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Title	Discovery of <i>Lepidosaphes foliicola</i> Borchsenius in Japan (Homoptera : Coccoidea)
Author(s)	Takagi, Sadao
Citation	Insecta matsumurana, 25(1), 50-52
Issue Date	1962-08
Doc URL	<a href="https://hdl.handle.net/2115/9687">https://hdl.handle.net/2115/9687</a>
Type	departmental bulletin paper
File Information	25(1)_p50-52.pdf



DISCOVERY OF LEPIDOSAPHES FOLIICOLA  
BORCHSENIUS IN JAPAN  
(HOMOPTERA: COCCOIDEA)

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Since the publication of my revision of the *Lepidosaphes*-species of Japan (Ins. Mats. 23 : 75-94, 1960) I have examined some scale insects offered by Mr. M. Yamamoto, Plant Protection Station, Kōbe. As among these insects I have found *Lepidosaphes foliicola*, which has been hitherto known to occur only in China, the opportunity is taken of giving Japan as its new locality.

I express my gratitude to Prof. N. S. Borchsenius, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Leningrad, for his kindness in examining part of the present material and in offering me authentic examples infesting *Juniperus*-plants from China, and to Mr. M. Yamamoto for his kindness in leaving the interesting material to me.

***Lepidosaphes foliicola*** Borchsenius

*Lepidosaphes cupressi* Borchsenius\*, Acta Ent. Sin. 8 : 169, 1958.

*Lepidosaphes foliicola* Borchsenius, Ent. Obozr. 40 : 252, 1961.

This species was originally described from Nanking, China, as a feeder of *Cupressus* sp. I have examined specimens of this species collected at Nanking on *Juniperus* sp. (12. X, 1954, N. S. Borchsenius) and those taken at Akasi, Hyōgo-ken, Honsyu, Japan, on *Diospyros Kaki* (20. X, 1959, Kamihara).

The following features, which are not stated in the original description but are rather important in taxonomy, will be mentioned:—in addition to the presence of dorsal bosses in the anterior-lateral angles of the first to sixth abdominal segments\*\* there is a closely appressed submarginal pair of bosses on the prothoracic dorsum; a small dorsal macroduct is present just cephalad of the second lobe, and a similar one in front of the inner basal angle of the median lobe. Further, the antennae are provided with two or three curved setae, the anterior spiracles with two to four accompanying disc pores, and the sixth abdominal segment with fourteen to twenty-eight dorsal ducts in a longitudinal bundle on each side.

The two host plants of this species in China are conifers, whereas the one in Japan,

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\* The name *L. cupressi* was once given to an American species originally described by Coleman as *Leucaspis cupressi* and now assigned to *Lineaspis*.

\*\* In the original description written in Chinese the term "boss" is erroneously translated with "spur".

