

Notes on some Coccidae collected by Dr. Julius Melzer, at Sao Paulo, Brazil. (Rhynch.)

By **E. Ernest Green**, F. E. S., F. Z. S.

(With 3 figures.)

These specimens were received, through Dr. W. Horn, of Berlin, some two years ago. They were examined and reported upon at the time. Unfortunately, a serious illness interrupted further work upon the collection, and the preparation of descriptions and figures of the new species, which form the subject of the present short paper. The historical material is in the collection of the „Deutsche Entomol. Institut“ at Dahlem and in my collection. The collection was not in good condition and the data incomplete, but the following species were recognised:

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|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Aspidiotus hederæ</i> Vallot, | on <i>Asparagus</i> sp. |
| <i>camelliæ</i> Sign., | on an undetermined plant. |
| „ <i>destructor</i> Sign., | on a Cycad. |
| <i>Chrysomphalus rossi</i> Mask., | on <i>Citrus</i> sp. |
| „ <i>ficus</i> Ashm., | on <i>Citrus</i> sp. and a Palm. |
| <i>Pinnaspis buxi</i> Bouché, | on a Palm. |
| „ <i>aspidistræ</i> Sign., | on <i>Citrus</i> sp. |
| <i>Ischnaspis filiformis</i> Dougl., | on a Palm. |
| <i>Lepidosaphes beckeri</i> Newmn., | on <i>Citrus</i> sp. |
| <i>Ceroplastes lucidus</i> Hemp., | on <i>Muehlenbeckia</i> sp. |
| „ <i>grandis</i> Hemp., | on an undetermined plant. |
| <i>Pulvinaria psidii</i> Mask., | on <i>Citrus</i> sp. |
| <i>Pseudococcus nipæ</i> Mask., | on a Palm. |
| <i>Cerococcus badius</i> Leon., | on <i>Baccharis</i> sp. |

Besides these comparatively common species there occurred two novelties which are fully described and figured below.

Asterolecanium caudatum, sp. nov. (Fig. 1).

Sac of adult female (A, B) translucent, greenish yellow, coarsely granulose rugose, moderately convex above and frequently of very irregular outline, the irregularities resulting from interruption by the hairs of the leaf; elongate, the posterior one-third constricted and produced into a caudiform extension. Margin with a more or less complete (but usually interrupted) fringe of paired, divaricating, glassy, colourless filaments (G) extending nearly to the posterior extremity. Length 1.25 to 2 mm. Width across thoracic area approximately 0.5 mm.

Puparium of male (C) translucent greenish yellow; ovate, without caudal extension. Margin with a fringe similar to that of

the female; with an ill-defined median ridge. Length approximately 1 mm.

Adult female of the same form as the sac. Posterior extremity (F) with two small rounded paranal lobes on each side, the outer pair each with a longish stout seta, the inner pair each with a short fine seta. Margin of body (E) with a series of rather large paired pores at intervals of approximately four times their own longer

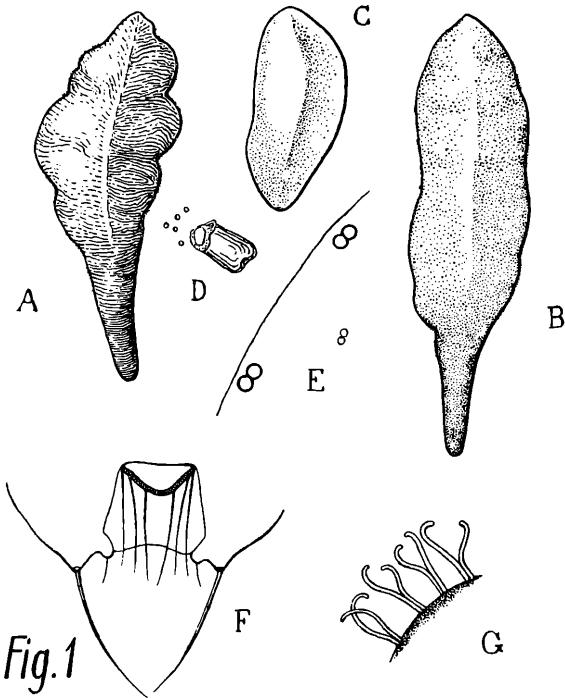


Fig. 1

diameter; with an irregular submarginal series of very much smaller paired pores. The paired pores are inconspicuous and difficult to demonstrate. Spiracles (D) broadly cylindrical; each associated with a small group of para-stigmatic pores. Length 1 to 1.5 mm.

On the foliage of *Bambusa* sp. Brazil (Sao Paulo); coll. Dr. Julius Melzer.

