Tropical Natural History, Supplement 8 (2025): 1–12
https://doi.org/10.58837/tnh.25.8.266776

Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn: Princess of Taxonomy and Biodiversity of Thailand

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Received: 18 March 2025; Accepted: 9 May 2025; Date of Publication: 14 October 2025

Translated and adapted from "Promboon, S. 2022. Princess of Taxonomy and Biodiversity. The Abstract Book of the 10th Conference on Taxonomy and Systematics in Thailand, 22–24 May 2022, Faculty of Science, Ubon Ratchathani University, 1–8 pp."

Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn (hereafter HRH Princess Sirindhorn) has demonstrated a lifelong dedication to the study of nature, biodiversity, and environmental conservation. Her initiatives have made significant impacts in Thailand and enhanced research collaborations with international researchers. Through her leadership, numerous projects have been championed including botanical gardens, school botanical garden-based education, plant genetic conservation, seed preservation programs, organic farming, natural history museums and the Flora of Thailand project. The Princess's contributions extend beyond institutional development to inspire and support new generations of taxonomists and biologists. Her comprehensive understanding of biodiversity, coupled with the ability to recognize both its inherent beauty and practical applications, has guided her approach to sustainable development. Moreover, her work exemplifies how scientific knowledge can be applied for the benefit of humanity while preserving natural heritage. Through her decades-long commitment to this field, HRH Princess Sirindhorn serves as a powerful role model, inspiring children and youth to develop their own appreciation for nature and commitment to environmental conservation.

HRH Princess Sirindhorn's early years with biodiversity

HRH Princess Sirindhorn's early education at Chitralada School took place within the remarkable Chitralada Royal Villa—an environment that resembles formal botanical gardens in its diversity. The Royal Villa is home to numerous historically significant plant species, including century-old trees of great cultural and botanical values. Among these is *Terminalia chebula* Retz. (chebulic myrobalan, สมอไทย), a traditional Thai medicinal plant first planted by King Rama V, later propagated under King Rama IX, and eventually planted again by HRH Princess Sirindhorn at Sa Pathum Palace. Other notable floras include a rain tree (*Albizia saman* (Jacq.) F.Muell.; จามจุรี ฉำฉา) planted by King Rama VI, and later used for lac cultivation experiments, as well as the striking royal poinciana trees (*Delonix regia* (Bojer ex Hook.) Raf.; หางนกยูงฝรั่ง).

Royal residences across Thailand—including those in Hua Hin, Chiang Mai, Sakon Nakhon, and Narathiwat—also serve as living botanical gardens. Sa Pathum Palace, once home to Her Majesty Queen Sri Savarindira the Queen Grandmother (HRH Princess Sirindhorn's great-grandmother), and later to Princess Srinagarindra, the Princess Sirindhorn's Royal Grandmother, features forest-like landscapes rich in biodiversity. Chitralada Royal Villa, in particular, served as King Rama IX's premier site for research and development, including biodiversity-related studies.

HRH Princess Sirindhorn's early exposure to nature was further enriched by accompanying her parents and Princess Srinagarindra on their travels across Thailand. These journeys offered invaluable opportunities to learn directly from leading academics and experts in fields such as taxonomy and biodiversity. Her natural interest in these subjects was deepened by her academic background in classical languages—particularly Latin, which deepened her appreciation for taxonomic nomenclature. This combination of hands-on experience and scholarly study natured a deep understanding of and respect for the intrinsic value of nature and biodiversity from an early age.

HRH Princess Sirindhorn's journeys around the world

HRH Princess Sirindhorn's deep passion for botany and conservation has been evident throughout her international engagement. Whether on official or

private visits, she consistently sought opportunities to visit botanical gardens, herbaria, natural history museums, and plant and animal conservation centers. This lifelong interest, cultivated since her youth, has shaped many of her activities abroad.

