohydatothrips varius (Moulton, 1941)

THRIPIDAE – DENDROTHRIPINAE.

Leucothrips pictus Hood, 1952
Leucothrips nigripennis Reuter, 1904
Pseudodendrothrips alboniger Hood, 1952
Pseudodendrothrips fulvus Hood, 1952
Pseudodendrothrips stuardoi (Moulton, 1930)

THRIPIDAE – THRIPINAE.

- Aneristothrips claripennis* (Moulton, 1933)
Arorathrips fulvus (Moulton, 1936)
Arorathrips mexicanus (Crawford, 1909)
Arorathrips nigriceps (Hood, 1952)
Arorathrips spiniceps (Hood, 1915)
Arorathrips xanthius (Hood, 1933)
Aurantothrips orchidearum (Bondar, 1931)
Bradinothrips musae (Hood, 1956)
Bregmatothrips venustus Hood, 1912
Ceratothripoides lagoenacollis (Moulton, 1933)
Cercyothrips striatus Morgan, 1925
Chaetanaphothrips orchidii (Moulton, 1907)
Chaetisothrips striatus (Hood, 1935)
Chaetisothrips n. sp.
Charassothrips incomparabilis (Johansen, 1983)
Charassothrips urospathae Hood, 1954
Chirothrips priesneri Hood, 1949
“*Chirothrips*” *pubescens* (Hood, 1949)
“*Chirothrips*” *sericatus* (Hood, 1949)
“*Chirothrips*” *texanus* Andre, 1939
Coremothrips nubilicus (Hood, 1954)
Coremothrips pallidus Hood, 1925
Corynothrips flavus Moulton, 1941
Corynothrips stenopterus Williams, 1913
Dendrothripoides innoxius (Karny, 1914)
Echinothrips asperatus Hood, 1957
Echinothrips mexicanus Moulton, 1911
Echinothrips pinnatus Hood, 1960
Echinothrips n. sp.
Enneothrips flavens Moulton, 1941
Enneothrips fuscus Hood, 1954
Frankliniella annulipes Hood, 1915
Frankliniella australis Morgan, 1925
Frankliniella bertelsi (De Santis, 1967)
Frankliniella bicolor Moulton, 1948
Frankliniella bondari Hood, 1941
Frankliniella brevicaulis Hood, 1937
Frankliniella brunnea Priesner, 1932
Frankliniella caseariae Moulton, 1933
Frankliniella condei John, 1928
Frankliniella curta Hood, 1942
Frankliniella desantisi Sakimura & O’Neill, 1979
Frankliniella difficilis Hood, 1925
Frankliniella distinguenda Bagnall, 1919
Frankliniella fulvipennis Moulton, 1933
Frankliniella fulvipes Bagnall, 1919
Frankliniella fusca (Hinds, 1902)
Frankliniella fuscicornis Moulton, 1948
Frankliniella gardeniae Moulton, 1948
Frankliniella gemina Bagnall, 1919
Frankliniella hemerocallis Crawford, 1948
Frankliniella insularis (Franklin, 1908)
Frankliniella konoii Sakimura & O’Neill, 1979
Frankliniella longipennis (Moulton, 1933)
Frankliniella longispinosa Moulton, 1933
Frankliniella minor Moulton, 1948
Frankliniella minuta (Moulton, 1907)
Frankliniella nakaharai Sakimura & O’Neill, 1979
Frankliniella occidentalis (Pergande, 1895)
Frankliniella oxyura Bagnall, 1919
Frankliniella peruviana Hood, 1937
Frankliniella rodeos Moulton, 1933
Frankliniella schultzei (Trybom, 1910)
Frankliniella serrata Moulton, 1933
Frankliniella setipes Bagnall, 1919
Frankliniella simplex Priesner, 1924
Frankliniella speciosa Moulton, 1933
Frankliniella trinidadensis Hood, 1941
Frankliniella tritici (Fitch, 1855)
Frankliniella varipes Moulton, 1933
Frankliniella williamsi Hood, 1915
Frankliniella zucchini Nakahara & Monteiro, 1999
Microcephalothrips abdominalis (Crawford, 1909)
Nexothrips delclaroi Marullo & Mound, 2001
Plesiothrips amblycauda Hood, 1925
Plesiothrips frequens (Moulton, 1948)
Plesiothrips longicollis Hood, 1954
Plesiothrips maculosus Hood, 1954
Plesiothrips octarthrus Hood, 1925
Plesiothrips sculpticollis Hood, 1950
Plesiothrips setiventris Hood, 1950
Prionoethrips procerus Hood, 1954
Psectrothrips interruptus (Hood, 1957)
Psectrothrips longiceps (Hood, 1954)
Pseudothrips quadratus (Hood, 1954)
Rhamphothrips pandens Sakimura, 1983
Salpingothrips minimus Hood, 1935
Salpingothrips sp.
Scirtidothrips torquatus Hood, 1954
Scirtothrips bondari Moulton, 1933
Scirtothrips manihoti (Bondar, 1924)
Scirtothrips multistriatus Hood, 1954
Scirtothrips panamensis Hood, 1935