Melzeria, gen. nov.

Provisionally assigned to the subfamily *Dactylopiinae*.

Adult female with antennae (in genotype) 7-jointed. Labium short, apparently monomerous. Legs present; trochanter more or

less completely subdivided, with a very long seta; claw denticulate; both tarsal and unguis digitules well developed, terminally dilated. Anal ring with four setae. Posterior extremity with several small rounded paranal lobes, each bearing a single longish seta. Margin without cerarii or cerarial spines.

Derm without micropores or disc-pores; without trace of dorsal or ventral ostioles.

Embryonic larva with a submarginal series of tubercles.

Genotype *Melzeria horni*.

The exact affinities of this new genus are uncertain. Though provisionally assigned to the *Doctylopiinae*, the characters of the limbs suggest some connection with the *Eriococcinae*. The tubular pores and the structure of the anal and caudal regions, on the other hand, are more suggestive of the *Asterolecaniinae*.

Melzeria horni, sp. nov. (Fig. 2).

Mature insect concealed within the anterior extremity of an elongate, white, woolly ovisac, which is 2.5 mm long, and 1 mm wide.

Adult female (A) brown; ovate; segments ill-defined and not produced laterally: with three very small paranal lobes on each side (F), the outermost (caudal) pair each bearing a longish stout seta, the inner lobes each with a single shorter seta.

Antennae (B) 7-jointed, the 3rd longest, the fifth shortest; antennal formula 3, 2 (1, 4, 7), 6, 5. Eyes small, marginal, scarcely prominent. Labium short, conical, apparently monomeric, its length equalling its breadth at base. Rostral loop nearly four times the length of the labium. Limbs (E) well developed, approximately of equal size; coxa large, without translucent cells; trochanter almost completely divided by a narrow but conspicuous transverse fissure, the inner margin very strongly convex, bearing a single long seta; femur robust, apparently devoid of setae; tibia wider distally, with a pair of acute spiniform setae on the inner side of the distal extremity, otherwise devoid of setae; tarsus (D) three-quarters the length of the tibia, with a small seta on the inner and outer side towards the distal extremity, with a pair of strong distally dilated digitules; claw falcate, with a minute denticle on the inner margin near the apex and with a pair of slender distally dilated digitules. Anal ring with four acute spiniform setae. There is a pair of much smaller setae immediately anterior to but separate from the chitinous ring. Dermal setae few and inconspicuous, except beneath the frons where there is a group of about ten longer setae. Margin without any cerarii or cerarial spines. Derm with tubular pores (C) of two forms; the smaller very numerous, with

simple orifices; the larger sparse, with their orifices surrounded by triplets of small circular cells each of which bears a small spine; without trilocular micropores, and apparently without disc-pores. Length of body 1.25 to 1.75 mm. Breadth about 0.75 mm.

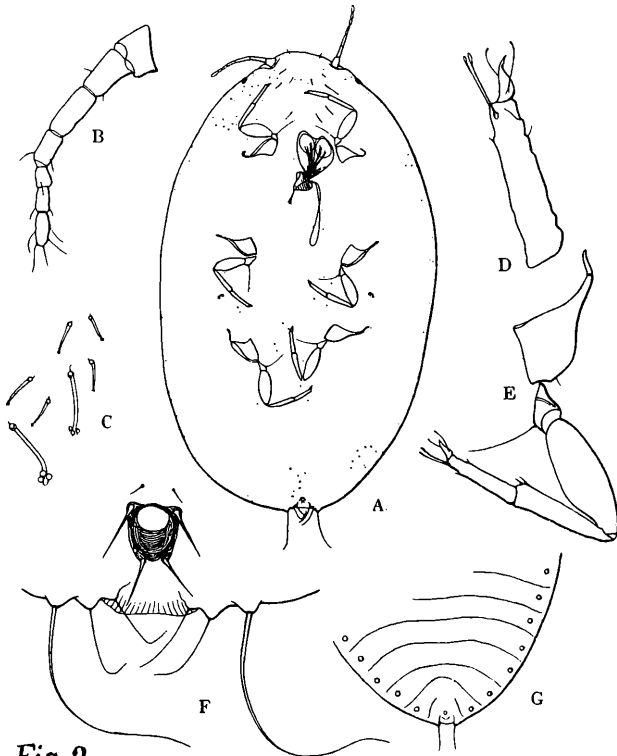


Fig. 2

The ova contained well developed embryos, characterized by the presence of a conspicuous submarginal series of rounded spiniferous tubercles (G).