Among HRH Princess Sirindhorn's most significant botanical connections is her relationship with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in the United Kingdom, which she visited several times. She developed a particularly strong bond with Sir Ghillean Prance, Kew's director from 1988 to 1999 and a renowned expert in tropical forests and plant conservation. This period coincided with two revolutionary developments in taxonomy: the emergence of DNA-based classification systems and the growing global awareness of species extinction risks. These advances transformed the role of taxonomists from mere collectors to active participants in species conservation. During this era, Kew Gardens launched the ambitious Millennium Seed Bank Project (currently the Millennium Seed Bank Partnership [MSBP]), which achieved remarkable success. As of November 2020, the MSBP has over 260 partners in 97 countries and territories and had preserved 46,664 species of wild plants in over 228,000 collections—representing 16 percent of the world's bankable flora (Antonelli, 2020). As of July 2023, the Kew's Millennium Seed Bank held over 99,000 collections of 39,989 species from 190 countries and territories (MSBP, 2023). During HRH Princess Sirindhorn's Royal visit to the Flora of Thailand conference at Kew in 2014, her aspiration to establish a national seed bank for Thailand led to a signing of a ten-year Memorandum of Collaboration between Thailand's Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew in 2015 (Hardwick, 2018). The agreement aims to bank seeds of 244 of Thailand's tree species by 2019, under the Global Tree Seed Bank - Thailand Project (MSBP, 2025). Furthermore, under her initiative, Thailand contributed significantly to this global conservation effort between 2017 and 2019 by providing 10,000 seeds of each of 100 different species to the Kew's Millennium Seed Bank.

HRH Princess Sirindhorn's commitment to seed preservation also extended to the Svalbard Global Seed Vault in Norway, which she visited in March 2013. This facility, maintained at a natural temperature of -18 degrees Celsius, serves as a crucial long-term repository capable of preserving seeds for centuries. Thailand's contributions to the vault included mung bean, rice, and various other seeds, joining millions of specimens from around the world (Department of Agriculture, 2013; Rice Department, 2020).

Her botanical explorations further included visits to the Amazon rainforest in August 2015 and to Madagascar in February 2017. In Madagascar, she observed intriguing similarities between the local flora and Thai plant species, and was particularly fascinated by distinctive species, such as baobab tree (*Adansonia digitata* L.). True to her passion for botanical research, she collected various plant specimens from these visits for experimental cultivation in the grounds of Sa Pathum Palace and Suan Pathum Palace. Her scientific curiosity also led to follow in Charles Darwin's historic footsteps to the Galapagos Islands in August 2017, where she observed firsthand the remarkable biodiversity that inspired Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection. There, she witnessed how the islands' varied geography had fostered unique evolutionary adaptations.

Plant Genetic Conservation Project Under the Royal Initiative of HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn

In 1960, King Rama IX initiated the conservation of yang na tree (*Dipterocarpus alatus* Roxb. ex G.Don; ยางนา) in Tha Yang District, Phetchaburi Province. However, His Majesty later modified the plan and brought the seeds to be planted in Hua Hin, and eventually at Chitralada Royal Villa. Later, he continued to cultivate various plants collected from across the country within the Royal Villa grounds, transforming the area into a learning center for students. His Majesty also established a tissue culture laboratory to conserve trees from the Grand Palace and Amphorn Sathan Residential Hall, and employed liquid nitrogen technology to preserve rattan and herb species. In addition, jackfruit species from the Grand Palace, and several other Thai plants from Amphorn Sathan Residential Hall were conserved using this technology—an approach considered highly advanced at that time.

Since 1992, HRH Princess Sirindhorn has overseen the continuation and expansion of the King Rama IX's conservation project. She initiated the development of a standardized digital database that is capable of linking plant genetic data nationwide, and conducted extensive plant collection and resource mapping in both natural habitats and in man-made botanical gardens. Under her leadership, a national plant bank was established, with particularly focus on preserving species from areas affected by reservoirs construction and high-voltage power lines. Specimens are conserved in various forms, including as seeds, cultured tissues, and DNA.

Accordingly, the Plant Genetic Conservation Project Under the Royal Initiative of HRH Princess

Maha Chakri Sirindhorn (RSPG) formally began following a discussion with the Lord Chamberlain at that time (Khwankeo Vajarodaya) in 1992, and the project was officially launched in 1993. On September 30, 2008, HRH Princess Sirindhorn called for the establishment of the RSPG Foundation to support and sustain the project's goal. On May 30, 2011, the Ministry of Interior issued the RSPG foundation's registration document, with its main office located at the RSPG headquarter inside Chitralada Royal Villa, Suan Chitlada Subdistrict, Dusit District, Bangkok. The foundation now serves as the project's coordinating body. As of 2021, the RSPG involves 210 partner agencies, including educational institutions and local organizations—among them 3,879 sub-district administrative organizations. Five universities serve as regional coordination centers: Chulalongkorn University, Chiang Mai University, Suranaree University of Technology, Khon Kaen University, and Prince of Songkla University. These efforts have enabled the integration of data from 5,611 local resource-based member groups nationwide. This grassroots initiative has expanded plant genetic conservation efforts across the country, fostering participation and awareness among educational institutions, communities, and government agencies.

