New Records of Mealybugs in Hawaii

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The mealybugs recorded in this paper include two species, *Pseudococcus maritimus* (Ehrhorn) and *Phenacoccus solani* Ferris, both of which species are described from California, where they occur on a wide variety of host plants, both wild and cultivated. A very rigid quarantine has kept these pests out of Hawaii for a good number of years, and it is to be hoped that the very few colonies of these which have been collected so far indicate an accidental infestation and not their establishment here.

Pseudococcus maritimus (Ehrhorn).

In life, covered with meal, not hiding segmentation. With 17 pairs of marginal filaments, lateral ones short, caudal pair longest, reaching 2 mm. in length. Color reddish; oviparous; secreting a white, fluffy mass enveloping eggs. On slide, may be distinguished from *brevipes* which it resembles more closely than other species in Hawaii, by presence of rimmed tubular ducts on the venter.

Originally described from *Eriogonum latifolium, maritimus* has been recorded on a great number of hosts, doing much damage to citrus fruit and grapevines in California. It has been recorded from the Dry Tortugas Islands near Key West, where it infests sweet potato, tomato and avocado and has also been found in greenhouses in England. *Maritimus* is one of the commonest species of insects to be intercepted at quarantine in Hawaii, but was not known to be established here until the discovery by Mr. O. H. Swezey of a colony of mealybugs on stored gladiolus bulbs (grown in his garden) which turned out to be this species. This indentification has been verified by Mr. G. F. Ferris of Stanford who kindly compared it with slides of *maritimus* in his possession. The discovery and possible establishment of this troublesome mealybug in Hawaii is greatly to be regretted.

Phenacoccus solani Ferris.

In life, sparingly covered with white meal; segmentation distinct. With two pairs of very short caudal filaments, lateral filaments apparently absent. On slide, with 8-segmented antennae; small but distinct tooth on claw. Spines small; sharply filiform at apex resembling those of *Pseudococcus kraunhiae*. Dorsal body setae characteristically lanceolate.

Phenacoccus solani was originally described from Santa Cruz Peninsula on roots of *Hemizonia rudis*. It is also found on roots or crowns of potato, tomato, Ambrosia, wild radish, portulaca, etc. It was found in Kaimuki, Oahu, on roots of *Portulaca oleracea,* and is the first record of the genus *Phenacoccus* in the Hawaiian Islands.