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Author(s)	Takagi, Sadao
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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *SELENOMPHALUS*
MAMET FROM JAPAN

(Homoptera, Coccoidea)

By SADAO TAKAGI

Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University

Through the kindness of Prof. R. TAKAHASHI the writer has had the opportunity to examine an Aspidiotine scale insect, which belongs to the genus *Selenomphalus* MAMET (1958) and is described herein as a new species.

The writer is sincerely grateful to Prof. R. TAKAHASHI for his generosity in offering invaluable specimens and in lending the literature.

Selenomphalus distylii sp. nov.

Adult female. Body turbinate, without a deep constriction between prosoma and postsoma, attaining 1.30 mm. in length and 1.15 mm. in width. Prepygidial segments remaining membraneous even at full maturity. Prosoma lacking a spur at each caudal angle. Second and third abdominal segments moderately convex laterally, each with a few macroducts, which occur marginally and are 1/4 as long as the pygidial ones. Pygidium protruding, approximately triangular, rounded apically, and fairly sclerotized. Anal opening situated about caudal 1/4 of pygidium, elongate, slightly amygdaloid, much longer than length of median lobe. Perivulvar pores in four groups, seven or eight in the anterior group, and four or five in the posterior. Pygidial macroducts much elongate, with the orifice elliptical and situated transversely; marginal macroducts occurring one in each interlobar space; submarginal macroducts with the orifices arranged in three irregularly double or partly triple, longitudinal rows on each side, eight to ten in number in each of the inner and outer rows, and ten or eleven in the intermediate one. Pygidial lobes in three pairs. Median lobes parallel, set close, being separated by a space slightly narrower than 1/3 width of one of them, broad, entire, flatly rounded along the apical margin. Second lobes similar to, but somewhat smaller than, the median. Third lobes about twice as long as wide, spur-like in shape, heavily sclerotized. Dorsal

paraphyses of pygidium present, small and slender; a pair of paraphyses occur in the median interlobar space, surrounding the orifice of the median marginal macroduct; a similar pair in the next interlobar space; a fine paraphysis occurs at the inner side of the duct orifice which is situated just mesad of the base of the third lobe. Marginal fimbriate spines of pygidium: two between median lobes and two between median and second lobes, slender, not surpassing these lobes, three between second and third lobes, the outer two being broad, and seven broad ones laterad of third lobe.

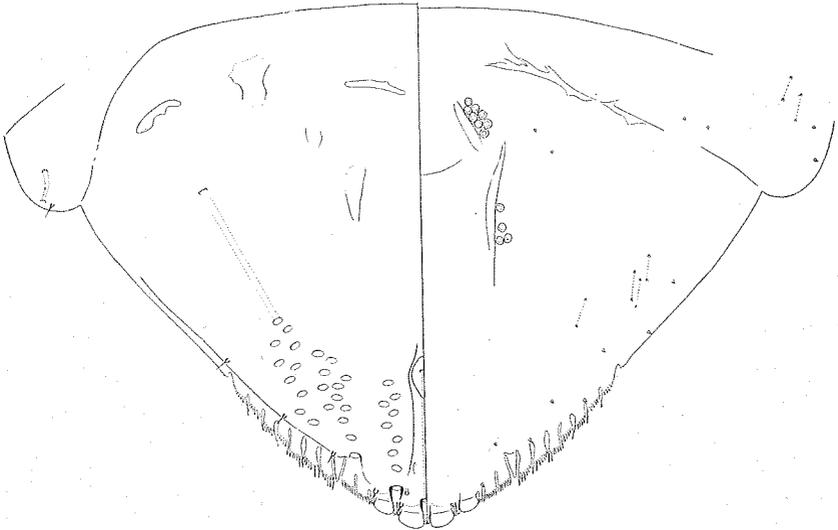


Fig. 1. *Selenomphalus distylii* sp. nov.
Adult female: pygidium.

Second exuvium of female. Rounded, about 0.9 mm. long and 0.8 mm. wide. Pygidium small, protruding, broadly triangular, with marginal macroducts seven in total, one median, and three lateral on each side.

Scale. In female subcircular, slightly convex dorsally, and brown in colour.

Syntypes (Five adult females and one exuvium of second stage female): Minabe, Wakayama-ken, Honsyu, Japan, 5. IV, 1958, M. SORIN leg., host—*Distylium racemosum* SIEBOLD et ZUCCARINI. Of the types three adult females are deposited in the collection of Prof. R. TAKAHASHI,

and two adult females and one exuvium of the second stage female are in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University.

This scale insect is closely related to *Selenomphalus euryae* (TAKAHASHI, 1931). It is regarded here, however, as a distinct species for the reason that the median and second lobes are much broad, entire, and flatly rounded along the apical margin.