Under the RSPG, HRH Princess Sirindhorn also launched the School Botanical Garden Project (SBPG) in educational institutions at all levels. This initiative promotes interdisciplinary learning—integrating science, mathematics, language, literature, art, social studies, and physical education. Students, teachers, and parents jointly survey local plant life, collect specimens for the school's herbarium, and share their findings online. Each year, an academic conference is held, and the schools that meet the project's standards are awarded the "School Botanical Garden" royal plaques.

Thanks to HRH Princess Sirindhorn's vision and leadership, the project has seen remarkable growth. As of 2021, the SBGP includes 5,951 member institutions across 77 provinces, involving educational institutions and local administrative organizations. Over the past 30 years, 28,642 teachers and 604,380 students have participated in the initiative (RSPG, 2021, 2022).

HRH Princess Sirindhorn's biodiversity-based agricultural initiatives

HRH Princess Sirindhorn has continued King Rama IX's legacy of promoting the philosophy of sufficiency economy and sustainable development throughout Thailand. In line with His Majesty's vision, she has championed organic agriculture initiatives that empower Thai citizens and communities to become more self-reliant. Through the Chaipattana Foundation, she has launched programs that train both military personnel approaching retirement and civilians in agricultural skills, enabling them to support themselves and their families after their service ends. This initiative evolved into the "Good Soldiers" project, utilizing vacant agricultural land in military camps across the nation. Participating soldiers not only grow food for personal consumption and sale but also cultivate vegetable seeds and fruit saplings for broader distribution. They also share their agricultural knowledge with surrounding communities, fostering wider self-sufficiency.

The success of this model led to similar initiatives within other service sectors—namely the "Good Police" program for law enforcement officers and the "Good Labor" project for workers. These programs deliver multiple benefits, including health improvement, enhanced economic self-sufficiency, stronger social cohesion, biodiversity conservation, and the development of resilient plant varieties.

Another flagship initiative, "Ban Nee Mee Rak, Plook Pak Gin Eng" ("This House Has Love, Grow Your Own Edible Vegetables"), aims to create sustainable food security through household kitchen gardens. This project exemplifies how HRH Princess Sirindhorn continues to advance and preserve King Bhumibol Adulyadej the Great's philosophy of sufficiency economy. The program encourages families to convert vacant spaces into productive gardens that enhance household food security, following a step-by-step development path: first ensuring enough food for the family and then producing a surplus to share with others. Guidelines recommend that each household garden includes at least ten vegetable varieties to promote sustainability and self-reliance. The system also encourages community seed exchanges and teaches seed-saving techniques, allowing mature plants to complete their lifecycle and produce seeds for future planting. This approach not only supports long-term food security but also helps establish valuable community seed banks that preserve agricultural biodiversity (Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Foundation, 2016).

Botanical Gardens in HRH Princess Sirindhorn's Palaces

Sa Pathum Palace

Sa Pathum Palace, which serves as the current royal residence, offers a shaded sanctuary filled with diverse plant and animal species—a true botanical garden in the heart of Bangkok. This natural haven reflects the enduring commitment to conservation initiated by Her Majesty Queen Sri Savarindira, continued by Princess Srinagarindra, and now championed by HRH Princess Sirindhorn. The palace grounds showcase the royal

family's dedication to preserving Thailand's rich botanical heritage.

Suan Pathum Palace

Spanning 49 rai and 2 ngan (approximately 19.5 acres), Suan Pathum Palace is located in Bang Khayaeng Subdistrict, Mueang District, Pathum Thani Province. King Rama IX graciously granted this land to HRH Princess Sirindhorn, who envisioned a complex reminiscent of traditional Thai houses interconnected as one. However, for durability, she opted against wooden construction materials.

The palace grounds house six buildings, each named after lotus flowers: Nilobon, Jongkonnee, Srikosum, Pathumchat, Pilasbupakorn, and Orachonbupban. These structures now serve as personal museums and exhibition halls, showcasing the Princess's extensive collections of gifts, shell specimens, and fossils. Visitors often remark on HRH Princess Sirindhorn's meticulous collecting habits—gathering items both modest and grand, valuable and simple, from across the globe. Each piece tells a compelling story and offers educational value, reflecting her profound interest in taxonomy.

