DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *PARLATORIA* TARGIONI

(Homoptera, Coccoidea)

By SADAO TAKAGI

Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo

Parlatoria piceae sp. nov.

Adult female—Body elongato-ovate, broadest in first abdominal segment or thoracic region; prosoma equal to postsoma in length; segmentation distinct. About 1.0 mm. long and 0.5 mm. wide.

Some submarginal microducts loosely arranged on cephaloprothoracic sternum, numbered on level of 10. "Eye spot" lacking. Antenna composed of a stout tubercle and a seta, located midway between frontal margin and mouth-parts, interantennal distance being equal to width of mouth-parts. Anterior stigma with 1 or 2 parastigmatic pores; posterior stigma without pores. Derm pocket present on ventrum laterocaudad of posterior stigma.

Submarginal tubercular gland spines arranged as follows: 0–2 prestigmatic and 1 or 2 anterior stigmatic on cephaloprothoracic sternum, 3–10 on the mesothoracic, 3–7 on the metathoracic, and 3–5, rarely 1 or 2, on the first abdominal. Submarginal ventral ducts, some of them being found occasionally on margin, as follows: 3–6 microducts, some of them becoming often small macroducts, on mesothorax, and 4 or 5 macroducts on each of metathorax and first abdominal segment. Submarginal dorsal macroducts as follows: numerous ducts, numbered on level of 20 or 30 in irregular rows on second to about fifth abdominal segments, 1 cephalad of median lobe, and 1 cephalad of third lobe or interlobar space between second and third lobes. Some, 7 or less, prepygidial submedian microducts present on fourth abdominal tergum. Perivulvar pores in 4 groups; laterocephalic group with 3–10 pores, and the laterocaudal 4–8. Anus located about mid-pygidium.

Pygidium small, pygidial margin being round. Lobes in 3 pairs, well developed, all in almost equal size, with axis almost parallel to longitudinal axis of body, longer than wide, spatulate, flat apically; median lobe distinctly notched once on each side, the second and third usually notched once distinctly on outer side, notch on inner side being obscure. Paraphyses occurring at inner and outer bases of each lobe, linear, well developed, each pair converging anteriorly. Fourth and fifth lobes replaced respectively by a spine, which is similar to adjacent gland spines in form, but smaller. Pygidial marginal gland spines deeply fimbriate apically, mostly as long as lobes, not projecting caudad beyond a curve drawn by tops of lobes, numbered as follows: 2 between median lobes, 2 between the median and second, 3, inner 1 of them being smaller than the others, between

the second and third, 3 between the third and replaced spine of fourth lobe, and 3 beyond replaced spine; interlobar spines slender, while those beyond third lobe broader and robust. Prepygidial marginal gland spines tubercular or cylindrical, at most tending to be fimbriate apically, numbered as follows: 1 on caudal angle of first abdominal segment, 4-7 on the second, 4-6 on the third, and 4-6 on the fourth, 1 of them being located caudad of replaced spine of fifth lobe. Pygidial marginal macroducts larger than submarginal dorsal macroducts, with strongly sclerotized rim around orifice, arranged as follows: 1 in each interlobar space, 2 between third lobe and replaced spine of fourth lobe, and 2 beyond replaced spine. Prepygidial marginal macroducts reducing anteriorly in size and development of rim around orifice, getting to be scarcely larger than submarginal dorsal macroducts, numbered as follows: 3 on fourth abdominal segment, 3, rarely 4, on the third, and 4 on the second. Marginal macroducts on pygidium and fourth

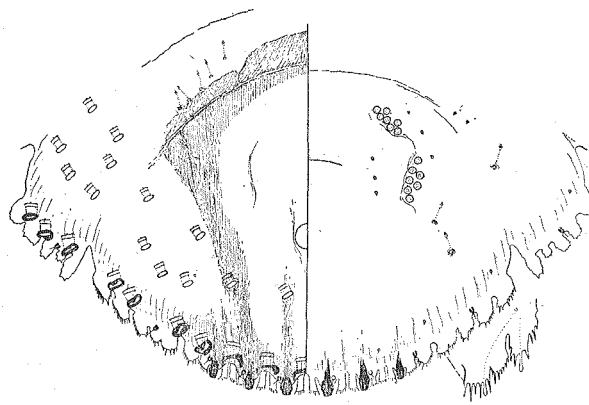

Fig. 1. *Parlatoria piceae* sp. nov.
Adult female: pygidium.

abdominal segment with axis of orifice set approximately transversely to longitudinal axis of body, while those on third abdominal segment sometimes, and on the second usually, with axis of orifice fixed parallel to margin of segment.

Scale elongate, almost parallel on lateral margins, dull yellow, thin and almost translucent; exuvia terminal, ovate, flat with a median longitudinal carina, golden yellow, translucent. About 2.5 mm. long at maximum, exuvia occupying about 1/2.5 of total length.

Holotype (♀) and Paratypes (10♀♀): Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan, 26. II, 1956, S. TAKAGI leg., host—*Picea excelsa* LINK. Deposited in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University.

Host plants—This species may be indigenous to Hokkaido, attacking second-

arily *Picea excelsa* which is an introduced plant in Japan. Occurring on the leaves.

Notes—The body of this species is elongate like in some species of *Parlatoria* such as *Parlatoria camelliae* COMSTOCK (1883), *Parlatoria crotonis* DOUGLAS (1887) or *Parlatoria mytilaspiformis* GREEN (1889). In this respect and in the pygidial characters, this new species much resembles *P. camelliae*, but may be distinguishable from the latter by the absence of rudimentary eye spots and the fourth lobe not represented as an angular sclerotized spine. It should be also mentioned that *Parlatoria piceae* is quite different from *Syngenaspis parlatoriae* SULC (1895) which occurs on *Picea* or other Coniferae in Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, Turky, etc.

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