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Title	A new Genus and Species of Coccidae from Japan (Hemiptera)
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Citation	Insecta matsumurana, 13(2-3), 52-55
Issue Date	1939-03
Doc URL	https://hdl.handle.net/2115/9403
Type	departmental bulletin paper
File Information	13(2-3)_p52-55.pdf



A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF *COCCIDAE*
FROM JAPAN (*HEMIPTERA*)

By

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(With two Textfigures)

The subfamily *Cylindrococcinae* of the family *Coccidae* is well represented in Australia, but no species of the subfamily has been known from Japan and the adjacent countries. A new species of *Coccidae* collected on bamboo at Yokohama may belong to this subfamily and represents a new genus. The description is given below.

Idiococcus new genus

Adult female: Elongate, narrow, chitinated, without spines, but with many small circular pores and short simple setae, especially on the lateral and posterior parts. Metathorax and abdominal segments distinctly defined. Antennae rudimentary, mere tubercles, not segmented. Eyes absent. Mentum small. Fore and middle legs wanting, but hind legs represented by a pair of large sac-like appendages. Thoracic spiracles stout, each in a distinctly defined part, which is with circular pores on the distal part; abdominal spiracles absent. Last abdominal segment divided at the hind end. Anal opening separated from the bottom of the emargination at the hind end, without pores and setae. Peculiar markings present on each abdominal segment.

Genotype—*Idiococcus bambusae* new species.

Differs from other genera of the subfamily in the sac-like appendages on the metathorax. Resembles *Ourococcus* FULLER (Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1899, p. 452), but much different in the elongate and segmented body, the antennae being mere tubercles, and in other structures.

Idiococcus bambusae new species

Adult female: Reddish brown or dark pinkish red, partly covered with white cottony secretions, which are easily separated from the body. Body chitinated over the whole surface in old females, but paler on the thorax, very long, narrow, parallel on the sides, rounded at the front; metathorax and

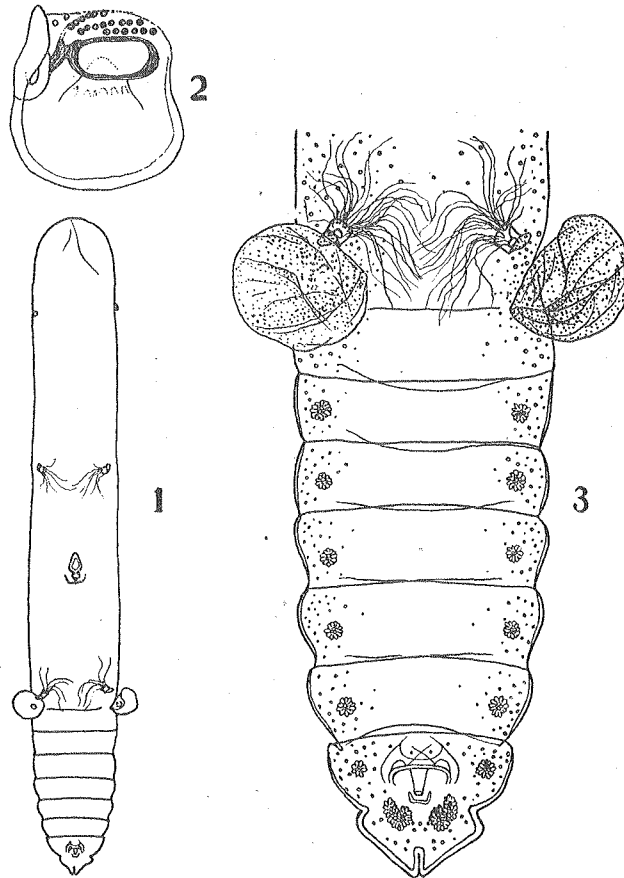


Fig. 1

Idiococcus bambusae n. sp. (Adult female)

1. Body.
2. Anterior thoracic spiracle.
3. Metathorax and abdomen.

abdominal segments distinctly defined. * Head and pro- and mesothorax fused together, much longer than the remaining part of body. Antennae rudimentary, very small, nearly marginal, mere tubercles, as long as, or shorter than wide, with about 6 setae in a group, which are subequal in length and shorter than the antennae. Eyes entirely wanting. Mentum small, much longer than wide, tapering; anterior portions of mouth parts longer than wide, narrowed towards the anterior end, which is rounded; venter of body more chitinised around and especially behind the mouth parts, with a transverse thickened part above the

mentum. Fore and middle legs entirely wanting; hind legs represented by a pair of large sac-like appendages, which are rounded, chitinised, submarginal, and with many minute circular pores. Anterior thoracic spiracles stout, each in a distinctly defined part, which is somewhat longer than wide, located anterior to the mouth parts, with many large circular pores on the distal part; posterior thoracic spiracles similar to the anterior ones, just in front of the sac-like appendages, abdominal spiracles wanting. Abdominal segments distinct, 6, each of the basal 5 segments somewhat convex laterally, equal in length, with a pair of peculiar markings on the dorsum as shown in the figures, which are composed of many oval or elliptic pore-like parts; the last abdominal segment narrowed towards the hind end, strongly chitinised on the margin, distinctly constricted at the middle, a little divided at the hind end, with 2 pairs of peculiar markings on the dorsum, of which the posterior pair is larger. Anal opening small, at

