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NOTE

Lectotype Designation for *Pseudococcus affinis* (Maskell) (Homoptera: Coccoidea: Pseudococcidae)

In a recent paper (Miller, D. R., R. J. Gill, and D. J. Williams 1984, Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 86: 703–713) we pointed out that *Pseudococcus affinis* (Maskell), 1894 (Trans. Proc. N. Z. Inst. 26: 65–105) is a senior synonym of the common mealybug pest *Pseudococcus obscurus* Essig, 1909 (Pomona Coll. J. Entomol. 1: 35–46). We included a comparative section on the diagnostic characters that can be used to distinguish between *P. affinis* and a commonly confused species, i.e., *P. maritimus* (Ehrhorn), and included detailed illustrations of adult females. For each name primary types were designated when such a specimen had not been designated previously. Unfortunately, we were unable to designate a lectotype for *P. affinis* because the best syntype specimen had been misplaced. The missing specimen now has been located, so a lectotype is designated for *P. affinis.*

From the three syntype slides of *Dactylopius affinis* we here designate as lectotype an adult female mounted alone on a slide with the following labels: left label "Dactylopius/affinis/adult female/1893 W. M. M."; right label "Lot no./7-74/no 4"; label on reverse of slide "Dactylopius/affinis Maskell/Lectotype/designated 1984/Miller and Williams." The left label is in Maskell's handwriting. The remaining two syntypes (an immature and a portion of the head of an adult female) are considered to be paralectotypes. All are deposited in the New Zealand Collection of Arthropods, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Auckland, New Zealand.

The lectotype possesses the following diagnostic characters (Miller et al., 1984, see above): 3 discoidal pores associated with each eye; 13 oral-rim tubular ducts on the dorsum of the abdomen; the longest seta on the ventral area of segment VII is 87 μ long; 150 and 154 translucent pores on the left and right hind tibiae respectively; 98 and 138 translucent pores on the left and right hind femora respectively; 1 ventral multilocular pore on the thorax; the anal-lobe setae are broken; without mediolateral oral-rim tubular ducts on the dorsum of segments III, IV, and V; the tenth cerarius is absent on one side and is present on the other; the hind tibiae are noticeably swollen; without oral-collar tubular ducts in a ventral submarginal cluster between cerarii 10 and 11.

These characteristics fall within the range of variation described in Miller et al. (1984, see above) for *P. affinis* except there are more translucent pores on the hind pairs of legs and the ventral seta on segment VII are longer. We do not consider these differences to be sufficient to distinguish *P. affinis* from *P. obscurus* considering the large range of variation observed in other material.

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