Beyond the exhibition buildings, Suan Pathum Palace features approximately 14 rai (5.5 acres) of agricultural gardens divided into three distinct sections.

–The Forest and Medicinal Plant Garden houses over 600 species of forest plants, including rare specimens not native to Thailand, such as the baobab tree and nine species from the Didiereaceae family, primarily from Madagascar.

–The Fruit and Vegetable Garden showcases remarkable botanical diversity, including 67 cultivars of durian, 19 cultivars of mango, 20 cultivars of date palm, and 15 cultivars of vanilla.

–The Experimental Conservation Plots serve as living laboratories where HRH Princess Sirindhorn experiments with numerous plant species, including vegetables, strawberries, 150 cultivars of figs, watermelons, cantaloupes, and grapes.

These royal botanical gardens demonstrate the Thai royal family's deep commitment to encourage biodiversity conservation and the advancement of horticultural knowledge (Panich, 2009; Professor M.L. Pin Malakul Foundation under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, 2014).

Taxonomy Scholarships of HRH Princess Sirindhorn

HRH Princess Sirindhorn has expressed deep concern about Thailand's critical shortage of taxonomists. Despite the fundamental importance of taxonomy to numerous fields—including natural resource conservation, sustainable utilization of biological resources, agriculture, medicine, and tourism—the responsible agencies are currently unable to recruit and retain specialists in this discipline. As a result, few young people opt to study taxonomy, and scholarship opportunities remain limited.

Consequently, HRH Princess Sirindhorn has taken decisive actions to address this gap through her personal scholarship program. When she identifies individuals with a genuine passion for taxonomy, she either provides direct financial support or facilitates connections with appropriate educational institutions. Her commitment to cultivating expertise in this field has led to several remarkable success stories. Here are a few examples:

A student from Bo Kluea School in Nan Province, Mr. Suriyan Kulafon, who initially developed a project on mushrooms, received royal support to pursue undergraduate studies in the Department of Biology at Khon Kaen University's Faculty of Science. This support enabled him to transform his early interest into formal scientific training (P. Chantaranothai, pers. comm, 2025).

Dr. Somran Suddee, currently a retired researcher at the Forest Herbarium (BKF), Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, received a personal scholarship from HRH Princess Sirindhorn to complete doctoral studies in plant taxonomy at Trinity College, Dublin. Dr. Suddee has dedicated his entire career to conduct plant taxonomic research.

Ms. Pimonrat Thongroy, currently a lecturer at the Prince of Songkla University's Faculty of Science and Technology in Pattani, received a personal scholarship from HRH Princess Sirindhorn to pursue doctoral studies at Brunei University. Ms. Thongroy is conducting thesis research on algae species in Brunei and across Southeast Asia (Royal Thai Embassy Bandar Seri Begawan Brunei Darussalam, 2019).

Mr. Phongsakorn Kunasit, who completed his master's degree at Khon Kaen University, has also received a personal scholarship from HRH Princess Sirindhorn to pursue doctoral studies. His thesis focuses on the taxonomy of the hibiscus family (Malvaceae-Grewioideae-Grewieae) (Trinity College Dublin, 2024).

Through these targeted investments in education, HRH Princess Sirindhorn's contributions help preserve and advance taxonomic expertise—an essential component of Thailand's scientific development and biodiversity conservation efforts.

CONCLUSION

HRH Princess Sirindhorn has advanced the fields of taxonomy and biodiversity through both direct engagement and strategic patronage. Her intellectual curiosity spans a wide range of organisms, inspiring her to support Thailand's research in collaboration with international scientists investigating biodiversity across diverse ecosystems. Notable examples include comparative studies of indigenous chicken breeds in Thailand and Japan, as well as collaborative biodiversity research between Chiang Mai University and India's Nagaland State University.

The full extent of HRH Princess Sirindhorn's contributions to taxonomy is difficult to document comprehensively, as much of her works have been carried out privately over decades, with extensive records of her own personal endeavours. The taxonomic community holds her in exceptional esteem, as demonstrated by the naming of several newly discovered species and genera throughout Thailand in her honor (Figs 1–3; Table 1; Chomchalow, 2014). This recognition proudly honors her as the "Princess of Taxonomy and Biodiversity of Thailand", an advocate and patroness whose immeasurable contributions have fundamentally advanced these scientific disciplines throughout the kingdom.