Scolothrips sexmaculatus (Pergande, 1894)
Stenchaetothrips biformis (Bagnall, 1913)
Stenchaetothrips brasiliensis (Hood, 1954)
Stenchaetothrips minutus (Deventer, 1906)
Taeniothrips inconsequens (Uzel, 1895)
Thrips australis (Bagnall, 1915)
Thrips palmi Karny, 1925
Thrips simplex (Morison, 1930)
Thrips tabaci Lindeman, 1889.
Trichromothrips xanthius (Williams, 1917)

PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE – IDOLOTHRIPINAE.

Acallurothrips confifer (Hood, 1925)
Acallurothrips fasciolatus (Hood, 1952)
Acallurothrips quadraticeps (Hood, 1952)
Actinothrips bondari Hood, 1928
Actinothrips femoralis Hood, 1950
Actinothrips gargantua De Santis, 1960
Actinothrips pedalis Hood, 1949
Allothrips brasilianus Hood, 1955
Anactinothrips fuscus Moulton, 1933
Anactinothrips gibbifer zur Strassen, 1980
Anactinothrips gustaviae Mound & Palmer, 1983
Anactinothrips handlirschii (Schmutz, 1909)
Anactinothrips nigricornis Hood, 1936
Anactinothrips silvicola Hood, 1952
Compsothrips bicolor Priesner, 1921
Compsothrips brasiliensis (Hood, 1952)
Compsothrips graminis (Hood, 1936)
Cyphothrips dorsalis Hood, 1952
Diceratothrips bicornis Bagnall, 1908
Diceratothrips cornutus Hood, 1952
Diceratothrips nigricauda (Hood, 1925)
Diceratothrips robustus (Schmutz, 1909)
Diplacothrips piceus Hood, 1952
Elaphrothrips amazonicus Johansen, 1979
Elaphrothrips angustifrons (Bergröth, 1888)
Elaphrothrips borgmeieri Hood, 1955
Elaphrothrips brasiliensis Johansen, 1978
Elaphrothrips costalimai Hood, 1955
Elaphrothrips gracilis Moulton, 1933
Elaphrothrips laevicollis (Bagnall, 1910)
Elaphrothrips macateei Hood, 1955
Elaphrothrips nitidus (Bagnall, 1910)
Elaphrothrips palustris (Hood, 1952)
Elaphrothrips propinquus (Bagnall, 1910)
Elaphrothrips schottii (Heeger, 1852)
Elaphrothrips snodgrassi Hood, 1955
Elaphrothrips unicolor Moulton, 1933

Ethirothrips firmus (Hood, 1952)
Gastrothrips abditus Hood, 1935
Gastrothrips fumipennis Hood, 1952
Gastrothrips mandiocae (Moulton, 1941)
Gastrothrips procerus Hood, 1955
Neosmerinthothrips annulipes (Hood, 1950)
Neosmerinthothrips diversicolor (Moulton, 1933)
Neosmerinthothrips hamiltoni Mound & Palmer, 1983
Neosmerinthothrips paulistarum (Hood, 1950)
Neosmerinthothrips picticornis (Hood, 1936)
Neosmerinthothrips plaumanni (Hood, 1950)
Neosmerinthothrips variipes (Hood, 1950)
Phacothrips ocelloides (Hood, 1950)
Pygothrips callipygus Hood, 1952
Pygothrips longiceps Hood, 1952
Pygothrips magnicauda Hood, 1954
Saurothrips assai Hood, 1952
Zactinothrips elegans Hood, 1936
Zactinothrips modestus Hood, 1941
Zeugmatothrips borgmeieri Hood, 1949
Zeugmatothrips cinctus Hood, 1952
Zeugmatothrips femoralis Hood, 1952
Zeugmatothrips gracilis Hood, 1952
Zeugmatothrips mumbaca Hood, 1952
Zeugmatothrips niger Hood, 1952
Zeugmatothrips pallidulus Hood, 1958
Zeugmatothrips peltatus Hood, 1949

PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE – PHLAEOTHRIPINAE.

