



A new genus and four new species of the scale insect family Eriococcidae (Hemiptera: Coccoidea) from the Austro-Oriental Region.

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Abstract

A new genus, *Hoyicoccus* Williams & Kozár **gen. n.**, and two new species, *Hoyicoccus hendersonae* Kozár & Williams and *Eriococcus szentivanyi* Kozár & Williams are described from Sabah, Malaysia. In addition, the genus *Sangicoccus* Reyne is discussed: *Sangicoccus truncatispinus* (Reyne) is redescribed and two new species, namely *Sangicoccus morrisoni* Kozár & Konczné Benedicty and *Sangicoccus reynei* Kozár & Konczné Benedicty, are described. *Sangicoccus* is now known off palms from Irian Jaya and Sulawesi in Indonesia, and from the Philippines and Papua New Guinea. A key is provided for the separation of the known species of *Sangicoccus*.

Key words: Taxonomy, distribution, key

Introduction

The family Eriococcidae, as presently understood, contains more than 550 species in about 67 genera (Miller & Gimpel, 2000; Ben-Dov *et al.*, 2006). However, as long ago as 1987, Cox & Williams suggested that the family was probably paraphyletic and more recent molecular studies (e.g. Cook *et al.*, 2002; Gullan & Cook, 2007) and studies on the adult males (Hodgson, 2002) seem to confirm this. Indeed, it has even been suggested that the genus *Eriococcus* Targioni Tozzetti *sensu lato* falls into three clades, each of which also contains members of another family. Thus the clade that includes the type species of *Eriococcus*, *E. buxi* Boyer de Fonscolombe, is included in a clade with the family Stictococcidae (an African family) and the Beesoniiidae (a mostly southern Asian family). The relationships of the five species discussed in this paper are uncertain, although they obviously belong to the Eriococcidae in the sense of Miller and Gimpel (2000).

Most species of Eriococcidae occur in the Holarctic, Neotropical and Australasian regions. At present, the family is poorly represented throughout the Afro-Tropical Region, with only nine species, including two species from the Malagasian area. In addition, few species have been described or recorded from the tropical areas of Asia. For instance, the family Eriococcidae is represented by only six species in India and only seven species in Sri Lanka (Miller & Gimpel, 2000; Ben-Dov *et al.*, 2006). Throughout Indonesia, only two species have been described and only three species are known from the Philippines. Although seven species of Eriococcidae have been reported from Malaysia and Singapore, five were recently transferred to the family Beesoniiidae (Takagi & Hodgson, 2005; Takagi, 2007). Even so, many regional lists include the ubiquitous *Eriococcus araucariae* Maskell, a species usually found wherever trees of the genus *Araucaria* are grown. Records of the family Eriococcidae from the tropical areas of the Pacific region are even more meagre. No