



Notes on the genera and species in the mealybug tribe Serrolecaniini Shinji (Hemiptera: Coccoidea: Pseudococcidae) from China with description of a new species

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Abstract

The eight species in five genera belonging to the tribe Serrolecaniini recorded from China are discussed, including a new species *Serrolecanium ferrisi* Wu & Lu (previously misidentified as *S. tobai* (Kuwana) or *S. indocalamus* Wu) and a new country record for *Serrolecanium kawaii* Hendricks & Kosztarab. A key to species belonging to the tribe Serrolecaniini now known from China is included and illustrations are provided to the adult female of all species found in China.

Key words: Serrolecaniini, new species, Pseudococcidae, China

Introduction

The mealybug subfamily Serrolecaniinae was established by Shinji (1935) for the inclusion of *Serrolecanium bambusae* Shinji (= *Serrolecanium tobai* (Kuwana)). More recently, Tang (1992) also included the genera *Nesticoccus* Tang, *Idiococcus* Takahashi & Kanda, *Kermicus* Newstead, *Kuwanina* Cockerell (which actually belongs to the Eriococcidae) and *Serrolecanium* Shinji in his subtribe Serrolecaniina, whereas Hendricks and Kosztarab (1999) placed the genera *Chaetococcus* Maskell, *Kermicus*, *Idiococcus*, *Tangicoccus* Kozár & Walter, *Porisaccus* Hendricks & Kosztarab and *Serrolecanium* in the tribe Serrolecaniini, and considered it to be a natural group. Here we accept Hendricks and Kosztarab's (1999) concept and consider these genera to belong to the tribe Serrolecaniini in the subfamily Pseudococcinae of family Pseudococcidae (Hardy *et al.*, 2008).

Mealybugs of the Serrolecaniini are characterised by morphological reduction of the adult females, which exhibit loss or extreme modification of the eyes, antennae, legs and other cuticular structures compared with most other mealybugs. All species of serrolecaniines occur on various species of Poaceae, especially bamboos, living concealed deeply beneath the leaf sheath on the stem and, only becoming visible when the leaf sheath is peeled off. There are 13 species in six genera worldwide, mainly distributed in the eastern Palearctic and Oriental Regions (Hendricks & Kosztarab, 1999).

In China, the following authors have described or recorded species of Serrolecaniini. Ferris (1921) and Takahashi (1928) reported *Chaetococcus bambusae* (Maskell) from Taiwan. Ferris (1950) reported *Serrolecanium tobai* (misidentification of *S. ferrisi* **sp. nov.** described below) from Kunming city, Yunnan province. Tang (1977) described the new genus *Longicoccus* based on his *Longicoccus elongatus* Tang from Hangzhou City, but *Longicoccus* Tang is a junior homonym of *Longicoccus* Danzig, and *Tangicoccus* Kozár & Walter is the replacement for Tang's genus name. Later, Tang (1984, 1984a) and Wu (1984, 1988) described three new species: *Idiococcus maanshanensis* Tang & Wu (now considered to be a junior synonym of *I. bambusae* Takahashi & Kanda), *Serrolecanium jiuhuaensis* Wu (now *Porisaccus jiuhuaensis* (Wu)) and *S. indocalamus* Wu. Hendricks and Kosztarab (1999), in their revision of the tribe Serrolecaniini, dealt with four species in four genera from China (i.e. *C. bambusae*, *I. bambusae*, *S. indocalamus* and *T. elongatus*), and recently, Wu (2001) recorded *Chaetococcus turanicus* Borchsenius from China. Due to the recent availability of many specimens within the tribe Serrolecaniini, we have revised these records and consider that eight species in five genera are now known from China, including a new species and a new record for the country. We also provide new host plant and locality data for some of the species.