

## Hymenopterous Parasites of the Coccidae, etc., in Hawaii

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## PART I

## Host List and Reference

Parasite	Host
<i>Anagyrus swezeyi</i> Timb. (1)*	<i>Trionymus insularis</i> Ehr.
† <i>Marietta graminicola</i> Timb. (2)	
" <i>nigricornis</i> Timb. (3)	<i>Trionymus insularis</i>
† <i>Marietta graminicola</i>	" <i>lounsburyi</i> (Brain)
	<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> (Targ.)
	<i>Rippersia palmarum</i> Ehr.
" <i>antoninae</i> Timb. (4)	<i>Antonina indica</i> Green
† <i>Marietta graminicola</i>	
† <i>Thysanus dactylopii</i> (Ashm.) (5)	
" <i>dactylopii</i> (How.) (6)	<i>Pseudococcus filamentosus</i> (Ckll.)
" spp.	Endemic spp. <i>Pseudococcus</i>
" <i>saccharicola</i> Timb.	<i>Trionymus sacchari</i> (Ckll.)
<i>Leptomastidea abnormis</i> (Gir.) (7)	<i>Pseudococcus krauhniae</i> (Kuwana)
<i>Pauridia peregrina</i> Timb. (8)	<i>Pseudococcus krauhniae</i>
<i>Blepyrus insularis</i> (Cam.) (9)	<i>Ferrisiana virgata</i> (Ckll.)
<i>Protaenasius</i> sp. (10)	<i>Ferrisiana virgata</i>
<i>Coelaspidia osborni</i> Timb. (11)	<i>Pseudococcus boninsis</i> (Kuwana)
† <i>Thysanus dactylopii</i>	
<i>Encyrtus infelix</i> (Embl.) (12)	<i>Saissetia hemispherica</i> (Targ.)
† <i>Quaylea whittieri</i> (Gir.) (13)	" <i>nigra</i> (Nietn.)
<i>Encyrtus barbatus</i> Timb. (14)	<i>Saissetia hemispherica</i>
	" <i>nigra</i>
<i>Microterys kotinskyi</i> (Ful.) (15)	<i>Coccus longulus</i> (Dougl.)
† <i>Quaylea whittieri</i>	" <i>viridis</i> (Green)
	<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> Mask.
	<i>Pulvinaria mammeae</i> Mask.
	" <i>psidii</i> Mask.
	<i>Saissetia nigra</i>
" <i>flavus</i> (How.) (16)	Collected
<i>Aphycus alberti</i> How. (17)	<i>Coccus longulus</i>
" <i>claviger</i> Timb. (18)	Collected
" <i>terryi</i> Ful. (19)	<i>Pseudococcus boninsis</i>

\* Numbers refer to citations of literature, Part II.

† Hyperparasite.

- Pseudaphycus utilis* Timb. (20)  
*Aphycomorpha araucariae* Timb.  
 (21)  
*Adelencyrtus odonaspidis* Ful. (22)  
*Anabrolepis extranea* Timb. (23)  
*Anicetus annulatus* Timb. (24)  
*Comperiella bifasciata* How. (25)  
  
*Arrhenophagus albipes* Gir. (26)  
*Xanthoencyrtus fullawayi* Timb. (27)  
 " *apterus* Timb. (28)  
 spp.  
*Plagiomerus hospes* Timb. (29)  
*Tomocera californica* How. (30)  
  
 " *ceroplastis* Perk. (31)  
*Scutellista cyaneae* Mots. (32)  
 † *Quaylea whittieri*  
  
*Aneristus ceroplastae* How. (33)  
  
  
*Coccophagus hawaiiensis* Timb. (34)  
 " *ochraceus* How. (35)  
*Prospaltella koebelei* How. (36)  
 " *bicolor* Timb. (37)  
  
 " *transvena* Timb. (38)  
  
  
*Encarsia versicolor* Gir. (39)  
 " sp. (40)  
  
*Aspidiotiphagus citrinus* (Craw)  
 (41)
- Pesudococcus nipae* (Mask.)  
*Eriococcus araucariae* Mask.  
  