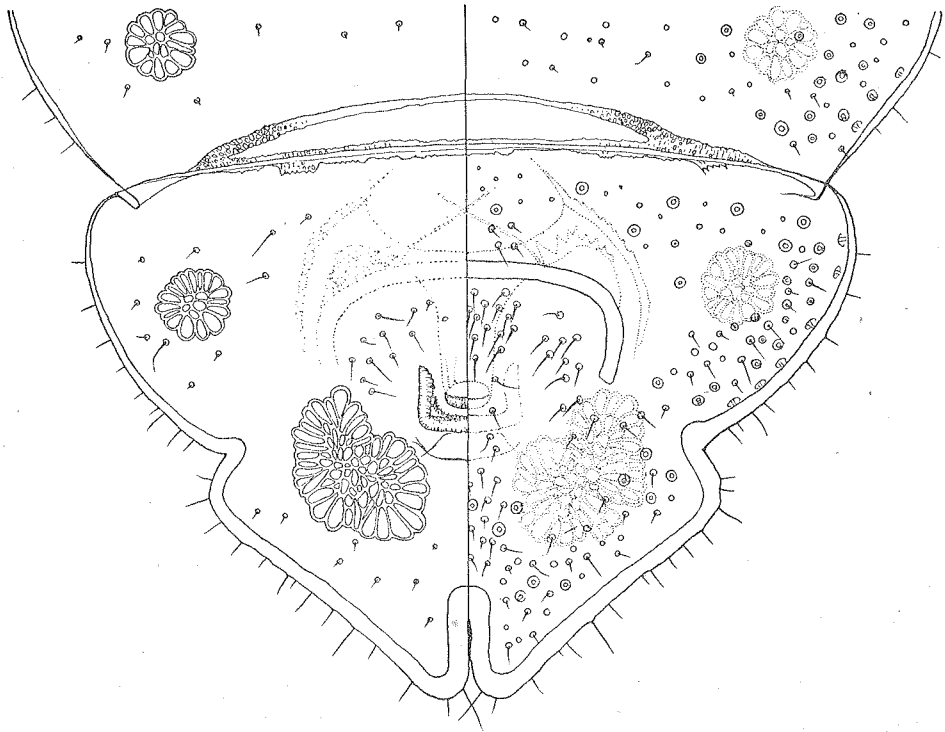


Fig. 2

Idiococcus bambusae n. sp. (Adult female)

Last abdominal segment,
dorsum (left half) and venter (right half).

the center of the last segment, lacking pores and setae, surrounded by a narrow chitinised bar except on the anterior part. Genital opening very wide, anterior to the anal opening. Body without spines and prominent setae, but with short simple setae on the lateral part of abdomen and many on the last segment, many minute circular pores scattered on the marginal area and on the dorsum of the last segment; many larger circular pores present on the venter of the last segment and on the sides of the preceding 2 or 3 segments.

Body 6.5-9 mm. long, 1.5-1.9 mm. wide.

Preadult female: Elongate, a little chitinised widely on the marginal area of the posterior part, with many very small spines in a row along the whole margin and some similar ones scattered on the head; the spines stout, rounded at the apex, a little constricted basally and papilla-like in shape on the posterior part, but more or less pointed at the tip and conical on other parts of body. Many irregular long lines running mesad from the margin on the posterior part. A small distinct cleft present at the hind end, which is nearly as long as wide, and a little widened posteriorly, with 3 pairs of marginal spines on the anterior part; the spines smaller than those on other parts of body. Anal opening much separated from the anterior end of the cleft.

Body 1.48 mm. long, 0.44 mm. wide.

First instar larva: Reddish purple. Antennae 6-segmented. Legs well developed, nearly equal in size; tibiae much shorter than the femora, slightly so than the tarsi, a little expanded towards the apex. Abdominal extremity divided, each lobe with a long seta. Anal ring with 6 long setae, which are slightly shorter than the anal lobe setae.

Body about 0.3 mm.

Food plant: Bamboo, attacking the stalk beneath the sheath.

Habitat: Yokohama, Japan.

Some specimens were taken by S. KANDA, May 21, 1935, which are preserved in the authors' collections.

摘 要

日本産介殼蟲科の1新屬、種

介殼蟲科の亞科 *Cylindrococcinae* は、オーストラリアに繁榮して居るが、從來日本及其の近隣よりは知られて居なかつた。

神田が横濱に於て竹に採集せる次の1新種は、此亞科の1新屬を代表するものである。

Idiococcus (n. g.) *bambusae* n. sp. タケノフシカイガラムシ

此種は、雌成蟲の体が甚長く、キチン化し、前中肢は全く消失して居るが、後肢は囊狀の附屬物となつて居る點で甚特殊である。腹端が2分すること、肛門輪を缺くことも重要な特性である。