

JERMYCOCCUS BOLIVIENSIS GENUS AND SPECIES NOVA
(HOMOPTERA: COCCOIDEA, ORTHEZIIDAE)

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Jermycoccus genus nova and *Jermycoccus boliviensis* species nova is described from Bolivia. The new genus and species represent a special group, known only from Neotropical Region.

Key words: Homoptera, Coccoidea, Ortheziidae, *Jermycoccus*, Neotropical Region

INTRODUCTION

The family was analysed in detail by MORRISON (1925, 1952), KOZÁR and KONCZNÉ BENEDICTY (2001) and KOZÁR and MILLER (2000). This work is an extension of studies on *Ortheziola*, *Mixorthezia*, *Nipponorthezia* and the related genera, and adds to knowledge of the biogeography of ortheziids.

This study is the result of the analysis of samples collected in South America. The single insect was collected in Bolivia from a Berlese funnel and is deposited in the Collection of Coccoidea of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary.

***Jermycoccus* KOZÁR et KONCZNÉ BENEDICTY gen. n.**

Type species: *Jermycoccus boliviensis* KOZÁR et KONCZNÉ BENEDICTY, sp. n.

The new genus is similar to *Mixorthezia* in the presence of four-segmented antennae and the structure of the legs. However, the eyes stalks are not fused with the base of antenna, which sometimes is called the pseudobasal antennal segment (KOZÁR & MILLER, 2000). The dorsal marginal and median wax plate bands are absent. The dorsum is covered with small groups of wax spines, setae and four-ocular pores.

Etymology: The genus is named in honour of Dr. TIBOR JERMY to mark his distinguished work in the Hungarian entomology.