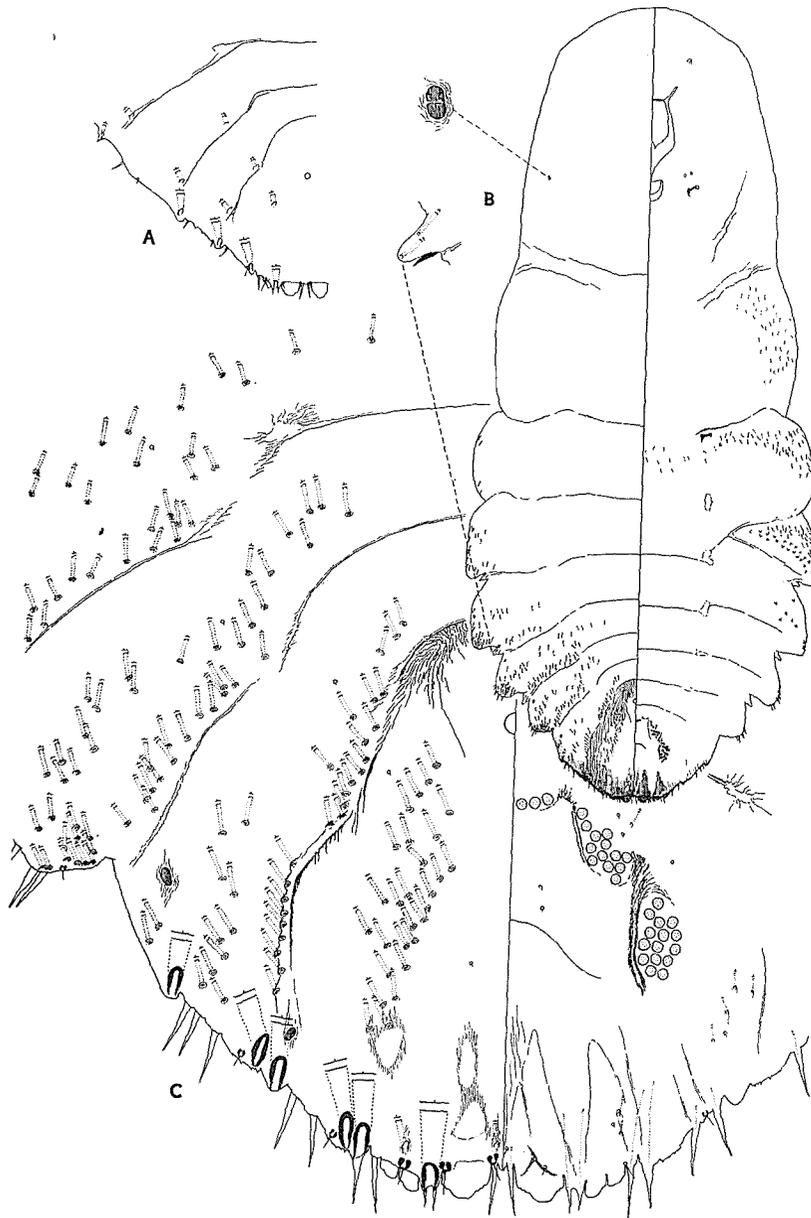


Fig. 1. *Lepidosaphes foliicola* Borchs., figured from specimens collected on *Diospyros Kaki* in Japan.  
Adult female: body (B) and pygidium (C); second stage female, exuvium: pygidium in dorsal aspect (A).

*Diospyros Kaki*, belongs to the family Ebenaceae. This difference in host between the two forms is so striking that the correct identification of the Japanese form can not be done with ease. After my careful examinations, as I have failed to find any sufficient characters by which the Japanese form is distinguished, I have concluded that it may be best regarded being identified with *L. foliicola*.

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**RECORDS OF SOME DIASPIDIDAE OF JAPAN.** Among specimens of armoured scale insects recently in hand the following species may be put on record:—

1. *Chrysomphalus ficus* Ashmead. This scale insect has been known as a greenhouse species in our country, being found no authentic record of its outdoor occurrence. I have received from Dr. T. Tachikawa, Ehime University, some specimens of this species collected at Ibusuki, Kagosima-ken, Kyusyu, on the leaves of *Cocos nucifera* planted in the open (5. VII, 1961). Furthermore, another species, *Chrysomphalus bifasciculatus* Ferris, which occurs commonly in the field, was previously confused with this species.

2. *Metaspidotus multipori* (Takahashi). This species was originally described from Kyusyu (Mozi and Unzen) as a feeder of *Illicium religiosum* (= *I. anisatum*). There are at hand a few specimens of this rare insect collected at the Hokkaido University Experiment Forest, Kozagawa-tyô, Wakayama-ken, Honsyu, on *Illicium religiosum* (7. I, 1962, S. Takagi).

3. *Diaspidiotus naracola* Takagi. This species was originally described from specimens collected at Kamidaki, Toyama-ken, Honsyu, on *Quercus serrata*. I have examined other specimens collected at Rubesibe, Hokkaido, on the same host species (6. IX, 1961, T. Nakashima).

4. *Fiorinia nachiensis* Takahashi. This species has been collected from Nati-san, Wakayama-ken and Ôdai-ga-Hara, Nara-ken, Honsyu, on undetermined plants of *Rhododendron*. It is fairly abundant at and around the Hokkaido University Experiment Forest, Wakayama-ken, occurring on *Rhododendron Metternichii* (7. I, 1962, S. Takagi). Infestations of this insect are commonly heavy there, infested plants showing yellow spots on the upper surface of the leaves and thus decreasing their decorative value.

5. *Greenaspis yunnanensis* Ferris. The first record of the occurrence of this bamboo-infesting species in Japan has recently been made from Miyazaki, Kyusyu. Further material is available from Ibusuki, Kagosima-ken, Kyusyu (18. X, 1961, S. Takagi).

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**AONIDIELLA COMPEREI MCKENZIE FROM FORMOSA.** This scale insect was originally described from Calaba, Bombay, India, as a feeder of *Citrus*. Balachowsky (1958) gives Tanganyika, the Antilles and Puerto Rico as localities of this species, recording coco palm and *Anona muricata* as its new hosts. I have recently examined specimens of this species taken at Kôbe by Mr. M. Yamamoto on bananas imported from Takao, Formosa. Furthermore, *Aonidiella orientalis* (Newstead), which occurs widely in the tropics and subtropics on various plants, has been also found on bananas imported from Canton, China.

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