On the foliage of an undertermined plant. Brazil (Sao Paulo). Coll. Julius Melzer.

Chrysomphalus paulistus Hemp. (Fig. 3).

After comparison with material ex coll. Hempel, I find that a species, which I at first supposed to be new, is undoubtedly Hempel's *paulistus*. I was misled by the fact that Hempel's figures of his species do not show the conspicuous series of submarginal

pores which are represented in my figure (3). The original description of the species (which appears to be a very full one), having been published in the Brazilian language, is, unfortunately, of little use to many students of the Coccidae. Under these circumstances, it may serve a useful purpose to publish a fresh description of the insect from Dr. Melzer's examples.

Scale of female subcircular, flattish, opaque, dull brown above, blackish beneath; the blackish exuviae usually disposed eccentrically; diameter 2 to 2.5 mm.

Male puparium similar to that of the female, but smaller and slightly oblong; longer diameter 1.5 mm.

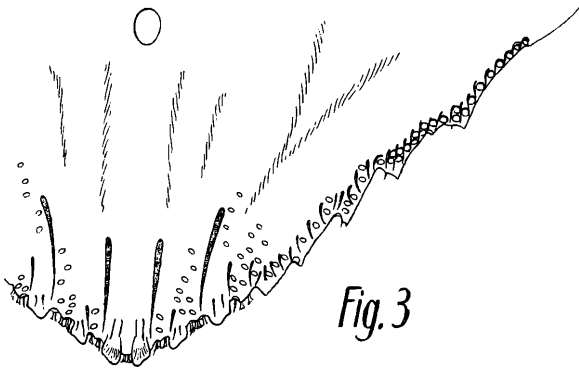


Fig. 3

Adult female broadly pyriform, rounded in front, tapering to a blunt point posteriorly; with a conspicuous dentiform prominence on each side of the body, situated slightly behind the level of the posterior pair of spiracles. Pygidium with four groups of perivulvar pores, situated near the base, the anterior groups each with from 6 to 10 pores, the posterior groups each with 4 or 5 pores; anal orifice approximately central; margin with three pairs of trullae, their outer edges slightly excavate: with some deeply fimbriate squamulae in the intervals between the trullae; margin, beyond the trullae, cristate and produced into five or more dentiform prominences; with four long and conspicuous claviform paraphyses projecting inwards and with numerous very much shorter paraphyses, extending along each side to the limit of the cristate area; with two broken series of ovate pores on the dorsal face extending inwards to the level of the anal orifice and with many similar pores interposed between the shorter paraphyses along the cristate area of the margin. Length 1.25 to 1.5 mm; breadth 1 to 1.25 mm.

On an undetermined plant.

Closely allied to *Chrysomphalus perseae* Comst., from which it may be distinguished by the conspicuous dentiform prominences on the lateral margins of the pygidium.

Explanation of figures.

Fig. 1. *Asterolecanium caudatum*, sp. nov.

- A, B, Sac of adult female, $\times 30$.
- C, Puparium of male, $\times 30$.
- D, Adult female, spiracle, $\times 450$.
- E, " " , paired pores, $\times 450$.
- F, " " , posterior extremity, $\times 450$.
- G, Filaments from margin of female sac, \times about 220.

Fig. 2. *Melzeria horni*, gen. & sp. nov.

- A, Adult female, $\times 43$.
- B, antenna, $\times 147$.
- C, tubular pores, $\times 300$.
- D, foot, $\times 300$.
- E, 3rd leg, $\times 147$.
- F, " " , posterior extremity, $\times 300$.
- G, Embryonic larva, abdomen, $\times 300$.

Fig. 3. *Chrysomphalus paulistus* Hemp.

Margin of pygidium, $\times 300$.

Description of a New Species of Aleyrodidae. (Rhynch.)

Von **F. Laing**, M. A., B. Sc.

(With 1 figure.)

Radialeurodicus melzeri sp. n.

Nymph more or less oval, completely covered on dorsum, except at operculum, with a thin layer of white wax rather irregular in texture and slightly more pronounced down the median line so that it forms a longitudinal keel; markings on dorsum, as well as segments, showing through the wax; a rather close fringe of medium length, simple wax fibres around margin; specimens nearing maturity raised upon a high wax rim. Dorsum, when denuded of wax, whitish, with conspicuous, well defined brown-black areas, one medio-frontally, another medioposteriorly, and two pairs laterally, the posterior connected up by narrow longitudinal bands with the lateral. Five pairs of compound pores present, the first pair cephalad of the position of the buccal area, the second on the second abdominal segment, the third between the third and fourth segments, another pair on the seventh, and the fifth, more

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