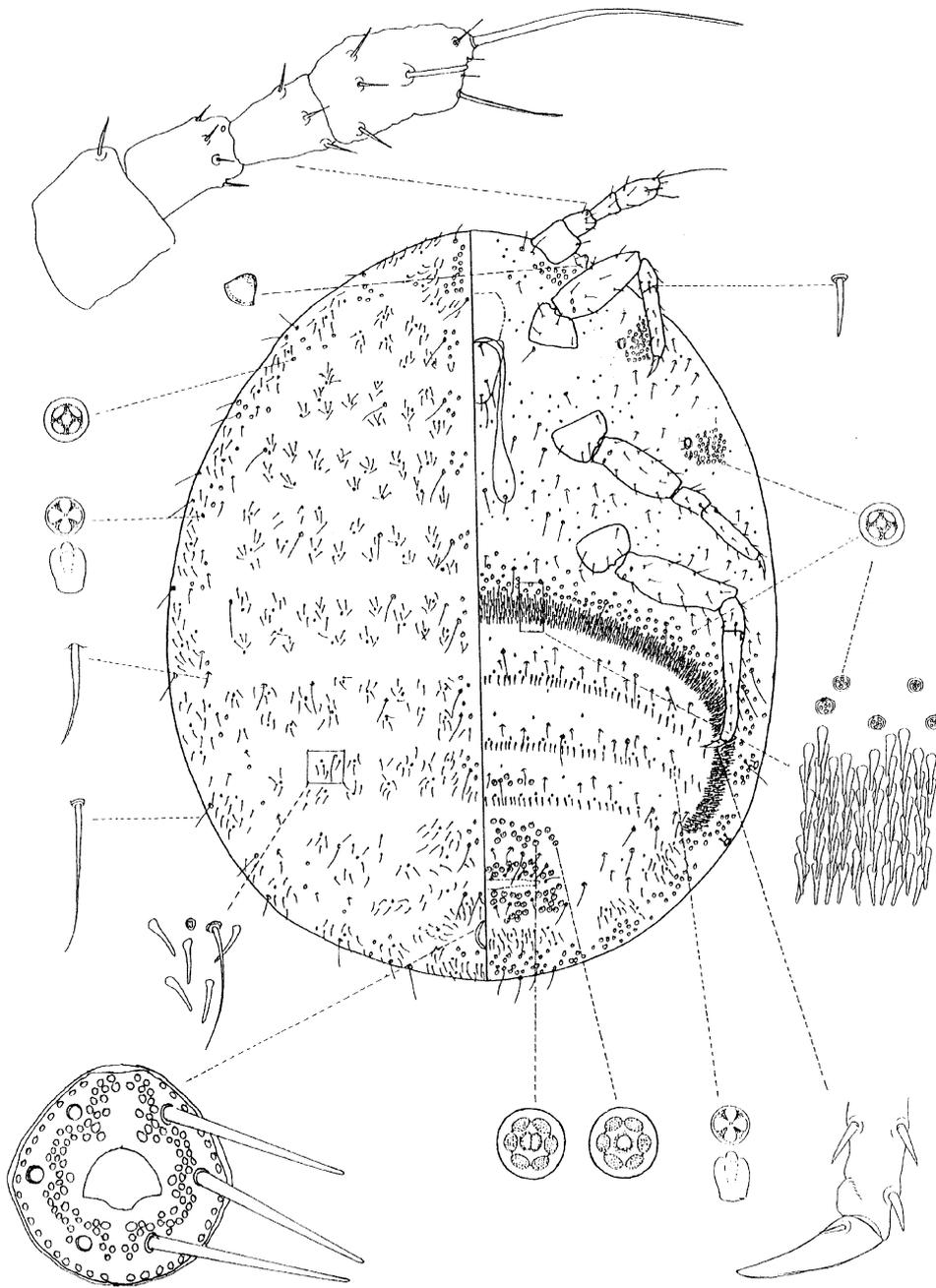


Fig. 1. *Jermycoccus boliviensis* gen. and sp. n., female

Jermycoccus boliviensis KOZÁR et KONCZNÉ BENEDICTY sp. n.
(Fig. 1)

Material examined: Holotype, female, No. B 13, on slide, Bolivia, between La Paz and P. Linares, 14–16 November, 1971, Leg. Dr. J. Balogh.

Description of adult female. Mounted specimen (Fig. 1) 1.24 mm long and 1.0 mm wide. Antenna four-segmented, with eyes situated far from pseudobasal antennal segment. Length of antennal segments: 1st – 51 μm , 2nd – 45 μm , 3rd – 38, and apical – 94 μm ; 2nd and 3rd segments almost parallelsided. One sensory pore on 2nd segment. Apical seta of antenna 90 μm , subapical setae 43 μm . A strong flagellate sensory seta, 35 μm long, situated near to apical seta. Segments of antenna sparsely covered with thick setae.

Venter. Labium one-segmented. Stylet loop twice length of labium. Anterior legs: coxa 58 μm , trochanter-femur 154 μm , tibia 58, tarsus 122 μm , and claw 32 μm . Middle legs: coxa 62 μm , trochanter-femur 154 μm , tibia 64, tarsus 122 μm , and claw 32 μm . Posterior legs: coxa 72 μm , trochanter-femur 186 μm , tibia 70, tarsus 154 μm , and claw 36 μm long. Claw with strong spine; without denticle. Legs with rows of thick setae, and with one sensory pore on each tibia. Four-locular pores in a large group at opening of each thoracic spiracle and in a group at base of each antenna. Venter of thorax with scattered setae and four-locular pores. Venter of abdomen with three rows of wax plates on 3rd, 4th, and 5th segments, and large numbers of setae, with one row of 6-locular pores on 5th segment, and with a band 6-locular pores on 6th segment and around the vulva. Anterior edge of ovisac band with a band of four-locular pores. Only two pairs of abdominal spiracles visible.

Dorsum. Wax plates in a band around margin but absent on dorsal midline. Dorsum covered with small groups of wax plates each with 3–5 spines, a long seta and one four-locular pore. Midline of dorsum with a narrow band of bare cuticle, surrounded by scattered four-locular pores which occur in groups on head. Anal ring 58 μm wide and 60 μm long, with 6 strong setae, each 42 μm long. Anal ring with two inner rows of pores and one outer row. Multilocular pores absent from dorsum.

Etymology: The species is named after the country of collection.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The ortheziid fauna of the Neotropical Region was studied comprehensively by KOZÁR and KONCZNÉ BENEDICTY (2001). According to characters used in a recent phylogenetic analysis (KOZÁR & MILLER 2000), the new genus belongs to the “*Mixorthezia*” group. However, this new genus and species described from Bolivia is different from all members of the “*Mixorthezia*” group (KONCZNÉ BENEDICTY & KOZÁR unpubl. data) in lacking wax plate bands on the margin and middle of the dorsum, and by having small groups of wax plates on the dorsum. Thus it is here separated as a new genus.

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