

Mini data sheet on *Thrips parvispinus*

Added in 2000 - Deleted in 2001

Reasons for deletion:

Doubts were expressed about the severity of damage and it was concluded that the pest *Thrips parvispinus* should not be considered as a significant threat for the EPPO region. In 2001, it was therefore removed from the EPPO Alert List.

Thrips parvispinus (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) - A south-east Asian thrips

Why	The NPPO of UK suggested that <i>Thrips parvispinus</i> could be added to the EPPO Alert List. This Asian species was recently reported as damaging <i>Gardenia</i> plants growing in 2 glasshouses near Volos, in Greece. Intercepted (as <i>T. taiwanus</i>) by the Netherlands in 1996 on a consignment of <i>Gardenia</i> cut flowers from Indonesia.
Where	EPPO region: Greece (isolated findings); Asia: Indonesia (Java), Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand. Oceania: Australia, Solomon Islands.
On which plants	<i>T. parvispinus</i> is considered as a polyphagous species. It is reported as a major pest of <i>Capsicum</i> in Java, and of vegetable crops in Thailand. In Malaysia, it is a pest of papaya.
Damage	Direct feeding damage. In Malaysia, feeding damage on papaya is associated with secondary attacks by the saprophytic fungus <i>Cladosporium oxysporum</i> (causing bunchy and malformed top of papaya). Extensive leaf damage was observed on <i>Gardenia</i> plants in Greece. Recorded as a vector of tobacco streak ilarvirus in transmission studies from infected tomato pollen to seedlings of <i>Chenopodium amaranticolor</i> .
Note	Taxonomy may need further clarification, but it is now considered that <i>T. taiwanus</i> and <i>Isoneurothrips jenseni</i> are synonyms of <i>T. parvispinus</i> , and that <i>T. compressicornis</i> is a distinct species.
Pathway	Plants for planting, cut flowers and branches from countries where <i>T. parvispinus</i> occurs.
Possible risks	<i>T. parvispinus</i> can be spread by movement of infested plants (at least two examples on imported <i>Gardenia</i> plants). Data is lacking on its biology and potential of establishment in the EPPO region. But as a tropical and polyphagous species, it could present a risk to protected ornamental and vegetable crops. Chemical control is possible, but is probably difficult as for many other thrips species.
Source(s)	NPPO of UK, 2000-01. Bansiddhi, K.; Poonchaisri, S. (1991) Thrips of vegetables and other commercially important crops in Thailand. AVRDC Publication. No. 91-342 (abst.). Klose, M.J.; Sdoodee, R.; Teakle, D.S.; Milne, J.R.; Greber, R.S.; Walter, G.H. (1996) Transmission of three strains of tobacco streak ilarvirus by different thrips species using virus-infected pollen. <i>Journal of Phytopathology</i> , 144(6), 281-284. Lim, W.H. (1989) Bunchy and malformed top of papaya cv. Eksotika caused by <i>Thrips parvispinus</i> and <i>Cladosporium oxysporum</i> . <i>MARDI Research Journal</i> , 17(2), 200-207 (abst). Vos, J.G.M.; Frinking, H.D. (1998) Pests and diseases of hot pepper (<i>Capsicum</i> spp.) in tropical lowlands of Java, Indonesia. <i>Journal of Plant Protection in the Tropics</i> , 11(1), 53-71.

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