*Odonaspis ruthae* Kot.  
 Collected ex diaspine  
*Eucalymnatus tessellatus* (Sign.)  
*Aspidiotus rapax* Comst.  
 " on bamboo  
*Phenacaspis eugeniae* (Mask.)  
*Pseudococcus boninensis*  
*Trionymus insularis*  
  
 Diaspinae?  
*Saissetia nigra*  
 " *oleae* (Bern.)  
*Asterolecanium pustulans* (Ckll.)  
*Ceroplastes rubens*  
*Ceroplastes rubens*  
*Saissetia hemispherica*  
 " *nigra*  
 " *oleae*  
*Coccus longulus*  
 " *viridis*  
*Pulvinaria urbicola* Ckll.  
*Ceroplastes rubens*  
*Saissetia nigra*  
*Saissetia nigra*  
*Coccus viridis*  
*Coccus viridis*  
*Morganella longispina* (Morg.)  
*Aspidiotus cydoniae* Comst.  
 " *rapax*  
*Aleyrodes vaporariorum* Westw.  
 " *hibisci* Kot.  
 " *sonchi* Kot.  
*Aphis sacchari* Zehnt.  
*Aleyrodes sonchi*  
 " *vaporariorum*  
 " *sonchi*  
 " *hibisci*  
 " *vaporariorum*  
*Diaspis bromeliae* (Kern.)  
  
 " *echinocacti* Comst.  
*Aulacaspis rosae* (Bouché)  
*Parlatoria zizyphus* (Lucas)  
*Pseudoparlatoria giffardi*  
*Chrysomphalus aonidium* (Linn.)  
 " *rossi* (Mask.)  
*Lepidosaphes auriculata* (Green)

- Aspidiotiphagus citrinus* (Craw) (41)
- Aspidiotiphagus agilior* Berl. (42)
- Coccidencyrthus ochraceipes* Gahan (43)
- Aphelinus maidis* Timb. (44)  
 † *Aphidencyrthus inquisitor* (How.) (45)
- “ *gossypii* Timb. (46)
- “ *semiflavus* How. (47)
- Aphytis diaspidis* (48)  
 † *Marietta carnesi* (How.) (49)
- Aphytis chrysomphali* (Mercet) (50)
- Eretmocerus corni* Hald. (51)
- Archenomus perkinsi* (Ful.) (52)
- Pseudopteroptrix imitatrix* Ful. (53)
- Signiphora aspidioli* Ashm. (54)
- “ *thoreauini* Gir. (55)
- “ sp. (56)
- Astichus cyaneus* Ashm. (57)
- Lepidosaphes beckii* (Newm.)
- Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.  
 “ *hederae* (Vall.)  
 “ *cyanophylli* Sign.
- Phenacaspis eugeniae*  
*Hemichionaspis minor* (Mask.)  
*Parlatoria zizyphus*  
*Fiorinia fiorinae* (Targ.)  
*Lepidosaphes beckii*  
*Diaspis boisduvali* Sign.
- Aphis maidis* Fitch  
 “ *sacchari*
- “ *gossypii* Glover  
 “ *medicaginis* Koch.
- Toxoptera aurantii* (Fons.)  
*Aulacorthrum circumflexum* (Buck.)  
*Howardia biclavata* (Comst.)  
*Diaspis bromeliae*
- “ *echinocacti*  
*Aulacaspis rosae*  
*Hemichionaspis minor*  
*Aspidiotus cydoniae* Comst.  
*Pinnaspis buxi* (Bouché)  
*Diaspis bromeliae*  
*Aspidiotus cyanophylli*  
 “ *rapax*  
 “ *cydoniae*  
*Hemichionaspis minor*  
*Chrysomphalus aonidum*  
 “ *rossi*  
*Lepidosaphes auriculata*  
 “ *beckii*  
*Pseudoparlatoria giffardi*  
*Aleyrodes hibisci*  
*Morganella longispina*  
*Leucaspis indica*  
*Howardia biclavata*  
*Aspidiotus rapax*  
 “ *cyanophylli*  
 “ *cydoniae*  
 Collected. Found in California  
*Parlatoria* sp.  
 Collected