Acanthothrips amoenus Hood, 1949
Acanthothrips palmi Hood, 1958
Adraneothrips abdominalis Hood, 1925
Adraneothrips acutus Hood, 1950
Adraneothrips alternatus Hood, 1925
Adraneothrips brasiliensis Hood, 1950
Adraneothrips lepidus Hood, 1950
Adraneothrips obliquus Hood, 1950
Adraneothrips pulchellus Hood, 1950
Adraneothrips septimanus Hood, 1950
Adraneothrips silvaticus Hood, 1950
Adraneothrips spadix Hood, 1950
Adraneothrips stenocephalus Hood, 1938
Adraneothrips tibialis (Hood, 1914)
Adraneothrips transversus Hood, 1950
Adraneothrips tupi Hood, 1950
Adraneothrips uniformis Hood, 1925
Adraneothrips vespicola De Santis, 1981

- Aleurodothrips fasciapennis* (Franklin, 1908)
Amynothrips andersoni O'Neill, 1968
Blepharidothrips sphaerops Hood, 1952
Bradythrips hesperus Hood & Williams, 1925
Carathrips bandeirantium Hood, 1950
Carathrips delicatulus (Hood, 1939)
Carathrips ferrugineus Hood, 1950
Carathrips grandiceps Hood, 1950
Carathrips impensus Hood, 1955
Carathrips interruptus Hood, 1950
Carathrips mediamericanus (Hood, 1933)
Carathrips pallidiventris Hood, 1950
Carathrips plaumanni Hood, 1955
Cartomothrips browni Stannard, 1962
Chamaeothrips jucundus Hood, 1954
Chirothripoides sp.
Chorithrips heptatoma Hood, 1957
Chorithrips octatoma Hood, 1957
Chortothrips valens (Hood, 1950)
Chthonothrips nigrocinctus Hood, 1957
Docessissophothrips brasiliensis (Schmutz, 1909)
Docessissophothrips dotatus (Hood, 1955)
Docessissophothrips tenuiceps (Hood 1937)
Docessissophothrips travassosi (Hood, 1949)
Docessissophothrips villicornis (Hood, 1949)
Dolichothrips sp.
Dopothrips paraensis (Hood, 1952)
Epomisothrips araucariae Hood, 1954
Eschatothrips cerinus Hood, 1957
Eschatothrips decoratus Hood, 1957
Eschatothrips pachyurus (Hood, 1954)
Eschatothrips variegatus (Hood, 1954)
Eupathithrips atripes Hood, 1950
Eupathithrips meizon Hood, 1955
Eupathithrips silvestrii (Buffa, 1908)
Eurythrips alarius Hood, 1957
Eurythrips bifasciatus (Hood, 1954)
Eurythrips bisetosus (Hood, 1954)
Eurythrips citricornis (Hood, 1954)
Eurythrips conformis Hood, 1957
Eurythrips costalimai Hood, 1950
Eurythrips cruralis Hood, 1957
Eurythrips elongatus Hood, 1957
Eurythrips hemimeres Hood, 1957
Eurythrips modestus (Bagnall, 1917)
Eurythrips musivi Hood, 1957
Eurythrips nigriceps Hood, 1957
Eurythrips nigricornis Hood, 1960
Eurythrips peccans Hood, 1957
Eurythrips pusillus Hood, 1957
Eurythrips setosus Hood, 1950
Eurythrips simplex (Hood, 1954)
Eurythrips striolatus Hood, 1957
Eurythrips subflavus Hood, 1950
Eurythrips tarsalis Hood, 1925
Eurythrips trifasciatus (Hood, 1954)
Glyptothrips bucca (Hood, 1957)
Glyptothrips divergens (Hood, 1957)
Glyptothrips fuscipes (Hood, 1954)
Glyptothrips hylaeus (Hood, 1950)
Glyptothrips longiceps (Hood, 1954)
Glyptothrips saltuarius (Hood, 1957)
Glyptothrips silvaticus (Hood, 1957)
Glyptothrips subcalvus (Hood, 1954)
Gomphiothrips tibouchinae Moulton, 1933
Gynaikothrips ficorum (Marchal, 1908)
Haplothrips gowdeyi (Franklin, 1908)
Holcothrips achmaeae Hood, 1954
Holopothrips affinis (Bagnall, 1924)
Holopothrips ananasi Costa Lima, 1935
Holopothrips balteatus Hood, 1955
Holopothrips conducans (Priesner, 1921)
Holopothrips erianthi (Hood, 1954)
Holopothrips fulvus Morgan, 1929
Holopothrips graminis Hood, 1955
Holopothrips hambletoni Hood, 1938
Holopothrips hilaris Hood, 1938
Holopothrips inversus Hood, 1955
Holopothrips jaboticabae (Hood, 1954)
Holopothrips omercooperi (Bagnall, 1924)
Holopothrips pennatus Moulton, 1938
Holopothrips pictus Hood, 1941
Holopothrips signatus Hood, 1914
Holopothrips tupi Hood, 1955
Holothrips aberrans (Hood, 1955)
Holothrips adelos (Mound, 1968)
Holothrips amplus Hood, 1952
Holothrips aspericaudus Hood, 1952
Holothrips bellulus (Hood, 1955)
Holothrips bucallis (Hood, 1955)
Holothrips bursarius (Hood, 1957)
Holothrips conicurus (Hood, 1942)
Holothrips cornutus (Hood, 1955)
Holothrips eucharis (Hood, 1955)
Holothrips formosus (Hood, 1952)
Holothrips graminicolus (Hood, 1952)
Holothrips ingens Karny, 1911

