



## Laurence Alfred Mound and his contributions to our knowledge of the Thysanoptera

JOE FUNDERBURK<sup>1</sup> & MARK HODDLE<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Entomology and Nematology, University of Florida, Quincy, Florida, 32351 USA  
E-mail: jef@ufl.edu

<sup>2</sup> Department of Entomology, University of California, Riverside, California 92521 USA  
E-mail: mhoddle@ucr.edu

### Abstract

Laurence Alfred Mound became interested in taxonomy after two postgraduate periods at the British Museum of Natural History (now the Natural History Museum) in London where he discovered biological diversity and the endless variety of living things. While working in Nigeria and the Sudan, and studying variation in whitefly populations, he gained an appreciation for the great differences within species in behavior and morphology under varying environmental conditions. He was appointed to the British Museum of Natural History in 1964 where he worked on the taxonomy of thrips, whiteflies, and aphids until he retired as Keeper of Entomology in 1992. He now lives in Canberra, Australia, serving as an Honorary Research Fellow, CSIRO Ecosystem Sciences at the Black Mountain Campus. Driving questions motivate him and provide insight into his thinking of the natural world: Why are there so many species of insects, yet so few species of thrips? Why so many at one place but so few at another? Do environmental and host plant factors drive the astonishing levels of morphological variation seen in single species? If so why? Why do so few thrips vector plant viruses, but why are those few so successful? Why are so many thrips associated with *Acacia* trees in Australia but so few on other plants? To address these questions and as part of his ongoing efforts to document the biodiversity of thrips, Laurence Mound has established 90 new Thysanoptera genera, and described 641 new species of thrips. These taxonomic designations are new hypotheses inviting scrutiny and study. At the time this document was written Laurence's research articles had been cited almost 1,300 times. Here we review Laurence Mound's career to this point, and we discuss the quality and quantity of his remarkable accomplishments in taxonomy, as well as highlighting his distinctive personal characteristics.

**Key words:** Laurence Mound, biography, scientific contributions, Thysanoptera

*The greatest discovery of modern science was of the dimensions, not of space and time, but of human ignorance.*

Lewis Thomas (1913–1993), physician, poet, etymologist, essayist, administrator, educator, policy advisor, researcher

*Where is the wisdom we have lost in knowledge? Where is the knowledge we have lost in information?*

Thomas Stearns Eliot (1888–1965), poet, dramatist, literary critic

The difficulties in writing this biography became evident at the very beginning when trying to decide on a title. Laurence Mound cannot be labeled adequately as a taxonomist specializing on the Thysanoptera, even though his contributions encompass the worldwide fauna. His interests are eclectic, and his accomplishments range throughout the arts, science, technology, education, and administration. His contributions to taxonomy are not simply about describing species, they are essentially about understanding patterns of variation and the biological and ecological underpinnings responsible for what is observed. In addition to taxonomic and phylogenetic contributions to the Thysanoptera, Laurence has for decades contributed to our understanding of thrips behavior, life-histories, disease-vector ability, host-plant relationships, the biochemical and genetic makeup of thrips, and the propensity of a minority of species to behave as invasive pests. The Thysanoptera are included in the title because this is the group on which he has devoted most of his study. Without doubt, Laurence Mound is *the doyen* of this group of insects