

Genus *Cissococcus* Ckll.

Coccidæ referable to the subfamily Coccinae. Adult female with the anal plates borne at the apex of a low prominence, their dorsal surface beset with numerous small spines; antennæ and legs present but extremely small; stigmatic depressions apparently lacking, their presence not indicated by differentiated spines. First stage larva likewise without differentiated stigmatic spines.

Type of the genus *Cissococcus fulleri* Ckll.

Notes.—The original description of this genus is much in error. The author states, "Belongs to the Eriococcini. Larva typically Eriococcine, with rows of dorsal spines. . . . Adult . . . with a pair of plates simulating those of the Lecaniinæ." The larva is in all respects of the type usual in the Coccinae (=Lecaniinæ) and is entirely without dorsal spines. The anal plates of the adult are very much of the type seen in *Ceroplastes*, except for the numerous spines on the dorsal surface. In spite of the gall-making habit the genus is indeed possibly close to *Ceroplastes*.

The species described by Ehrhorn as *Cissococcus ? oahuensis* has nothing to do with *C. fulleri* and has quite properly been referred by its author to a new genus.

*Cissococcus fulleri* Ckll.

Fig. 19.

My single adult specimen is not in sufficiently good condition to permit adding much to the description already given for the genus. The anal plates (Fig. 3C) are rather long, the lateral margin rounded, the tips quite pointed, resembling in this respect the type of plates seen in *Ceroplastes*. There appear

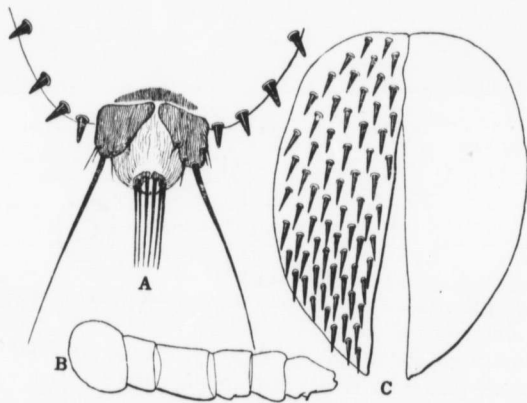


Fig. 19.—*Cissococcus fulleri* Ckll. A, posterior extremity of abdomen of larva, showing the eversible anal tube, which is characteristic of the Coccinae; B, antennæ of larva, setæ not indicated; C, anal plates of adult, spines of dorsal surface indicated in but one plate.

to be no marginal spines. The antennæ are extremely minute, with the number of segments undeterminable; the legs are likewise very small but possess the normal parts.

The first stage larva bears a marginal series of short, stout spines (Fig.