

AN APPARENTLY UNDESCRIBED MEALYBUG (HEMIPTERA:
PSEUDOCOCCIDAE) FROM TAHITI*

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A few species of scale insects were obtained in Tahiti by Mr. A. M. Adamson of the Pacific Entomological Survey, but with two exceptions all are common, widely distributed species previously recorded from the Society Islands, and call for no report. One species of mealybug can not be connected with any named form and may be regarded as new, although it is possible that it will eventually prove to be a synonym of some species that is unrecognizable on the basis of the present literature. One other species, while widely distributed, has not yet been recorded from these islands.

Pseudococcus perforatus, new species (fig. 1).

Notes on appearance in life not available, but undoubtedly with 17 pairs of waxy tassels which become longer toward the posterior end of the body, the last two pairs probably being quite stout and long. It is probable that a quite distinct ovisac is formed.

Adult female about 3 mm long on the slide, of ordinary form. Antennae eight-segmented, presenting no unusual features. Legs slender, without pores on any of the segments. Seventeen pairs of cerarii present, these with but two conical setae except some of the cerarii in the head region with three, and all with several slender auxiliary setae. Conical setae of the anal lobe cerarii large and stout, set in an oval and—in the specimens at hand—rather weakly sclerotized area which bears numerous triangular pores, these being somewhat concentrated about the setae but not arranged in a crowded central mass (fig. 1, *a*), this sclerotized area being continuous with a small area on the ventral side (fig. 1, *c*). Penultimate cerarii with smaller conical setae, likewise set in a sclerotized area with pores arranged much as in the anal lobe pair. Remaining cerarii with smaller setae and with a slight concentration of pores and a slight tendency toward sclerotization of the derm immediately about the conical setae.

Multilocular disc pores (fig. 1, *f*) present about the vulva and also in a double or irregularly single row along the posterior border of the ventral abdominal segments as far forward as the fifth (the segment immediately anterior to the vulva being counted as the eighth), the fifth segment having but a few in the median region. Margins of the body, especially on the ventral side, with a considerable number of quite conspicuous, short, broad tubular ducts with a narrow raised rim about the mouth (fig. 1, *d, g*) in the region of each cerarius, most of the cerarii being associated with a few of these on the dorsal side as well. The dorsum of the body shows a few such ducts in the median region on each segment. Minute tubular ducts, slightly shorter and not more than a third of the diameter of these large ducts, are abundant in the median region near the vulva, a few of these occurring as far forward as the fifth abdominal segment on the ventral side (fig. 1, *d, e*). Small, triangular pores are abundant on both dorsal and ventral sides.

Derm, both dorsally and ventrally, beset with numbers of small, slender setae. Anal ring with no distinctive features.

* Pacific Entomological Survey, Publication 8, article 10. Issued May 29, 1935.

Tahiti: Papeari [Papeavi], altitude 900 feet, November 15, 1928, on *Pandanus*, 2 specimens, Adamson.

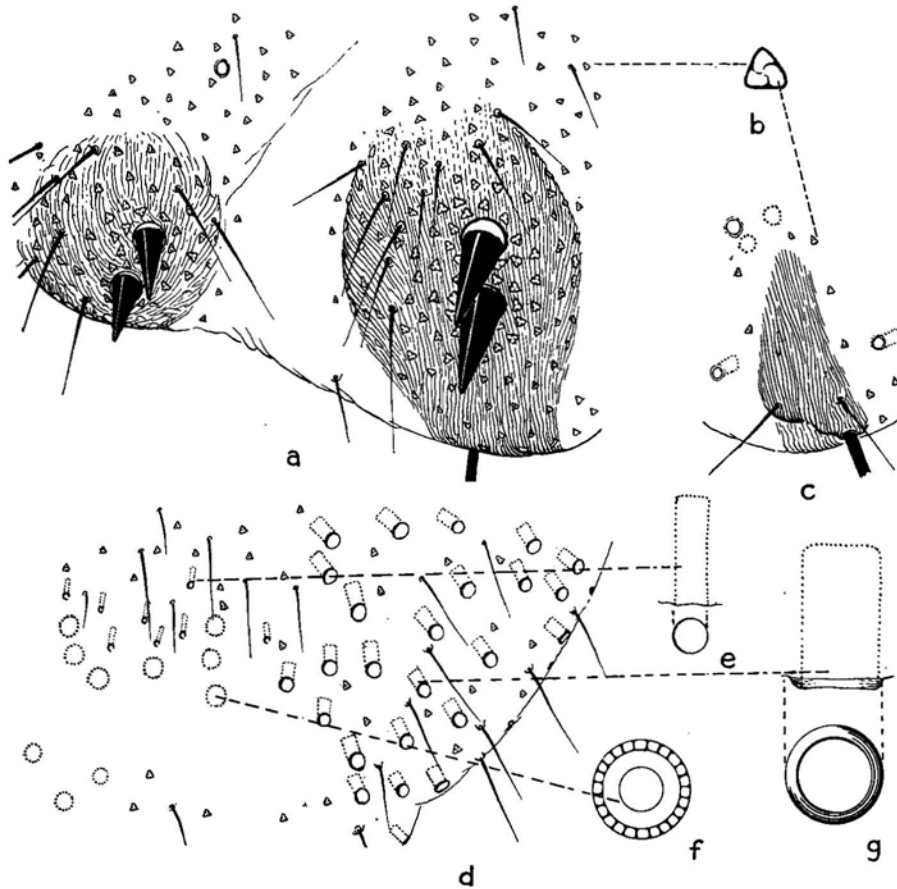


FIGURE 1.—*Pseudococcus perforatus*, new species: *a*, anal lobe and penultimate cerarii; *b*, triangular pore; *c*, ventral side of anal lobe; *d*, portion of derm between the vulva and the penultimate cerarius on the ventral side; *e*, smaller tubular duct; *f*, multilocular disc pore; *g*, larger tubular duct.

This species is very similar to *P. swezeyi* Ehrhorn, which was collected in the Marquesas by the Pacific Entomological Survey and of which a specimen is at hand from Tahiti. It differs, sharply, however, in having multilocular disc pores on several abdominal segments and not confined to the region about the vulva and in the large numbers of broad, tubular ducts about the cerarii. In the latter feature it differs also from such species as *P. gahani* Green, *P. comstocki* (Kuwana), and *P. longispinus* (Targioni), the last named of which also occurs in Tahiti. It should not be *P. pandani* (Cockerell),

which is described as having the waxy tassels as in *P. citri* and therefore should not have the well-developed cerarian structures that are present in *P. perforatus*.

Trionymus sacchari (Cockerell).

Trionymus sacchari (Cockerell), Morrison: Philippine Jour. Sci., vol. 17, p. 173, fig. 15, 1920.

Tahiti: Mataeia, December 19, 1928, Adamson, on sugar cane.

This species was originally described from the West Indies. It is positively known from the Philippine Islands and Hawaii and has been recorded from numerous other widely distributed points, always on sugar cane, although owing to confusion which has existed in regard to the mealybugs of sugar cane most identifications are open to question. The redescription of the species by Morrison makes its positive identification possible. It has not previously been recorded from Tahiti.