

Host-plant Range and Relationships in the Italian Thrips Fauna

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On the basis of recent literature references, an approach to the host-plant range of the Italian Thysanoptera species is presented, and comments on the host-plant relationships and feeding activity are provided.

Keywords: Italian thrips fauna, phytophagy.

The Italian thrips fauna includes about 248 described species (Marullo and zur Strassen, 1995, 2002; Marullo and Ravazzi, 2001; De Marzo and Ravazzi, 2002), although these have different origins: about 170 are European species coming from Central and North Europe, 56 are Mediterranean and North-African, and 12 are introduced (Del Bene and Gargani, 2001; Marullo, 2002a). Relating to their host-plant range, data available in the literature are scanty. This is due particularly to the lack of precision in published records for several species, in failing to distinguish between “collecting places” and “host plants”. Consequently, in several cases, there is confusion between the occasional hosts on which adults may at times be found, and the real host plants of a species on which larvae are able to develop. Even careful studies on the thrips associated with particular plants may fail to make this distinction. For example, Szénasi et al. (2002) studied the thrips fauna of *Stellaria media* in Hungary and, over several months, recorded very large number of *Aptinothrips rufus* Haliday and *Anaphothrips obscurus* (Müller) from these plants. However, both of these thrips probably breed only on particular species of *Gramineae*, although precise data on their preferred host species is lacking. Thus for these as well as for several other common and widely known thrips species, the specific plant host on which breeding occurs remains unknown. This failure to develop precise information about host-plant relationships creates problems at different levels, such as when attempting to recognise non-crop hosts of pest species and the tospoviruses they transmit, or when looking for patterns of host-plant exploitation that may have some evolutionary significance.

The aim of the present study is to provide an approach to the host-plant range of the Italian thrips fauna and to the relationships/associations between species and plants. Data are referred to literature references, which provide sufficient information to substantiate the possibility that the indicated host relationship is correct. Plant nomenclature is taken from Mabberley (2000).

Results

Table 1 evaluates the published literature on the host plants and associations of the Italian Thysanoptera species. Records for 120 species, distributed in 44 plant families, are included where the references give sufficient information to substantiate the possibility that the indicated host relationship is correct. However, very few of these records include reference to the presence of larvae. Despite this, it seems possible to draw some comments. Relating to host-plant relationships, the majority of the Italian Thysanoptera is represented by phytophagous species with a variable degree of host specificity: very few are monophagous, as well as to only one host-plant species related. Some are polyphagous, but most are oligophagous. Polyphagous species include “indigenous species” such as *Thrips tabaci* or *Pezothrips kellyanus* that live on wild plants and crops, and have become pest species of economic importance. All the introduced species (i.e. *Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis* and *Frankliniella occidentalis*) have colonized parts of the Italian native flora, and are associated with crops; their polyphagy helps them to spread and to become pests.

Oligophagous species are related to different genera of one plant family. So, for example, species of *Aptinothrips*, *Chirothrips*, *Limothrips*, *Apterygothrips* and *Cephalothrips* are all host-specific for *Gramineae* (including wild and crop species). Furthermore, a species like *Liothrips oleae* can be considered host-specific for plants of family *Oleaceae*. Host-specific thrips species, related to plants of only one genus are, instead, *Thrips verbasci* on *Verbascum* spp., *Gynaikothrips ficorum* on *Ficus* spp., *Pezothrips dianthi* on *Dianthus* spp., and *Thrips simplex* on *Gladiolus* spp. Monophagous species, living on only one plant species are, for example, *Thrips sambuci* on *Sambucus nigra*, *Thrips urticae* on *Urtica dioica*, *Haplothrips leucanthemi* on *Crysanthemum leucanthemum*.