Finally, HRH Princess Sirindhorn's methodical approach to conservation, meticulous documentation practices, and deep passion for taxonomy and biodiversity have established her as not merely a royal patroness of science, but as a respected practitioner whose contribution commands admiration from both national and international scientific communities. Through her sustained commitment, HRH Princess Sirindhorn has ensured that Thailand continues to hold prominent position in global taxonomic and biodiversity research.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Nantasak Pinkaew, Kantapon Suraprasit, and Kritsada Katawutpoonphan for providing the relevant literature, Arthit Pholyotha for the photograph of white-eyed river martin specimen housed in the Chulalongkorn University Museum of Natural History, and Robert Butcher for his linguistic help in the original manuscript. Thanks also go to Pranom Chantaranothai and an anonymous reviewer for valuable comments and relevant information that greatly improved the manuscript. We also thank Suchana Chavanich for the Thai vernacular name of *Chironephthya sirindhornae*, and Pattarin Thongsima for the indication of the Flora and Fauna in the Royal Name Database by the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP).

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TABLE 1. Taxa named with respect to and in honor of HRH Princess Sirindhorn in alphabetical order. Botanical names follow the International Plant Names Index. The superscript letter in the second column indicates the source of each Thai vernacular name. The superscript number in the third column indicates the citation of each species name. A dagger symbol (†) indicates an extinct taxon.

No.	Thai vernacular name	Species, taxonomic classification, and remarks
Fungi and lichen		
1	เห็ดเผาะสิรินธร[a]	*Astraeus sirindhorniae* Watling, Phosri, Sihanonth, A.W. Wilson & M.P. Martín[1] (Basidiomycota, Boletales, Diplocystaceae)
2	ไลเคนฟลิคติสสิรินธรเน[b]	*Phlyctis sirindhorniae* Poengs., Vongshew. & Lumbsch[2] (Ascomycota, Gyalectales, Phlyctidaceae)
3	เห็ดพันธุ์อัปสร[c]	*Pleurotus sirindhorniae* N. Suwannarach, J. Kumla & S. Lumyong[3] (Basidiomycota, Agaricales, Pleurotaceae)
Plants		
4	สกุลเอื้องศรี[a]	*Sirindhornia* H.A. Pedersen & Suksathan[4] (Angiosperms, Asparagales, Orchidaceae)
5	สกุลเครือเทพรัตน์[d]	*Thepparatia* Phuph.[5] (Angiosperms, Malvales, Malvaceae)
6	ชมพูราชสิริน[d]	*Begonia sirindhorniana* Phutthai, Thanant., Srisom & Suddee[6] (Angiosperms, Cucurbitales, Begoniaceae)
7	ช้องเจ้าฟ้า[a]	*Buxus sirindhorniana* W.K. Soh, von Sternb., Hodk. & J. Parn.[7] (Angiosperms, Buxales, Buxaceae)
8	คำหยาดศรีสิรินธร[d]	*Chayamaritia sirindhorniana* D.J. Middleton, Tetsana & Suddee[8] (Angiosperms, Lamiales, Gesneriaceae)
9	เทพมาศ[d]	*Flemingia sirindhorniae* Mattapha, Chantar. & Suddee[9] (Angiosperms, Fabales, Fabaceae)
10	ชมพูสิริน[a]	*Impatiens sirindhorniae* Triboun & Suksathan[10] (Angiosperms, Ericales, Balsaminaceae)
11	จำปีสิรินธร[a]	*Magnolia sirindhorniae* Noot. & Chalermglin[11] (Angiosperms, Magnoliales, Magnoliaceae)
12	ม่วงราชสิริน[d]	*Millettia sirindhorniana* Mattapha, Thanant., Kaewmuan & Suddee[12] (Angiosperms, Fabales, Fabaceae)
13	มหาพรหมสิรินธร[d]	*Mitrephora sirindhorniae* Chalermglin, Leerat. & R.M.K. Saunders[13] (Angiosperms, Magnoliales, Annonaceae)
14	รักตะนิล[d]	*Peperomia sirindhorniana* Suwanph. & Chantar.[14] (Angiosperms, Piperales, Piperaceae)
15	สิรินธรวัลลี[a]	*Phanera sirindhorniae* (K. Larsen & S.S. Larsen) Mackinder & R. Clark[15] (Angiosperms, Fabales, Fabaceae) Remarks: Originally described in *Bauhinia* L., later relocated to *Phanera* Lour. by Mackinder and Clark (2014: 63).
16	ราชรัตน์[d]	*Syzygium sirindhorniae* Chantar., Suksathan & M. Wongnak[16] (Angiosperms, Myrtales, Myrtaceae)
17	ไอยริศ[d]	*Zingiber sirindhorniae* Triboun & Keerat.[17] (Angiosperms, Zingiberales, Zingiberaceae)
Animals		
18	สกุลผีเสื้อกลางคืนเจ้าหญิงสิรินธร[e]	*Sirindhorn* Adamski & Malikul, 2003[18] (Insecta, Lepidoptera, Blastobasidae)
19	สกุลไดโนเสาร์สิรินธรนา[a]	†*Sirindhorna* Shibata, Jintasakul, Azuma & You, 2015[19] (Dinosauria, Ornithischia, Hadrosauroidea)
20	สกุลผีเสื้อกลางคืนสิรินธร[a]	*Sirindhornia* Pinkaew & Muadsub, 2014[20] (Insecta, Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)
21	กั้งเจ้าฟ้า[d]	*Acanthosquilla sirindhorn* Naiyanetr, 1995[21] (Malacostraca, Stomatopoda, Nannosquillidae) Remarks: Suggested to be a junior synonym of *A. derijardi* Manning, 1970 by Ahyong (2001: 144).
22	มดทหารเทพา[d]	*Aenictus shilintongae* Jaitrong & Schultz, 2016[22] (Insecta, Hymenoptera, Formicidae) Remarks: The specific epithet is in honor of HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn after her name in Chinese.
23	หอยบุษราคัม[a]	*Amphidromus* (*Syndromus*) *principalis* Sutcharit & Panha, 2015[23] (Gastropoda, Stylommatophora, Camaenidae) Remarks: The specific epithet "principalis", meaning "leader", refers to HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn who chaired the Plant Genetic Conservation Project as a Royal Initiation to support biodiversity in Thailand.

