

1. PaDIL Species Factsheet



Scientific Name:

Ceroplastes ceriferus (Fabricius)

(Hemiptera: Coccidae)

Common Name

Indian Wax Scale

Live link: <http://www.padil.gov.au/maf-border/Pest/Main/142920>

Image Library

New Zealand Biosecurity

Live link: <http://www.padil.gov.au/maf-border/>

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Landcare Research — Manaaki Whenua

<http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/>

Biosecurity New Zealand

Tiakitanga Pūtaiao Aotearoa

MPI (Ministry for Primary Industries)

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/>

2. Species Information

2.1. Details

Specimen Contact: New Zealand Arthropod Collection - nzac@landcareresearch.co.nz

Author: Crosby, T.K. & Rhode, B.E.

Citation: Crosby, T.K. & Rhode, B.E. (2013) Indian Wax Scale (*Ceroplastes ceriferus*) Updated on 3/20/2014

Available online: PaDIL - <http://www.padil.gov.au>

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2.2. URL

Live link: <http://www.padil.gov.au/maf-border/Pest/Main/142920>

2.3. Facets

Commodity Overview: Horticulture

Commodity Type: Citrus produce, Fabaceous produce, Mango, Rosaceous produce, Avocado & Cinnamon, Coffee beans & Kape, Cucurbitaceous produce

Distribution: Australasia, Indo-Malaya, Nearctic, Neotropic, Palearctic

Groups: Bugs

Host Family: Aceraceae, Amaranthaceae, Anacardiaceae, Apocynaceae, Aquifoliaceae, Araliaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Asteraceae, Berberidaceae, Betulaceae, Bignoniaceae, Burseraceae, Buxaceae, Caprifoliaceae, Casuarinaceae, Celastraceae, Combretaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Ebenaceae, Epacridaceae, Ericaceae, Fabaceae, Heliconiaceae, Icacinaceae, Lauraceae, Lythraceae, Magnoliaceae, Malvaceae, Melastomaceae, Moraceae, Myrtaceae, Ochnaceae, Pinaceae, Piperaceae, Pittosporaceae, Platanaceae, Podocarpaceae, Polygonaceae, Polypodiaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rosaceae, Rubiaceae, Rutaceae, Salicaceae, Sapindaceae, Sapotaceae, Tamaricaceae, Theaceae, Ulmaceae, Verbenaceae, Dennstaedtiaceae, Philadelphaceae, Urticaceae

Pest Status: 0 Unknown

Status: 0 NZ - Unknown

2.4. Other Names

Ceroplastes australae of Green, 1904

Ceroplastes australiae Walker, 1852

Ceroplastes cerifera Gill, 1988

Ceroplastes ceriferens : of Tao, 1978

Ceroplastes ceriferus Walker, 1852

Ceroplastes pseudoceriferus of Paik, 1978

Ceroplastes vayssierei Mahdihassan, 1933

Coccus (Ceroplastes) chilensis Gray, 1828

Coccus ceriferus Fabricius, 1798

Columnea cerifera Targioni Tozzetti, 1866

Columnea chilensis Targioni Tozzetti, 1866

Gascardia cerifera of De Lotto, 1965

Lacca alba Signoret, 1869

Seroplastes ceriferus of Seabra, 1925

2.5. Diagnostic Notes

****Description from Williams & Watson (1990)****

Adult female, slide-mounted, broadly oval, caudal process poorly developed in young adult females, but when fully developed, projects from the posterior end as a cylindrical process about 1/3rd length of body. Important diagnostic characters are 6-segmented antennae, and legs without tibio-tarsal articulatory sclerites.

Stigmatic clefts shallow, each with 28-88 bullet-shaped stigmatic setae extending along margins in 6 irregular rows. Marginal setae often each about 20 µm long, there being 2-4 present between each anterior and posterior group of stigmatic setae.

Dorsal surface with short cylindrical setae present, with blunt or truncate apices, mostly 6 µm long. Pores mostly triangular and trilocular, with smaller numbers of oval trilocular pores, quadrilocular pores and bilocular pores present. Without medio-dorsal clear area, but with usually 3 cephalic clear areas, sometimes merged into 1, and 8 lateral clear areas, all devoid of pores and setae. Filamentous ducts present around margins. Ventral surface with multilocular disc pores present in vulvar region, on preceding abdominal segments and next to coxae. Quinquelocular pores in stigmatic furrows present in wide bands. Cruciform pores numerous. Tubular ducts present on head and in vulvar region.

****Biology****

Ohgushi & Nishino (1975) studied the life tables in Japan. A parthenogenetic species in USA, Virginia; develops one annual generation in USA, Maryland and Virginia; overwinters as an adult female (Kosztarab, 1996).