- Holothrips lanei* (Hood, 1949)
Holothrips palmarum (Hood, 1952)
Holothrips procerus Hood, 1952
Holothrips umbricola (Hood, 1952)
Hoplandrothrips affinis Hood, 1915
Hoplandrothrips albipes Hood, 1952
Hoplandrothrips brasiliensis Hood, 1954
Hoplandrothrips erythrinae (Priesner, 1925)
Hoplandrothrips flavipes Bagnall, 1923
Hoplandrothrips fusciflavus Hood, 1952
Hoplandrothrips longirostris Hood, 1954
Hoplandrothrips ommatus Hood, 1952
Hoplandrothrips sides (Moulton, 1933)
Hoplandrothrips variegatus Hood, 1952
Hoplandrothrips xanthopoides Bagnall, 1917
Hoplothrips agrestis Hood, 1955
Hoplothrips bahiaensis Moulton, 1933
Hoplothrips calcaratus (Hood, 1925)
Hoplothrips dentiger Hood, 1949
Hoplothrips detector Hood, 1955
Hoplothrips dissonus Hood, 1955
Hoplothrips lacteus Hood, 1954
Hoplothrips orbiculatus Hood, 1954
Hoplothrips palmarius Hood, 1955
Hoplothrips psidii Moulton, 1933
Hoplothrips spissicornis Hood, 1952
Hoplothrips testaceus Hood, 1954
Hyidiothrips nanellus Hood, 1957
Hyidiothrips tessellatus Hood, 1952
Karnyothrips flavipes (Jones, 1912)
Karnyothrips franciscanus (Hood, 1949)
Karnyothrips melaleucus (Bagnall, 1911)
Karnyothrips merrilli (Watson, 1920)
Karnyothrips venustus (Moulton, 1941)
Leptothrips mali (Fitch, 1855)
Leptothrips tenuiceps Hood, 1950
Leptothrips vittipennis Hood, 1938
Liothrips adisi zur Strassen, 1978
Liothrips anonae Moulton, 1933
Liothrips bondari Moulton, 1933
Liothrips brasiliensis Moulton, 1933
Liothrips capnodes (Hood, 1955)
Liothrips condei Moulton, 1933
Liothrips didymopanicis Del-Claro & Mound, 1996
Liothrips distinctus Moulton, 1938
Liothrips errabundus zur Strassen, 1975
Liothrips mendesi Moulton, 1933
Liothrips nigriculus (Hood, 1955)
Liothrips salti Moulton, 1933
Liothrips satanas (Priesner, 1923)
Liothrips seticollis Karny, 1912
Liothrips tropicus (Schmutz, 1909)
Liothrips unicolor Moulton, 1933
Liothrips vernoniae Moulton, 1933
Lissothrips dispar Hood, 1954
Lissothrips eburifer Hood, 1954
Lissothrips flavidus Hood, 1960
Lissothrips obesus Hood, 1950
Lonchothrips linearis Hood, 1957
Macrophthalthothrips allops Hood, 1954
Macrophthalthothrips diasi Hood, 1949
Macrophthalthothrips femoralis Hood, 1941
Macrophthalthothrips hemipteroides (Priesner, 1921)
Malacothrips fasciatus Hood, 1952
Malacothrips mediator Hood, 1952
Malacothrips vigilatus (Hood, 1957)
Menothrips ebriosus Hood, 1957
Mystrothrips clavatoris Hood, 1954
Neurothrips frontalis Hood, 1952
Neurothrips n. sp.
Orthothrips angustus Hood, 1954
Orthothrips exilis Hood, 1954
Orthothrips leptura Hood, 1952
Orthothrips stilifer (Hood, 1957)
Pedoeothrips nigritus Hood, 1954
Plagiothrips eugeniae (Costa Lima, 1935)
Plectrothrips antennatus Hood, 1908
Plectrothrips bicuspis Hood, 1957
Plectrothrips glaber Hood, 1954
Plectrothrips hoodi Okajima, 1981
Plectrothrips nigricornis Okajima, 1981
Plectrothrips rotundus Okajima, 1981
Plectrothrips thoracicus Hood, 1954
Pleurothrips collaris (Hood, 1925)
Podothrips bambusae Hood, 1949
Podothrips brasiliensis Hood, 1949
Preeriella discors Hood, 1957
Preeriella fumosa Hood, 1957
Preeriella macilenta Hood, 1957
Preeriella marginata Hood, 1957
Priesnerothrips amazonicus (Hood, 1954)
Pristothrips aaptus Hood, 1925
Psalidothrips conciliatus Hood, 1955
Psalidothrips dissidens Hood, 1955
Psalidothrips longistylus Okajima, 1983
Psalidothrips retifer Hood, 1955