TABLE 1. Continued.

No.	Thai vernacular name	Species, taxonomic classification, and remarks
24	ปะการังอ่อนสีชมพูสิรินธรเน่[f]	*Chironephthya sirindhornae* Imahara, Chavanich, Viyakarn, Kushida, Reimer & Fujita, 2020[24] (Anthozoa, Octocorallia, Nidaliidae)
25	มดต้นไม้สิรินธร[a]	*Cladomyrma sirindhornae* Jaitrong, Laedprathom & Yamane, 2013[25] (Insecta, Hymenoptera, Formicidae)
26	แมลงหางดีดถ้ำสิรินธร[g]	*Coecobrya sirindhornae* Jantarit, Satasook & Deharveng, 2019[26] (Collembola, Entomobryidae)
27	ผีเสื้อรัตติสิริน[a]	*Eucosmogastra sirindhornae* Pinkaew & Leadprathom, 2016[27] (Insecta, Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)
28	แคมโทซัวน้ำจืดสิรินธร[b]	*Loxosomatoides sirindhornae* Wood, 2005[28] (Entoprocta)
29	กุ้งเจ้าฟ้า[d]	*Macrobrachium sirindhorn* Naiyanetr, 2001[29] (Decapoda, Caridea, Palaemonidae)
30	ตั๊กแตนคูหารัตน์[d]	*Mimadiestra sirindhornae* Dawwrueng, Storozhenko & Artchawakom, 2016[30] (Insecta, Orthoptera, Rhaphidophoridae)
31	แมลงปอยักษ์เล็กสะแกราช[h]	*Oligoaeschna sirindhornae* Ngiam & Orr, 2017[31] (Odonata, Anisoptera, Aeshnidae)
32	ปูเจ้าฟ้า[d]	*Phricotelphusa sirindhorn* Naiyanetr, 1989[32] (Decapoda, Brachyura, Gecarcinucidae)
33	ภูเวียงโกซอรัส สิรินธรเน[a]	†*Phuwiangosaurus sirindhornae* Martin, Buffetaut & Suteethorn, 1994[33] (Dinosauria, Sauropodomorpha, Euhelopodidae)
34	นกเจ้าฟ้าหญิงสิรินธร[a]	*Pseudochelidon sirintarae* Thonglongya, 1968[34] (Aves, Passeriformes, Hirundinidae) Fig. 3
35	ปลาค้อสมเด็จพระเทพ[a]	*Schistura sirindhornae* Suvarnaraksha, 2015[35] (Teleostei, Cypriniformes, Nemacheilidae)
36	ตะขาบม่วงสิมิลัน[i]	*Sterropristes violaceus* Muadsub & Panha, 2012[36] (Chilopoda, Scolopendromorpha, Scolopendridae) Remarks: The specific epithet "violaceus", meaning purple or violet, refers to the color of HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's royal banner.
37	ไรน้ำนางฟ้าสิรินธร[a]	*Streptocephalus sirindhornae* Sanoamuang, Murugan, Weekers & Dumont, 2000[37] (Branchiopoda, Anostraca, Streptocephalidae)
38	ทาร์เซียสิรินธร[a]	†*Tarsius sirindhornae* Chaimanee, Lebrun, Yamee & Jaeger, 2010[38] (Primates, Tarsiiformes, Tarsiidae)
39	ชันโรงสิรินธร[a]	*Tetragonula sirindhornae* (Michener & Boongird, 2004)[39] (Insecta, Hymenoptera, Apidae) Remarks: The former subgenus *Tetragonula* Moure, 1961 of the genus *Trigona* Jurine, 1807, in which this species was first classified, is currently accepted as a genus level (Michael et al., 2017).
40	ฮาร์แพคทิคอยโคพีพอดสิรินธร[j]	*Tigriopus sirindhornae* Chullasorn, Dahms & Klangsin, 2013[40] (Copepoda, Harpacticoida, Harpacticidae) Remarks: Suggested to be a junior synonym of *T. thailandensis* Chullasorn et al., 2011 in Chullasorn et al. (2012) by Karanovic et al. (2018).
41	ไทรโลไบต์จี่หนานเนียสิรินธร[b]	†*Tsinania sirindhornae* Wernette, Hughes, Myrow & Sardsud, 2023[41] (Trilobita, Corynexochida, Tsinaniidae)

