LAURENCE A. MOUND, AND RITA MARULLO. The Thrips of Central and South America: An Introduction (Insecta: Thysanoptera). Memoirs on Entomology, International, Volume 6. March 1996. 488 pages. ISBN: 1-56665-061-5. Hardback. Price $65.00.

The authors, even with their extensive background on Thysanoptera, are commended for producing this volume of information in such a short time. They have brought together a large part of the known information on Neotropical thrips. The family classification for the suborder Terebrantia is that adopted by Mound, Heming, and Palmer (1980). The suborder Tubulifera is exceptionally difficult and all authors are not in agreement in their respective classification. Gauld & Mound (1982), Crespi (1993), and Mound & Crespi (1994) are followed here. All areas reported on are not equally known and faunal comparisons are not given. Some of the more serious pests are listed, and flight, dispersal, and seasonal wind systems are discussed. Sex ratios and polymorphism, life cycles, body structures, phylogeny and family classification, habitat association, and collecting as well as microscope slide preparation are included in the introduction.

There are excellent illustrated keys to suborders, new world families, genera, and to many of the species. Information on their biology and identification is provided for 92 genera of Terebrantia and 135 genera of Tubulifera. The number of species-group names listed is 1669, of which 217 are listed as synonyms. Newly described taxa in-

clude 3 new genera and 49 new species. Twelve generic names are placed in synonymy, and 48 new specific synonyms are recognized. Synonyms, if any, are listed under each genus and new records are recorded under the species. A complete bibliography is given, including references not listed in the text. The illustrations are well done. On page 445, figure 273 is omitted in the illustrations, but is found in the caption as *Aleurodothrips fasciapennis*.

Illustration of the dorsal and ventral views of an adult Thripidae and Phlaeothripidae with labeled body parts and some of the setae are given. A glossary of other setae such as aa, am, pa, etc., would be helpful for students in developing countries that are without library resources. References are made of these setae in the text and should be depicted with illustrations.

A list of feeding associations of Thysanoptera in Costa Rica and Panama and an index to species group names are provided and are most helpful. This is particularly true for the countries that are engaged in developing agricultural crops for export. Some agricultural products are restricted from entering other countries based on this host-pest association.

This publication is highly recommended to all students interested in thrips, particularly those interested in new world Thysanoptera.

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