

Not to be taken from the laboratory!

Further notes on Coccidae from Brazil.

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Dr. von Ihering has been so good as to send me some species of Coccidae recently found in Brazil, being new for that country.

(1.) *Pseudoparlatoria parlatorioides* (Comstock). N.° 93, on leaves of guava (*Psidium*) in some numbers on the under side of the leaf. This species was originally described by Comstock in 1883, from specimens found by Dr. Turner on *Persea carolinensis* in Florida. It was next found on leaves of Coconut palm from Acapulco, Mexico, received from Mr. Alex. Craw. Recently I have received specimens from the Division of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which were found on the orchid *Oncidium varicosum* in cultivation at Washington, D. C. It is an addition to the fauna of Brazil. The genus *Pseudoparlatoria*, Ckll., has but one other known species, namely *P. ostreata*, Ckll., which is destructive to *Acalypha* in Jamaica.

(2.) *Chionaspis aspidistrae*, Signoret. On leaves of orange, both male (n.° 94) and female (n.° 95) scales. The male scales are white, those of the female brown, and quite differently shaped. This is ordinary *aspidistrae*, not the form *latus* (Ckll.), nor *brasiliensis* (Signoret), which is now considered a variety of *aspidistrae*. The occurrence of the insect upon orange leaves is quite interesting; ordinarily it infests such plants as *Aspidistra*. The female scale might be confused with *Mytilaspis citricola*, but it is smoother, and of a livelier brown; while the male

scale is quite different. *C. Aspidistrae* is the type of the subgenus *Hemichionaspis*, Ckll.

(3.) *Lecanium viride* Green. Ent. Mo. Mag., 1889, p. 248. — S. Paulo; on coffee. The discovery of this species in Brazil is of great importance. It is well known in Ceylon, where, according to Mr. E. E. Green, it «occurs on various trees, including *Cinchona*, orange, *Gardenia*, etc.; but it more especially affects the coffee tree, its connection with which has been so disastrous that in many parts of the island it has been necessary to abandon the cultivation of this product.

The scale may be known by its small size, oval form, and green color. The Brazilian specimens are smaller than those reported from Ceylon, and in having the third joint of the antenna longer than the fourth, differ from Mr. Green's description of *viride*. I possess, however, some Ceylon examples of *viride*, sent by Mr. Green himself, and they agree in all essential points with the Brazilian form, and do not have the fourth antennal joint longest. The skin is beset with many large gland-pits.

(4.) *Aspidiotus punicae*, Ckll., var. — S. Paulo, on a small cultivated palm. This is the palm-inhabiting variety of the West Indian *A. punicae*. It belongs, I am now persuaded, to the subgenus *Hemiberlesia* rather than to *Diaspidiotus*. From *A. cydoniae* it differs by the pale exuviae, and the lobes of the end of the body not being notched on the inner side. There are four groups of ventral glands. The specimens are badly affected by a fungus.

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