[a] ONEP (2023); [b] this study; [c] Chiang Mai University Weekly News (2020); [d] the original description; [e] NSTDA (2015); [f] S. Chavanich, pers. comm. (2025); [g] Walailak University and Prince of Songkla University (2021); [h] Silanon and Patthanasiri (2020); [i] Siriwut and Panha (2022); [j] Chullasorn (2015)

[1] Phosri et al. (2014); [2] Poengsungnoen et al. (2019); [3] Suwannarach et al. (2020); [4] Pedersen et al. (2003); [5] Phuphathanaphong (2006); [6] Phutthai et al. (2021); [7] Soh et al. (2014); [8] Middleton et al. (2024); [9] Mattapha et al. (2017); [10] Suksathan and Triboun (2009); [11] Nooteboom and Chalermglin (2000); [12] Mattapha et al. (2022); [13] Leeratiwong et al. (2023); [14] Suwanphakdee et al. (2017); [15] Larsen and Larsen (1997); [16] Chantaranothai et al. (2016); [17] Triboun and Keeratikiet (2016); [18] Adamski and Malikul (2003); [19] Shibata et al. (2015); [20] Muadsub and Pinkaew (2014); [21] Naiyanetr (1995); [22] Jaitrong and Schultz (2016); [23] Sutcharit et al. (2015); [24] Imahara et al. (2020); [25] Jaitrong et al. (2013); [26] Jantarit et al. (2019); [27] Pinkaew and Leadprathom (2016); [28] Wood (2005); [29] Naiyanetr (2001); [30] Dawwrueng et al. (2016); [31] Ngiam and Orr (2017); [32] Naiyanetr (1989); [33] Martin et al. (1994); [34] Thonglongya (1968); [35] Suvarnaraksha (2015); [36] Muadsub et al. (2012); [37] Sanoamuang et al. (2000); [38] Chaimanee et al. (2010); [39] Michener and Boongird (2004); [40] Chullasorn et al. (2013); [41] Wernette et al. (2023)

FIGURE 1. Geographical position of the type localities of fungi, lichen and plant taxa named in honor of HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn. Numbers correspond to those in Table 1. In case of the genera (4) *Sirindhornia* and (5) *Thepparatia*, the numbers indicate the type locality of the type species and the report of the type species in Thailand, respectively.