Data reported in *Table 1* also provide further information on feeding activity of the Italian thrips species including predatory and mycophagous species. Mycophages can feed on fungal hyphae or spores. These species colonize fungi living on dead twigs, or litter or bark of plant, or at base of grasses. They are all included in the sub-order Tubulifera; about 19 species feed on spores whereas about 14 suck hyphal contents (Marullo, 2002a). Unfortunately, not much is known about host-plant preferences of mycophages because only in a few cases have both fungus species and host-plant been identified. Generally, it is possible to assert that mycophagous species are probably mostly host-specific, although in most cases the fungus species involved has not been identified. Predatory thrips species feed on other thrips or small arthropods and some have specific host-plant sites for breeding. For example, *Aeolothrips albicinctus* and *A. cursor* are obligate predators at the base of grasses, whereas *A. melaleucus* and *A. versicolor* are obligate predators on the leaves of forest plants. Further *Aeolothrips* species can feed on pollen grains and thrips larvae (Kirk, 1984), and possibly such feeding activity leads to host-plant specificity.

Table 1
Host-plant range and associations of the Italian thrips fauna

Host-plant family	Host genus	Host association	Thrips species	Reference
<i>Areaceae (Palmae)</i>	<i>Chamaerops</i>	on fungal spores at leaf bases	<i>Priesneriella mavromoustakisi</i> (J. C. Crawford)	Ravazzi, 1998
<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	<i>Amaranthus</i>	on flowers	<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (Perg.)	Marullo, 1991a
<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	<i>Pistacia</i>	on flowers	<i>Aeolothrips gloriosus</i> Bagnall, <i>Ceratothrips pallidivestis</i> (Pr.) <i>Oxythrips ajugae</i> Uzel <i>Thrips major</i> Uzel <i>Thrips minutissimus</i> L. <i>Haplothrips andresi</i> Pr.	Vesmanis, 1985
<i>Apiaceae</i>	<i>Eryngium</i>	on flowers on leaves	<i>Aeolothrips collaris</i> Pr. <i>Oxythrips ulmifoliorum</i> (Haliday) <i>Haplothrips eryngii</i> Bagn. <i>Haplothrips hispanicus</i> Pr.	zur Strassen, 1987
<i>Araceae</i>	<i>Spathiphyllum</i>	on leaves	<i>Bradinothrips musae</i> (Hood)	Monteiro et al., 1999
<i>Araliaceae</i>	<i>Hedera</i> <i>Hedera</i>	on flowers on leaves	<i>Aeolothrips gloriosus</i> Bagnall <i>Thrips flavus</i> Schrank <i>Thrips major</i> Uzel <i>Haplothrips andresi</i> Pr.	Vesmanis, 1986
<i>Balsaminaceae</i>	<i>Impatiens</i>	on leaves	<i>Echinothrips americanus</i> Morgan	Marullo and Pollini, 1999
<i>Betulaceae</i>	<i>Alnus</i>	on leaves	<i>Aeolothrips melaleucus</i> Haliday <i>Aeolothrips versicolor</i> Uzel <i>Neohydatothrips gracilicornis</i> (Williams) <i>Thrips alni</i> Uzel <i>Thrips major</i> Uzel <i>Liothrips pragensis</i> Uzel <i>Haplothrips subtilissimus</i> (Haliday)	Marullo, 1994

Table 1 (cont.)

