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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 orchidaceous 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 Thrips".

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 doubtless 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 ANAPHOTHRIPS

(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 pedicellate .....zeae, Moulton.
    - cc. Head considerably wider than long; antennal segment 3 pedicellate.
      - d. Abdominal segments 5-8 with conspicuous comblike arrangement of spines along the posterior margins; head and prothorax yellowish to orangeyellow, abdomen brown......tricolor Moulton.
      - dd. Abdominal segments without combs; color brownish-yellow to yellowish white, abdomen not darker than head and thorax.
        - e. Wings long surpassing tip of abdomen; head subglobose, vertex well rounded.

tongipennis Crawford.

ee. Wings rather short, membrane not attaining tip of abdomen; head subrectangular in outline, 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.....grandioculus 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 ......obscurus (Mull.)
      - ee. Abdominal segments 1, 2 and 7-10 brown.

bicolor Morgan.

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