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J. R. WATSON .......................................................... Editor
WILMON NEWELL .................................................. Associate Editor
A. N. TISSOT ....................................................... Business Manager

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THE ENGLISH ORCHID THRIPS
Native to Florida

Additions to Thysanoptera of Florida.—XVI

In 1909 (Ent. Monthly Mag. N. S. XX p. 33) Bagnall described Anaphothrips orchidaceus from two localities in England and one in Ireland. It was found feeding “on various hothouse orchids, Odontoglossum, Cypripedium, and Zygopetalum”. Its depredations were sufficiently severe to attract the attention of horticulturists and to receive a common name, “The Yellow Orchid Thrips” or the “Yellow Thrrips”.

In the same year Bagnall recorded (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. L. III, P. 171) it from Belgium in the Brussels Botanical Gardens from Chamaedorea fragrans and from Scotland (Jl. Econ. Biol. IV, P. 38), and records Cymbidium and Epidendron as hosts.

C. B. Williams (Jl. Econ. Biol. VI, P. 220) adds a new locality record (Liverpool) and Miltonia, Oncidium and Mormodes as hosts.

The writer has recently received specimens of this species taken from Dendrobium clavatum from England by inspector W. T. Owrey of the Federal Horticultural Board.

During November and December, 1926, Mr. A. N. Tissot collected a quantity of the orchid Epidendron from the limbs of live oak trees and placed them in a Berlese funnel. Among other insects a number of specimens of this thrips were taken. The writer has carefully compared them with specimens secured from England and finds them identical. The dark longitudinal band of this handsome insect makes its recognition easy.

This is the first recorded capture of this species outside of Europe. The circumstances of its capture—on native orchids
many miles from any greenhouse in which orchids are grown—
points unmistakably to its being a native of Florida. It doubt-
less occurs in other parts of semitropical and tropical America
and has been introduced into European hothouses from some
locality in America on imported orchids.—J. R. Watson.

THE THYSANOPTERA FAUNA OF THE INDIAN PIPE
(Continued from Vol. XI, No. 2, P. 30)

KEY TO THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF ANAPHOTRIPS
(Including Proscirtothrips Karny)

a. Antennae 9 segmented.

b. More or less prominent bristles on posterior angles of prothorax

(Proscirtothrips Karny.)

c. Head about as long as wide; antennal segment 3 not pedi-
cellate ...............................................................ae, Moulton.

cc. Head considerably wider than long; antennal segment 3
pedicellate.

d. Abdominal segments 5–8 with conspicuous comb-
like arrangement of spines along the posterior
margins; head and prothorax yellowish to orange-
yellow, abdomen brown.....................tricolor Moulton.

dd. Abdominal segments without combs; color brown-
ish-yellow to yellowish white, abdomen not darker
than head and thorax.

e. Wings long surpassing tip of abdomen; head
subglobose, vertex well rounded.

longipennis Crawford.

ee. Wings rather short, membrane not attaining
tip of abdomen; head subrectangular in out-
line, vertex produced a little between bases
of antennae but not rounded.

monotropae n. sp.

bb. No prominent bristles on posterior angles of prothorax.

c. Color almost uniformly brown.

d. Body of female long and slender, prothorax but
little wider than the head.....grandiculus Watson.

dd. Body, especially the abdomen of female, wide and
heavy, prothorax considerably wider than the head.

stanfordi Moulton.

cc. Body yellow, more or less shaded with brown.

d. Abdomen at least partly yellow.

e. Abdominal segments 1, 2 and 10 shaded with brown
............................................obecenue (Mull.)

ee. Abdominal segments 1, 2 and 7-10 brown.

biclor Morgan.

eee. Abdominal segments 7-10 shading to pale
brown, 10 dark at tip...........dicolor Hood.