Host-plant family	Host genus	Host association	Thrips species	Reference
<i>Boraginaceae</i>	<i>Echium</i>	on flowers	<i>Aeolothrips propinquus</i> Bagnall	zur Strassen, 1987
	<i>Heliotropium</i>	on flowers	<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (Perg.)	Marullo, 1991a
<i>Brassicaceae</i>	<i>Alyssum</i>	on flowers	<i>Tenothrips frici</i> (Uzel),	
			<i>Thrips meridionalis</i> Pr.	
			<i>Thrips tabaci</i> Lind.	
	<i>Brassica</i>	on flowers	<i>Aeolothrips collaris</i> Pr.	Vesmanis, 1985
			<i>Aeolothrips ericae</i> Bagn.	Marullo, 1995
	<i>Dyplotaxis</i>	on flowers	<i>Aeolothrips intermedius</i> Bagnall	
			<i>Thrips brevicornis</i> Pr.	
	<i>Lobularia</i>	on flowers	<i>Thrips major</i> Uzel	
			<i>Thrips tabaci</i> Lind.	
			<i>Haplothrips hispanicus</i> Pr.	
<i>Caprifoliaceae</i>	<i>Solanum</i>	on flowers	<i>Isoneurothrips australis</i> Bagn.	
			<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (Perg.)	Marullo, 1991a
			<i>Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis</i> (Bouche)	Marullo, 2003
	<i>Lonicera</i>	on flowers	<i>Pezothrips kellyanus</i> (Bagn.)	Marullo, 2002b
			<i>Thrips sambuci</i> Heeger	
			<i>Thrips flavus</i> Schrank	
	<i>Sambucus</i>	on flowers	<i>Thrips major</i> Uzel	zur Strassen, 1987
			<i>Cephalothrips coxalis</i> Bagn.	
			<i>Haplothrips andresi</i> Pr.	
			<i>Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis</i> (Bouche)	Marullo, 2003
<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>	<i>Dianthus</i>	on flowers	<i>Pezothrips dianthi</i> (Pr.)	Marullo, 1998
			<i>Thrips annulatus</i> (Karny)	zur Strassen, 1987
<i>Chenopodiaceae</i>	<i>Chenopodium</i>	on flowers	<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (Perg.)	Marullo, 1991a
			<i>Haplothrips (Trybomiella) mateolanus</i>	De Marzo and Ravazzi, 2002
<i>Cistaceae</i>	<i>Cistus</i>	on flowers	<i>Odontothrips ramadei</i> Bm.	zur Strassen, 2000

Table 1 (cont.)

Host-plant family	Host genus	Host association	Thrips species	Reference
<i>Cyperaceae</i>	<i>Carex</i>	on fungal spores at base	<i>Bolothrips dentipes</i> (Reuter)	zur Strassen, 1987
	<i>Cyperus</i> sp	on leaves and shoots	<i>Apterygothrips caricis</i>	Marullo and Ravazzi, 2001
<i>Compositae</i>	<i>Achillea</i>	on flowers	<i>Thrips nigropilosus</i> Uzel	zur Strassen, 1987
	<i>Calendula</i>	on flowers	<i>Aeolothrips collaris</i> Pr.	
			<i>Aeolothrips ericae</i> Bagn.	
			<i>Thrips major</i> Uzel	Vesmanis, 1985
<i>(Asteraceae)</i>	<i>Centaurea</i>	on flowers	<i>Ceratothrips hispanicus</i> (Bagnall)	
	<i>Helichrysum</i>	on flowers	<i>Ceratothrips discolor</i> (Karny)	zur Strassen, 1987
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	on flowers	<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (Perg.),	
			<i>Haplothrips leucanthemi</i> (Schränk)	Marullo, 1998
	<i>Helianthus</i>	on flowers	<i>Microcephalothrips abdominalis</i>	Strapazzon, 1999
			(D. L. Craw.)	
<i>Cupressaceae</i>	<i>Cupressus</i>	on leaves	<i>Oxythrips ajugae</i> Uzel	Vesmanis, 1985
	<i>Juniperus</i>	on leaves	<i>Liothrips pragensis</i> Uzel	zur Strassen, 1987
			<i>Ankothrips mezbaitowskii</i> (Schille)	Ravazzi 1998
<i>Ericaceae</i>	<i>Arbutus</i>	on leaves	<i>Thrips major</i> Uzel,	
			<i>Oxythrips ajugae</i> Uzel,	
			<i>Haplothrips andresi</i> Pr.	
	<i>Erica</i>	on flowers	<i>Aeolothrips ericae</i> Bagn.	Vesmanis, 1986
			<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (Trybom)	
			<i>Ceratothrips ericae</i> (Haliday)	
			<i>Cestothrips karnyi</i> (Bagn.)	
			<i>Thrips major</i> Uzel	
			<i>Haplothrips distinguendus</i> (Uzel)	
			<i>Haplothrips andresi</i> Pr.	
<i>Fabaceae</i>	<i>Calicotoma</i> , <i>Cytisus</i>	on flowers	<i>Aeolothrips collaris</i> Pr.	
			<i>Aeolothrips ericae</i> Bagn.	
			<i>Aeolothrips melisi</i> Pr.	