## PART II

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## PART III

## Keys Useful in the Discrimination of Species

## Key 1

To Subfamilies Encyrtidae  
 Aphelinidae  
 Signiphoridae  
 Pteromalidae

(including all the hymenopterous parasites of Coccidae, etc., in Hawaii)\*  
 viz:—

Chalcids with the thorax not strongly developed, pronotum small, frequently not visible in the middle, with hind femora not greatly enlarged, with hind wings not linear, not pedunculate at base, with ovipositor usually issuing in front of tip of abdomen, with antennae 5-13 jointed, 1, 2 or 3 of which may be ring joints, and generally elbowed, with tarsi 4 or 5 jointed, hind tibiae sometimes with a large curved spur.

1. Mesoternal pleurae not visible; mid-legs long, saltatorial, with a very long tibial spur..... 2  
 Mesosternal pleurae distinct, mid-legs not saltatorial, first tarsal joint not swollen ..... 3
2. Antennae 6-jointed, marginal vein about as long as subcostal.....*Signiphoridae*  
 Antennae 11-jointed, occipital margin of vertex usually acute; notauli obliterated .....*Encyrtidae*
3. Antennae 13-jointed with two ring-joints and 3 joints to the club; occipital line incomplete.....*Pteromalidae*  
 Antennae never more than 8-jointed; notauli distinct; middle tibial spur moderately long.....*Aphelinidae*

\* In limiting scope of keys to four subfamilies of Chalcidae *supra*, following hymenopterous parasites of Aphidae left out of consideration:

*Lysiphlebus testaceipes*  
*Ephedrus incompletus*  
*Diaretus rapae*  
*Pachyneuron siphonophorae*  
*Eucoila* sp.

## Key 2

To Species of Signiphora  
(monotypical)

1. With a well-developed discal bristle on fore-wing, antennal club proportionately shorter and wider.....sp. indet.  
Without discal bristle on fore-wing, antennal club proportionately longer and narrower ..... 2
2. Antennal club all black, cephalic mesoscutum only slightly darkened, band on abdomen shorter.....*thoreauimi*  
Only apical half antennal club dark, anterior half mesoscutum and broad transverse band at base of abdomen dark brown, wings with broad fuscous band.....*aspidioti*

## Key 3

## To Encyrtid Species

## Females

1. Antennae compressed, short and wide relatively..... 2  
Not so ..... 5
2. Ochraceous-orange species.....*Anicetus annulatus*  
Blue-black to green or metallic-brown..... 3
3. Wingless, metallic brown.....*Coelaspidia osborni*  
Not so, winged..... 4
4. Pedicel and funicle joints more or less terete.....*Protoenasius* sp.  
Pedicel and funicle joints not terete, wings with fuscous rays.....  
.....*Comperiella bifasciata*
5. Head broad or thick (fronto-occipitally), face and fronto-vertex not in the same planes..... 6  
Not so; head thin, or fronto-vertex and face more or less confluent... 16
6. Anterior margin of the fronto-vertex carinate..... 7  
Not so ..... 9
7. Submarginal vein much thickened just before its apex and very slender before the thickening.....*Pauridia peregrina*  
Without this thickening in the submarginal vein..... 8
8. Fronto-vertex nearly but not quite as wide as long.....  
.....*Aphidencyrtus inquisitor*  
Fronto-vertex wider than long.....*Coccidencyrtus ochraceipes*
9. Forewings marked with fuscous rays.....*Anabrolepis extranea*  
Not so ..... 10
10. Forewings banded.....*Microterys kotinskyi*  
Not so ..... 11
11. Forewings with infuscated areas.....*Adelencyrtus odonaspidis*  
Forewings clear ..... 12
12. Ovipositor exserted.....*Quaylea whittieri*  
Not so ..... 13
13. Antennae white-tipped ..... 14  
Antennae black-tipped ..... 15
14. Orange-yellow species.....*Pseudaphycus utilis*  
Fuscous gray-brown species.....*Aphycus terryi*

