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The bamboo mealybugs *Balanococcus kwoni* n.sp. and *Palmicultor lumpurensis* (Takahashi) (Hemiptera, Pseudococcidae)

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The purpose of this paper is to describe a new species of *Balanococcus* Williams that was previously misidentified as *Palmicultor bambusum* Tang.

Takahashi (1951) described a species of mealybug on bamboo from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, as *Trionymus lumpurensis* Takahashi. One of the important characters of this species is the presence of translucent pores on the hind coxae and minute duct-like pores on the surrounding derm next to each hind coxa. Tang (1992) later described *Palmicultor bambusum* Tang from China on bamboo. After examining authentic material of both species, Williams (2003) synonymised the name *P. bambusum* with *T. lumpurensis* under the new combination *Palmicultor lumpurensis* (Takahashi). Williams (2004) redescribed and illustrated the species in detail.

Recently, in a paper describing some species from Korea, Kwon *et al*. (2003) recorded *T. lumpurensis* and described and illustrated the species. Although these authors discussed the minute pores surrounding the hind coxae, these pores were not shown on the main illustration. In the same paper, the authors also redescribed another species as *Balanococcus bambusum* (Tang) (= *Palmicultor bambusum* Tang). The record and description of *T. lumpurensis* appear to be correct but it is clear from the work of Williams (2003) that the identity of *B. bambusum* by Kwon *et al*. (2003) is based on a misidentification and that the species is distinct and needs a new name.

Specimens collected recently in the Botanic Garden at Padua, Italy, are identical with the species described by Kwon *et al*. (2003) as *P. bambusum* and the opportunity is taken here to describe this species as new in the genus *Balanococcus*.

Methods. The description is based on 10 slide-mounted specimens, in good condition, and measurements are given as minimum and maximum, generally followed by the mean in parentheses. Terminology follows that used in Williams (2004).

Abbreviations for the depositories are as follows: DEAE (Department of Environmental Agronomy and Crop Production - Entomology, University of Padua, Italy); IAST (Entomology Division, National Institute of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Suwon, Korea); ZIN (Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia); BMNH (The Natural History Museum, London, UK).

Balanococcus kwoni Pellizzari & Danzig, n. sp.

Balanococcus bambusum (not Tang, 1992); Kwon, Danzig & Park, 2003: 398 (misidentification).

Living specimens. Adult females elongate-oval, dark red, covered with fine, white, mealy wax.

Mounted specimens. Adult female (fig. 1) elongate, oval, sides sub-parallel, 3–4.57mm (3.58) long, 1.4–1.9mm (1.7) wide across fourth abdominal segment. Anal lobes barely perceptible, each with ventral surface bearing an apical seta 125–150 μm (137) long.

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