Table 1 (cont.)

Host-plant family	Host genus	Host association	Thrips species	Reference
(Leguminosae)	<i>Genista</i> , <i>Medicago</i>	on flowers	<i>Odontothrips citisi</i> Morison	Vesmanis, 1985
			<i>Odontothrips confusus</i> Pr.	
	<i>Melilotus</i> , <i>Ononis</i>	on flowers	<i>Odontothrips ignobilis</i> Bagn.	
			<i>Odontothrips loti</i> (Haliday)	
	<i>Galega</i> <i>Vicia</i>	on flowers	<i>Odontothrips meliloti</i> Pr.	zur Strassen, 1987
			<i>Kakothrips robustus</i> (Uzel)	
			<i>Frankliniella intonsa</i> (Trybom)	
	<i>Lotus</i> , <i>Trifolium</i>	on leaves	<i>Frankliniella pallida</i> (Uzel)	
			<i>Neohydatothrips gracilicornis</i> (Williams)	
			<i>Sericothrips bicornis</i> (Karny)	
<i>Fagaceae</i>	<i>Quercus</i>	on leaves	<i>Dendrothrips degeeri</i> Uzel	Vesmanis, 1986
			<i>Thrips major</i> Uzel	
		fungi feeders on dead branches or leaf litter	<i>Haplothrips andresi</i> Pr.	Marullo, 1994
			<i>Drepanothrips reuteri</i> Uzel	
			<i>Oxythrips uncinatus</i> Pr.	
			<i>Liothrips pragensis</i> Uzel	
			<i>Hoplothrips germanae</i> Bournier	
			<i>Hoplothrips pedicularius</i> (Haliday)	
			<i>Phlaeothrips pillichianus</i> Pr.	
			<i>Allothrips pillichellus</i> (Pr.)	
			<i>Bacillothrips longiceps</i> (O. M. Reuter)	
			<i>Bactothrips buffai</i> (Karny)	
			<i>Compsothrips albosignatus</i> (O. M. Reuter)	
			<i>Cryptothrips nigripes</i> (O. M. Reuter)	
			<i>Megalothrips delmasi</i> Bournier	Marullo, 1999 Ravazzi, 1998 Vesmanis, 1986
			<i>Megathrips inermis</i> Pr.	
			<i>Megathrips lativentris</i> (Heeger)	
			<i>Amphibolothrips knechteli</i> Pr.	
	<i>Castanea</i>	on dead leaves	<i>Hoplandrothrips ellisi</i> Bagn.	

Table 1 (cont.)