15. Black band and spot on antennal scape.....*Aphycus alberti, claviger*  
 No band or spot on antennal scape.....*Aphycomorpha araucariae*
16. Antennae long, slender, filiform..... 17  
 Not so ..... 23
17. Antennae with scape same diameter and thickness as flagellum..... 18  
 Antennae with scape compressed and more or less expanded..... 19
18. Wingless species.....*Xanthoencyrtus apterus*  
 Winged, and wings banded with fuscous discal ciliation.....  
 .....*Leptomastidea abnormis*
19. Antennal scape compressed, but not greatly expanded..... 20  
 Antennal scape much expanded, more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  as wide as long..... 21
20. Antennal scape about  $\frac{1}{3}$  as wide as long, black banded on white.....  
 .....*Anagyrus swezeyi*  
 Antennal scape about one-half as wide as long, not banded, black with  
 a white line on dorsal edge forming a collar at distal end, white on  
 distal half pedicel and entirely white beyond 1st funicle joint.....  
 .....*Anagyrus sacchariola*
21. Antennae white beyond 2nd funicle joint.....*Anagyrus dactylopii*  
 Not so ..... 22
22. Antennae black except for two white bands on scape.....  
 .....*Anagyrus nigricornis*  
 Antennae white-tipped (all of club), otherwise mostly black (only a  
 white band apex scape, white pedicel except at base and whitish on  
 parts of 5th and 6th funicle joints).....*Anagyrus antoninae*
23. Wings clear, no hair tufts on scutellum..... 24  
 Wings fuscous, tuft of hairs on scutellum..... 25
24. Antennae 3-jointed.....*Arrhenophagus albipes*  
 Antennae 11-jointed.....*Blepyrus insularis*
25. Face distinctly lineolate, beard on cheeks long and conspicuous.....  
 .....*Encyrtus barbatus*  
 Not so.....*Encyrtus infelix*

## Key 4

## To Species of Aphelinidae

## Females

1. Tarsi 5-jointed ..... 2  
 Tarsi 4-jointed ..... 19
2. Forewings with an obliquely transverse hairless line below stigma... 3  
 Forewings without this hairless line below stigma..... 9
3. Wings mottled ..... 4  
 Not so ..... 5
4. Antennal scape broadly expanded beneath, width nearly half the length  
 (excluding radicle) and twice width of pedicel.....*Marietta graminicola*  
 Antennal scape slender, no wider than pedicel.....*Marietta carnesi*
5. Head and thorax not differing greatly in width, ovipositor comparatively  
 strong and entirely free so that in oviposition it descends almost per-  
 pendicularly from near the base of the abdomen..... 6

- Head broad, body tapering behind to the apex of the abdomen, ovipositor comparatively tenuous and enclosed entirely by the ventrites so that in oviposition it is protruded backward in a more or less horizontal position ..... 7
6. Lemon-yellow species, wings clear, discal ciliation base of wings sparser.....*Aphytis chrysomphali*  
 Orange-yellow species, wings and abdomen somewhat fuscous, discal ciliation wings close and fine.....*Aphytis diaspidis*
7. Body partly black or brown, speculum of forewing bounded basad by several rows of setae..... 8  
 Speculum banded basad by one and one-half rows of setae or by one row and several more or less scattered setae just beneath the marginal vein; abdomen yellowish on basal segment.....*Aphelinus gossypii*
8. Wings large and comparatively wide, the disc beyond the speculum finely and densely pubescent, the marginal fringe comparatively short and often inconspicuous.....*Aphelinus maidis*  
 Wings comparatively small and narrow, the stigmal vein reaching far beyond the middle of the costal margin, the disc beyond the speculum with coarser, sparser setae, the marginal fringe comparatively long and conspicuous; abdomen except the lateral margins usually wholly yellow; the male with elongate antennae, the third funicle joint not much shorter than the long, slender club.....*Aphelinus semiflavus*
9. Antennae 7-jointed (scape, pedicel, 4 ring joints and a moderately long club).....*Thysanus dactylopii*  
 Antennae 8-jointed ..... 10
10. Antennal club 2-jointed..... 11  
 Antennal club 3-jointed..... 12
11. Pale cadmium yellow species marked with variable dusky, basal half of forewings which are narrow, slightly dusky, naked area beyond and below stigmal vein reaching costal edge, bare path also around margin apical half wing, marginal fringes of forewings long, especially caudo-apically.....*Encarsia versicolor*  
 Bright yellow species with wings wholly hyaline, disc of wing rather broad, without a bare area beyond the stigmal vein, marginal fringe less than one-half width of disc.....*Encarsia* sp.
12. Stigmal vein lacking, wings with a very long fringe..... 13  
 Stigmal vein present, marginal cilia comparatively short..... 14
13. Antennae longer, anterior wings proportionately larger, discal ciliation closer, more extensive, infuscation deeper.....*Aspidiotiphagus citrinus*  
 Antennae shorter, anterior wings proportionately smaller, discal ciliation sparser and less extensive, infuscation fainter.....  
 .....*Aspidiotiphagus agilior*
14. Marginal vein shorter than the submarginal..... 15  
 Marginal vein as long as or longer than the submarginal..... 17
15. Black species with pale yellow scutellum.....*Prospaltella bicolor*  
 Not so ..... 16