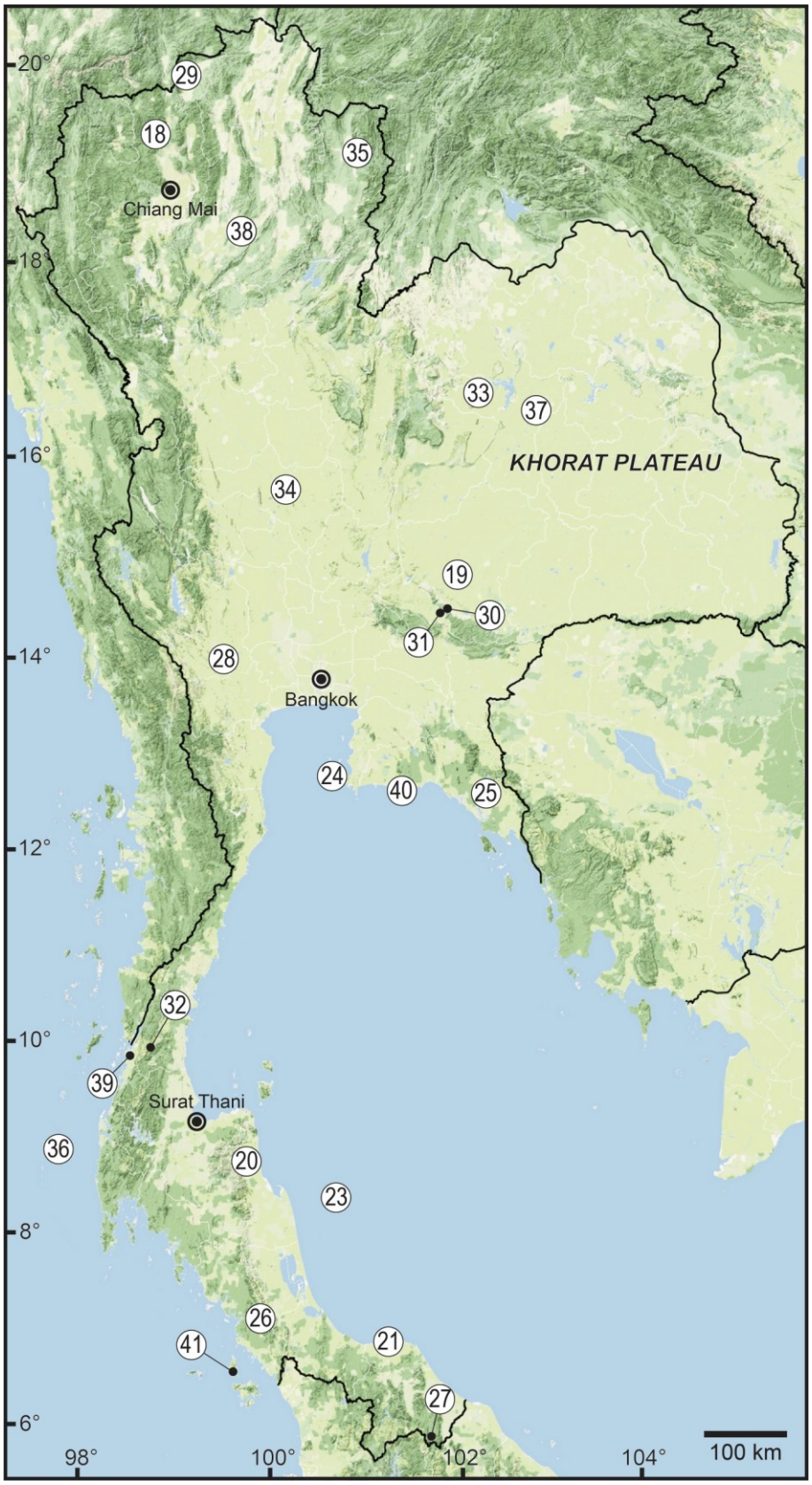

FIGURE 2. Geographical position of the type localities of animal taxa named in honor of HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn. Numbers correspond to those in Table 1. In case of the genera (18) *Sirindhorn*, (19) *Sirindhorna*, and (20) *Sirindhornia*, the numbers indicate the type localities of the type species. The type locality of (22) *Aenictus shilintongae* in Moganshan, Zhejiang, China, is not shown on the map.

FIGURE 3. White-eyed river martin, *Pseudochelidon sirintarae* Thonglongya, 1968, housed in the Chulalongkorn University Museum of Natural History. This is the first species named in honor of HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn. Credit: Arthit Pholyotha.

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