Host-plant family	Host genus	Host association	Thrips species	Reference
<i>Geraniaceae</i>	<i>Geranium</i>	on flowers	<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (Perg.)	Marullo, 1998
	<i>Ampelodesma</i>	on leaves	<i>Aptinothrips rufus</i> Haliday <i>Limothrips consimilis</i> Pr. <i>Thrips minutissimus</i> L. <i>Thrips nigropilosus</i> Uzel <i>Amphibolothrips grassii</i> Buffa <i>Bolothrips insularis</i> (Bagn.) <i>Bolothrips italicus</i> Mound <i>Hoplothrips pedicularius</i> (Haliday) <i>Pseudocryptothrips meridionalis</i> Pr. <i>Sophionothrips terminalis</i> (Bagn.) <i>Rhipidothrips gratosus</i> Uzel <i>Chirothrips manicatus</i> Haliday <i>Limothrips cerealium</i> Haliday <i>Chirothrips aculeatus</i> Bagn. <i>Chirothrips pallidicornis</i> Pr. <i>Limothrips consimilis</i> Pr. <i>Limothrips angulicornis</i> Iabl. <i>Sitiothrips arabicus</i> Pr.	
<i>Iridaceae</i>	<i>Tordylium</i> <i>Agropyron, Arundo</i>	on flowers on leaves	<i>Frankliniella tenuicornis</i> (Uzel) <i>Limothrips cerealium</i> Haliday <i>Limothrips denticornis</i> Haliday	zur Strassen, 1987 Marullo et al., 1996
	<i>Dactylis</i>	on leaves	<i>Thrips simplex</i> (Morison) <i>Iridotheirus iridis</i> (Watson)	
<i>Labiataeae</i>	<i>Gladiolus</i> <i>Iris</i>	on flowers/leaves on flowers	<i>Aeolothrips collaris</i> Pr., <i>Ceratothrips discolor</i> (Karny) <i>Thrips atratus</i> (Haliday)	Marullo, 1998 Ravazzi, 1998 zur Strassen, 1987
	<i>Calamintha</i> , <i>Clinopodium</i>	on flowers		
	<i>Teucrium, Stachys</i>			

Table 1 (cont.)

Host-plant family	Host genus	Host association	Thrips species	Reference
Lamiaceae	<i>Rosmarinus</i>	on flowers	<i>Aeolothrips collaris</i> Pr.	Marullo, 1995
			<i>Aeolothrips ericae</i> Bagn.	
			<i>Thrips aratus</i> (Haliday)	
			<i>Thrips flavus</i> Schrank	
			<i>Thrips tabaci</i> Lind.	
Liliaceae	<i>Asphodelus</i>	on flowers	<i>Tenothrips frici</i> (Uzel),	Vesmanis, 1985
			<i>Haplothrips andresi</i> Pr.	zur Strassen, 1987
			<i>Neoheegeria biroi</i> Pr.	zur Strassen, 1995
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	on leaves	<i>Asphodelothrips croceicollis</i> (Karny)	Vesmanis, 1985
			<i>Oxythrips ajugae</i> Uzel	
			<i>Thrips major</i> Uzel	
			<i>Thrips minutissimus</i> L.	
Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i>	on leaves	<i>Thrips tabaci</i> Lind.	Marullo, 1991b
			<i>Gynaikothrips ficorum</i> (Marchal)	Marullo, 2003
			<i>Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis</i> (Bouche)	
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus</i>	on flowers on leaves on flowers on leaves	<i>Aeolothrips versicolor</i> Uzel	Marullo, 1995
			<i>Dendrothrips deegeri</i> Uzel	Marullo, 1994
			<i>Pezothrips kellyanus</i> (Bagn.)	Marullo, 2002b
			<i>Liothrips oleae</i> (Costa)	Melis, 1961
Pinaceae	<i>Picea, Pinus</i>	on leaves	<i>Neohydatothrips gracilicornis</i> (Williams)	Marullo, 1990
Piperaceae	<i>Piper</i>	on flowers/leaves fruits	<i>Chaetanaphothrips orchidii</i> Moulton	Del Bene and Gargani, 2001
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum</i>	on flowers	<i>Pezothrips kellyanus</i> (Bagn.)	Marullo, 2002b

Table 1 (cont.)