16. Orange yellow species with yellow antennae, hyaline wings and long marginal fringes.....*Prospaltella transvena*  
 Varicolored species: abdomen and pronotum brown, head entirely yellow, meso and metanotum dark yellow, legs pallid except hind femora which are dusky, antennae yellow, pedicel and last two funicle joints darker, wings hyaline, disc forewings below marginal vein faintly infuscated.....*Prospaltella koebelei*
17. Antennal scape short, flagellum shortly flattened, hind tibiae flattened and with a row of short bristles above.....*Aneristus ceroplastae*  
 Antennal scape not especially short, flagellum subcylindrical, hind tibiae normal ..... 18
18. Ochraceous or dark honey yellow, antennae yellowish except pedicel, which is blackish, legs concolorous with thorax; antennae moderately long, first funicle joint only a little longer than wide; wings hyaline, veins fuscous.....*Coccophagus ochraceus*  
 Black, rather shiny on thorax and abdomen, scutellum except basal third and very narrow metanotum yellow; scape dusky yellowish, flagellum piceous, middle and hind coxae and hind tibiae yellowish white, front coxae and front femora, middle femora and tibiae in large part and hind femora except basal third more or less brownish or fuscous; antennae longer, first funicle joint more than twice as long as wide; wings hyaline and very faintly tinged with fuscous, veins yellowish....  
 ..... *Coccophagus hawaiiensis*
19. Antennae 5-jointed, funicle joints 1 and 2 ring joints (male antennae 3-jointed, club very long, bent).....*Eretmocerus corni*  
 Antennae 8-jointed ..... 20
20. Club 3-jointed, funicle joints about the same length widening a little outwardly .....*Pseudopterophrix imitatrix*  
 Club 3-jointed, second funicle joint transverse, only half the length of 1st and 3rd.....*Archenomus perkinsi*

## Key 5

## To Pteromalid Species

1. Scutellum exceptionally large, five times as long as pronotum, extending out over the abdomen to its middle, head broad and short, seen from in front triangular, antennae attached beneath middle of face, 8-segmented, scape fairly long, cylindrical, pedicel nearly as long as two first segments flagellum, these as long as broad, the following segments becoming somewhat shorter and broader, club not divided, as long as the three preceding segments together, pronotum very short with sharp anterior margin, parapsidal furrows complete and well marked, radial vein of wings shorter than the marginal, post-marginal half its length, abdomen short oval, as long as head and thorax together, 1st segment occupying first half, ovipositor only a little protruding.....*Scutellista cyanea*  
 Scutellum not exceptionally large and not extending beyond the thorax ..... 2

2. A fascia of hairs on either side at base of abdomen (on 2nd segment), head large and wide, strongly incised behind, antennae 10-segmented, marginal vein scarcely longer than the radius, postmarginal absent, 2nd segment of abdomen very large, occupying largest part of dorsum, antennae of male toothed.....*Tomocera californica*
- Without two large subcircular (apparently slightly raised) areas of very dull appearance owing to covering of minute microscopic tomentum as in *californica*, hind coxae never dark and metallic on basal part, uniformly testaceous or brownish yellow, the large post-petiole segment of abdomen uniformly smooth.....*Tomocera ceroplastis*