

Coconut mealybug *Nipaecoccus nipae* (Maskell)(Insecta: Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae)¹

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Introduction

The coconut mealybug, *Nipaecoccus nipae* (Maskell), is also called the spiked mealybug, nipa mealybug, avocado mealybug, sugarapple mealybug or Kentia mealybug. The several names are due to the wide host range of this pest, but coconut mealybug is the most widely used common name. Coconut mealybug may be economically damaging to palms and tropical fruit crops.

Distribution

This mealybug is widely distributed. It has been found in North, Central and South America; Europe, Asia, Oceania and Africa (Miller et. al. 2007).

Field Characteristics

The adult female is generally the best life stage for identification. Final, confirmatory species-level identification of a mealybug is often based on slide-mounted morphological features associated with adult females.



Figure 1. Adults and immatures of the coconut mealybug, *Nipaecoccus nipae* (Maskell). Credits: Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida

Adult females range between 0.059 and 0.98 inches (1.5 and 2.5 mm) long, are oval in shape and reddish-brown to orange in color, covered by a yellowish-orange thick wax and with 10 to 12 pairs of marginal pyramid-shaped wax filaments. The dorsal surface of the body contains five to eight waxy filaments similar to the ones present on the side or

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lateral areas of the body. No ovisac or egg-containing sac within the female is present.



Figure 2. Adult female coconut mealybug, *Nipaecoccus nipae* (Maskell), feeding on bird-of-paradise. Notice the five to eight dorsal, waxy filaments similar to the ones present on the side or lateral areas of the body. Credits: Raymond Gill, California Department of Food and Agriculture; www.insectimages.org



Figure 3. Nymphs of the coconut mealybug, *Nipaecoccus nipae* (Maskell), feeding on bird-of-paradise. Notice the thick yellowish-orange wax. Credits: Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida

Males are oblong and smaller than females. Males develop in very thin white cottony wax cocoons prior to emerging as adults (Hodges et.al. 2008, Miller et. al. 2007).

Life Cycle

Males and females cannot be readily distinguished from each other during the first two instars, but the third instar female begins to resemble the adult. When present, immature males change within a pupal cocoon during the third instar prior to emerging as a winged adult.



Figure 4. Adult female (center) and male (arrow) of the coconut mealybug, *Nipaecoccus nipae* (Maskell). Immature coconut mealybugs appear in the upper left. Credits: Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida



Figure 5. The life cycle of the coconut mealybug, *Nipaecoccus nipae* (Maskell), is shown on stages appearing on bird-of-paradise. Small first and second instar nymphs are scattered around the image. Larger, reddish-brown, third instar females are seen surrounded by the thin, white cottony wax cocoons of the third instar males. Credits: Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida

Hosts

This species attacks more than 40 families of host plants, including:

- Agavaceae - *Dracaena* spp.
- Cyadaceae - sago palm, *Cycas revoluta*
- Heliconiaceae - *Heliconia* spp.
- Lauraceae - *Persea americana* (avocado)

- Musaceae - *Musa* spp. (banana)
- Orchidiaceae - (orchids)
- Palmae - including: pygmy palm, *Phoenix roebelenii*; California fan palm, *Washingtonia filifera*; parlor palm, *Chamaedorea elegans*; Queen palm, *Syagrus romanzoffianum*; Ketina palm, *Howea* spp.; lady palm, *Raphis* spp.; and Washington palm, *Washington robusta*
- Rubiaceae - *Coffea* spp.
- Rutaceae - *Citrus* spp.
- Solnaceae - *Solanum tuberosum* (potato)
- Vitaceae - *Vitis* spp. (grape)
- Zingiberaceae - *Zingiber* spp. (ginger)

(Gilman and Watson 2007, Miller et. al. 2007).

General Plant Damage

Adult females and immatures feed on the sap of the host plant. Honeydew secretions produced during feeding may result in black, sooty mold growth. The presence of sooty mold can result in reduced photosynthesis, defoliation, and occasional death of a young plant (Watson 2004). Ants are often found feeding on mealybug honeydew secretions and may also defend the mealybugs from predators or parasitoids (Ben-Dov 1994, Williams and Granara de Willink 1992).

Management

Management of scale and mealybug insects begins with detection and identification of the pest. Mealybugs can be very small or resemble disease organisms or even plant structures, making detection difficult. Regular monitoring will allow detection of these pests before damage is obvious and will also allow improved control. All plant parts need to be searched, including the undersides of leaves and stems. Inspection of plants prior to introducing them into the landscape, nursery or collection is very important in reducing new infestations of scales.



Figure 6. An infestation of the coconut mealybug, *Nipaecoccus nipae* (Maskell), on a palm species. Black sooty mold growth is common with high populations. Credits: Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida



Figure 7. Frond yellowing caused by an infestation of the coconut mealybug, *Nipaecoccus nipae* (Maskell), on pygmy date palm. Credits: Scot Nelson and Mike Nago, University of Hawaii at Manoa

Management can be difficult because of the waxy material mealybugs produce which provides protection from many insecticides. Pruning or washing infested plant parts can be helpful in reducing populations, particularly in cases of small infestations. A brisk wash spray of water can also be helpful in removing mealybugs from plants and reducing the population. Mealybugs are commonly attacked by predators, parasites and diseases which can help manage populations, particularly for long term control. It is important to recognize the presence of beneficial insects and to take steps to conserve them in the environment so they are available to



Figure 8. Infestation of the coconut mealybug, *Nipaecoccus nipae* (Maskell), on pygmy date palm. Credits: Scot Nelson and Mike Nago, University of Hawaii at Manoa

control the pest insects. The use of *Pseudaphycus utilis* Timberlake, a parasitic wasp, as a biological control agent successfully controlled coconut mealybug in Hawaii and Puerto Rico (Watson 2004).

It is often necessary to manage mealybugs with insecticides so it is important to select appropriate insecticides, timing and application methods to reduce negative impact on the natural enemies but still get maximum control.

Contact insecticides commonly provide quick knockdown of the pest but require good coverage and generally repeat applications. The stage most susceptible to contact insecticides is the crawler stage.

Horticultural oil and insecticidal soaps also can provide good control, but must be treated like contact insecticides, which require thorough coverage and repeat applications.

Systemic insecticides can provide excellent options for scale control and can provide some flexibility in application timing and methods. These insecticides move through the plant and provide an excellent way to expose scale insects to the insecticide when they feed on the plant.

It is important not to overuse or misuse insecticides which can lead to numerous problems including insecticide resistance. To avoid insecticide resistance it is critical to rotate among insecticide groups.

Florida Insect Management Guide for scale insects and mealybugs on ornamental plants

Florida Insect Management Guide for Commercial Foliage and Woody Ornamental Arthropod Pest Management

Florida Citrus Pest Management Guide: soft-bodied insects attacking foliage and fruit

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