Host-plant family	Host genus	Host association	Thrips species	Reference
<i>Poaceae (grasses)</i>	<i>Arundo</i>	on leaves/flowers	<i>Aeolothrips collaris</i> Pr.	
			<i>Aeolothrips gloriosus</i> Bagn.	
			<i>Anaphothrips obscurus</i> (Müller)	Vesmanis, 1985
			<i>Haplothrips andresi</i> Pr.	
<i>Polygonaceae</i>	<i>Agropyron</i>	on leaves from base of clusters	<i>Ankothrips mavromoustakisi</i> Pr.	Ravazzi, 1998
			<i>Amphibothrips grassii</i> Buffa,	
			<i>Aptinothrips mediterraneus</i> Pr.	
			<i>Aptinothrips rufus</i> Haliday	
			<i>Chirothrips aculeatus</i> Bagn.	
			<i>Chirothrips manicatus</i> Haliday	
			<i>Limothrips consimilis</i> Pr.	zur Strassen, 1987
			<i>Aeolothrips albicinctus</i> Haliday	
			<i>Aeolothrips cursor</i> Pr.	Marullo, 1995
			<i>Bolothrips bicolor</i> (Heeger)	
			<i>Bolothrips icarus</i> (Uzel)	Marullo, 1999
			<i>Compsothrips maroccanus</i> Pr.	Ravazzi, 1998
<i>Ranunculaceae</i>	<i>Rumex</i>	fungi feeders	<i>Bolothrips cingulatus</i> (Karny)	Ravazzi, 1998
			<i>Melanthrips acetosellae</i> John	zur Strassen, 1987
			<i>Rubiothrips vitalbae</i> (Bagnall)	
<i>Resedaceae</i>	<i>Clematis</i>	on flowers	<i>Melanthrips ficulbii</i> Buffa	Marullo, 1991b
			<i>Aeolothrips collaris</i> Pr.	
			<i>Melanthrips fuscus</i> (Sulzer)	
			<i>Thrips flavus</i> Schrank	
			<i>Thrips tabaci</i> Lind.	Vesmanis, 1985

Table 1 (cont.)

Host-plant family	Host genus	Host association	Thrips species	Reference
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus</i>	on flowers	<i>Orothrips priesneri</i> (Titsch.)	Marullo, 1991b
			<i>Aeolothrips intermedius</i> Bagnall	
	<i>Fragaria</i>	on flowers/fruits	<i>Melanthrips fuscus</i> (Sulzer)	Marullo, 1991a
	<i>Prunus</i>	on flowers/fruits	<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (Perg.)	
			<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (Perg.)	
Rutaceae	<i>Rosa</i>	on flowers	<i>Taeniothrips inconsequens</i> (Uzel)	Marullo, 2003
			<i>Thrips meridionalis</i> Pr.	
			<i>Thrips major</i> Uzel	
			<i>Thrips tabaci</i> Lind.	
			<i>Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis</i> (Bouche)	
Salicaceae	<i>Salix</i>	on flowers on leaves	<i>Pezothrips kellyanus</i> (Bagnall)	Marullo, 2002b Marullo, 2003
			<i>Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis</i> (Bouche)	
			<i>Aeolothrips melaleucus</i> Haliday	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Verbascum</i>	on flowers	<i>Hemianaphothrips articulatus</i> Pr.	Marullo, 1994
			<i>Haplothrips subtilissimus</i> (Haliday)	
			<i>Thrips verbasci</i> Priesner	
Umbelliferae	<i>Ferula</i> <i>Eryngium</i>	on leaves on flowers	<i>Tamaricthrips tamaricis</i> (Bagnall)	zur Strassen, 1987 Marullo, 1994
			<i>Oxythrips ulmifoliorum</i> (Haliday)	
			<i>Haplothrips subtilissimus</i> (Haliday)	
Vitaceae	<i>Vitis</i>	on flowers/grapes	<i>Eryngyothrips ferulae</i> (Pr.)	Marullo et al., 1996 zur Strassen, 1987
			<i>Oxythrips ulmifoliorum</i> (Haliday)	
			<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (Perg.)	
			<i>Drepanothrips reuteri</i> Uzel	Marullo, 2003

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