- Psalidothrips umbraticus* Hood, 1955
Pseudophilothrips ichini (Hood, 1949)
Schazothrips anadenus Hood, 1957
Sedulothrips tristis Hood, 1934
Sedulothrips vigilans (Hood, 1913)
Smicrothrips particula Hood, 1952
Sophiothrips comptus Hood, 1955
Sophiothrips politus Hood, 1955
Sophiothrips squamosus Hood, 1933
Sophiothrips verrucosus Hood, 1955
Strepterothrips brasilianus (Hood, 1952)
Strepterothrips conradi Hood, 1933
Symphiothrips caliginosus Hood, 1952
Terthrothrips balteatus Hood, 1957
Terthrothrips bicinctus Hood, 1954
Terthrothrips brunneus Hood, 1957
Terthrothrips bucculentus Hood, 1957
Terthrothrips bullifer Hood, 1957
Terthrothrips carens Hood, 1957
Terthrothrips defectus (Hood, 1957)
Terthrothrips fuscatus Hood, 1954
Terthrothrips hebes Hood, 1957
Terthrothrips impolitus Hood, 1957
Terthrothrips irretitus Hood, 1957
Terthrothrips luteolus Hood, 1957
Terthrothrips marginatus Gerdes, 1984
Terthrothrips peltatus Hood, 1957
Terthrothrips percultus Hood, 1957
Terthrothrips sanguinolentus (Bergroth, 1896)
Terthrothrips serratus Hood, 1954
Terthrothrips uncinatus Hood, 1954
Terthrothrips viduus Hood, 1957
Trachythrips epimeralis Hood, 1941
Trichinothrips callypechys Hood, 1952
Trichinothrips latifrons Hood, 1955
Trichinothrips panamensis Hood, 1935
Trichinothrips sensilis Hood, 1952
Tropothrips borgmeieri Hood, 1949
Trybomia gossypii (Hood, 1915)
Trybomia intermedius (Bagnall, 1910)
Trybomia mendesi Moulton, 1933
Trypanothrips coxalis Hood, 1957
Tylothrips achaetus (Hood, 1957)
Tylothrips brasiliensis (Hood, 1957)
Tylothrips caelatoris (Hood, 1954)
Tylothrips cochlearius (Hood, 1954)
Tylothrips consobrinus (Hood, 1954)
Tylothrips crassus (Hood, 1954)
Tylothrips flaviventris (Hood, 1957)
Tylothrips forticauda (Hood, 1954)
Tylothrips fulvescens (Hood, 1957)
Tylothrips fuscifrons (Hood, 1957)
Tylothrips gracilis (Hood, 1954)
Tylothrips inuncatus (Hood, 1957)
Tylothrips longulus (Hood, 1954)
Tylothrips majusculus (Hood, 1957)
Tylothrips minor (Hood, 1954)
Tylothrips paulus (Hood, 1957)
Tylothrips striaticeps (Hood, 1954)
Tylothrips subglaber (Hood, 1957)
Tylothrips ustulatus (Hood, 1957)
Williamsiella bicoloripes Hood, 1925
Williamsiella brasiliensis Priesner, 1937
Williamsiella breviceps (Hood, 1925)
Williamsiella brevisetis (Hood, 1950)
Williamsiella capitulatus (Hood, 1960)
Williamsiella longiceps (Hood, 1960)
Williamsiella nemoralis (Hood, 1954)
Williamsiella tricosus (Hood, 1960)
Williamsiella ventralis (Hood, 1954)
Zaliothrips imitator Hood, 1955
Zaliothrips longisetosus Hood, 1955
Zaliothrips luteolus Hood, 1955