



Fig. 7. *Azteca alpha* Wilson workers with mealybugs in Dominican amber (Larimer piece, AMNH DR-14-955). A = *Azteca alpha* Wilson; M = mealybug; C = Cecidomyiidae.

rare in Canadian amber, and it is unknown whether the difference between Canadian and New Jersey amber is due to ecological replacement of one sternorrhynchan group for the other, or to taxonomic circumstance. Coccoids have a sparser fossil record, one that is restricted primarily to the Cretaceous, and virtually all of the specimens are in amber, a probable result of their frail, minute bodies. The oldest coccoids are in lower Cretaceous amber of Lebanon, whereas younger

ones [*Electrococcus canadiensis* Beardsley (1969)] are in Canadian amber, and undescribed forms are in Siberian and New Jersey ambers. The specimens we found in Miocene amber belong to an extinct coccoid genus that had already radiated into three different species (see appendix 1). Koteja (1989) has listed the Mesozoic scale insect fossils. In the Oligocene, seven families were preserved in Baltic amber, all of which are still in existence (Koteja, 1985, 1987).