****Structure****

Colour photograph in Kawai (1980, Figs. 6.58, a,b), Hamon & Williams (1984) and in Mori et al. (2001, 2001a). Body covered by thick white (young female) to pinkish white (old female) wet wax, convex, circular or irregular in outline, with an anteriorly projecting horn visible only on older females, without nuclei. Wax bands near both spiracles, anterior bands directed dorsally. Dry wax with filaments as follows: cephalic filament trifurcate; anterolateral and mediolateral simple; posterolateral bifurcate; caudal simple. (Lee, et al., 2012).

****Economic Importance & Control****

A pest of economic importance to many ornamentals in U.S.A. (Gimpel et al., 1974; Kosztarab, 1996). *C. ceriferus* is a highly polyphagous pest, and many of its host plants are cultivated in Europe for fruit production or ornamental purposes. Its recent introduction into Italy showed that the pest is able to survive in parts of Europe. Although more data is needed on the impact of this scale on fruit crops, it seems that it is more a threat for ornamental crops. Control of scales is usually difficult in practice, although biological control agents exist in other parts of the world, it is not known whether they could reduce populations sufficiently under European conditions.

****General Remarks****

Description and illustration of adult female by De Lotto (1971), Williams & Kosztarab (1972), Gimpel et al. (1974), Hamon & Williams (1984), Williams & Watson (1990), Tang (1991), Kosztarab (1996), Hodgson & Henderson (2000). Description and illustration of adult male by Gimpel et al. (1974).

****Foes****

DIPTERA Cecidomyiidae: *Pectinodiplosis erratica* (Felt).

HYMENOPTERA Encyrtidae: *Anicetus rarisetus* Xu & He, *Anicetus zhejiangensis* Xu & Li.

****Keys****

Fetykó & Kozár 2012: 293 (female); Lee et al. 2012: 159-160 (female); Lee et al. 2012: 160 (female); Kondo & Gullan 2010: 13-14 (female); Mori, Pellizzari & Tosi 2001: 42 (female); Hodgson & Henderson 2000: 185 (female); Kosztarab 1996: 325 (female); Kosztarab 1996: 325 (female); Tang 1991: 297 (female); Williams & Watson 1990: 65 (female); Hamon & Williams 1984: 18 (female); Kawai 1980: 166 (female); Gimpel et al. 1974: 19 (female); Gimpel et al. 1974: 71 (male); Williams & Kosztarab 1972: 36 (female); Borchsenius 1957: 451 (female); Green 1909a: 270-271 (female); Cockerell 1895: 8 (female).

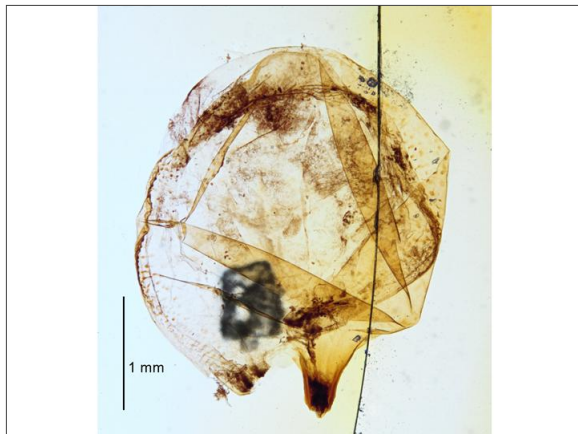
2.6. References

- <http://www.sel.barc.usda.gov/catalogs/coccidae/Ceroplastesceriferus.htm> - Williams, D. J. & Watson, G. W. (1990). *The scale insects of the tropical South Pacific region. Part 3. The soft scales (Coccidae) and other families*. CAB International, Wallingford. 267 pp. - http://www.sel.barc.usda.gov/ScaleKeys/SoftScales/key/Soft_scales/Media/Html/SelectSpeciesFSet.html

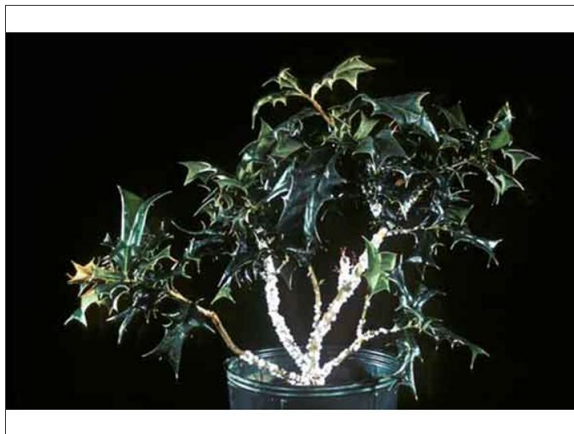
2.7. Web Links

ScaleNet: <http://www.sel.barc.usda.gov/catalogs/coccidae/Ceroplastesceriferus.htm>

3. Diagnostic Images



Ceroplastes ceriferus found on *Pyrrhosia adnascens* in Rarotonga
Dorsal: Rhode, B.E. Landcare Research



Ceroplastes ceriferus
In Life: Smith, F. ScaleNet

Results Generated:

Wednesday, August 10, 2022
