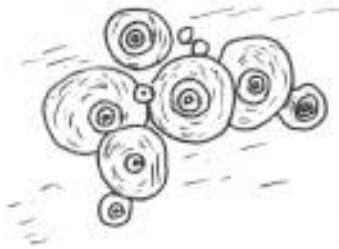


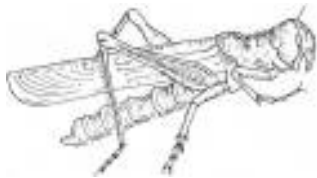
Coconut hispid
Brontispa longissima (Gestro)

Florida red scale
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Linnaeus)

Red banded thrip
Selenothrips rubrocinctus (Giard)



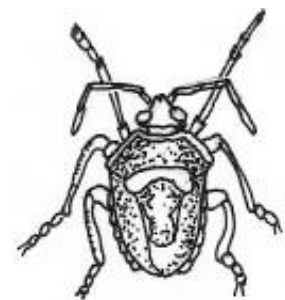
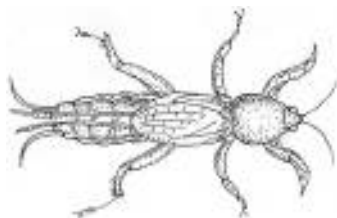
Insect Pests of Food Plants of Papua New Guinea



Migratory locust
Locusta migratoria (Linn)

Sorghum midge
Contarinia sorghicola (Coq)

A compendium



Mole cricket
Gryllotalpa africana (Beauv)

Cacao false looper
Achaea janata (Linnaeus)

Coconut spathe bug
Axiagastus campbelli (Dist)

Bruce R French

Acknowledgements

The kind assistance of Bob Macfarlane in checking an earlier draft of this work is greatly appreciated. Many farmers have allowed me to wander around their subsistence food gardens and this privilege is gratefully acknowledged. The warm assistance of many specialists and those caring for insect collections in Papua New Guinea as been of great assistance to a non-specialist like myself.

It is strongly recommended that use be made of the information system for plant health available at www.pestnet.org for current recommendations and contact with research workers.

Dedication

This book is dedicated to the Creator of the world, including Creator of the fascinating world of insects of which about 900 species amongst many thousands like to share the food plants that people also eat in Papua New Guinea.

Publication

This book is published as a Computer based pdf file made available 2006 but compiled over several previous years.

You are free to copy the CD
or print out all or part of the information
as you please.

The author

Bruce French has worked as a field officer in agriculture in Papua New Guinea at various periods between 1967 and the present. At one stage (1973-1975) he taught Food Crop Production at Vudal Agricultural College (now University) and felt the need for more systematic information on the Food Crops, Pests and Diseases to assist field officers. Now based in Tasmania working voluntarily for a small non-profit organization called, "Food Plants International", he is now trying to document the Edible Plants of the World.

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Preamble

The insects mentioned in this book have all been reported as damaging to food crops in Papua New Guinea. Some are serious pests that must be controlled, other insects do little damage and do not need any action by the farmer to control them. In fact as much care is needed to recognise insects that are not going to be pests as it is to recognise those that might. If farmers spend time, energy and money trying to kill the wrong insects this is not only wasteful but the controls (especially chemical controls) could actually cause some of these harmless insects to become pests. This happens especially where parasites and predators (beneficial insects) are working naturally to keep the insect under control (biological control). Killing parasites or predators allows insects to breed without control and therefore to become pests. Because it is important to be able to tell the difference between the different insects that might be on a plant this book puts a great deal of effort into describing each insect and all its stages.

All insects have a scientific name and some insects have a common name as well. In the lists at the end of this book both names are used whenever they are available. Do not be scared of a list like this, with a little bit of thought you can easily work out the name of the insect that is causing the damage. The first thing to do is to look under the particular crop that you are interested in. Then try to decide which of the insects is the one you are interested in.

In Papua New Guinea there are only 7 groups (Orders) of insects that commonly damage food crops. They are:

1. **Heteroptera** - these feed by sucking plant sap with a needle like mouth; e.g. *bugs* have leathery wings that cover over half their body
2. **Homoptera** - these also feed by sucking plant sap with a needle like mouth; e.g. *leafhoppers* are small and jump very quickly when disturbed *aphids* are small very soft-bodied and move slowly *scale insects* appear to have no legs or wings, some look like fish scales others like small cotton wool balls.
3. **Lepidoptera** (*moths* and *butterflies*)
4. **Coleoptera** (*beetles*) - these have a hard cover over all their body.
5. **Orthoptera** (*grasshoppers*)
6. **Diptera** (*flies*) - they have only 2 wings (one pair).
7. **Thrips** - tiny narrow insects with hairy strap-like wings.

Mites also damage crops. These are tiny creatures often found under leaves. They can easily be confused for insects but are quite different.

The first thing to do is to decide what group (order) your pest belongs to. Is it a bug, butterfly, beetle, grasshopper, or fly?

One problem that you may have found is that the creature you are looking at may be the larval (young) stage of the insect's life cycle. There are several things you can do to get around this problem.

1. Maybe you can ask the gardener what the creature develops into. Some Papua New Guinea gardeners have a great deal of knowledge about the insects on their crops.
2. You could keep the larva and let it develop through its life-cycle until it becomes an adult. (But don't forget it will need food and air.)
3. Or you can send it to an entomologist. Preferably send it alive and put a warning on the container saying "live insect inside".

After a while you will learn to recognise some of the common larvae or grubs yourself.

You can sometimes make an intelligent guess at the identification of an insect by looking at the common names and comparing them to the type of damage seen on the crop. e.g. Aibika shoot boring grub.

In another list at the back of the book I have listed the insect names under their Orders and Families with a little bit of information about each insect. That may help. Of course, the insect you are looking at may not be on the list because it may not have been reported before. There are several crops such as pitpits, greens, pandanus etc. that still haven't had the insects which damage them properly listed or described yet.

Once you have some possible names for the insect you are examining, you can look up further information in this or other books and journals to get a closer identification.

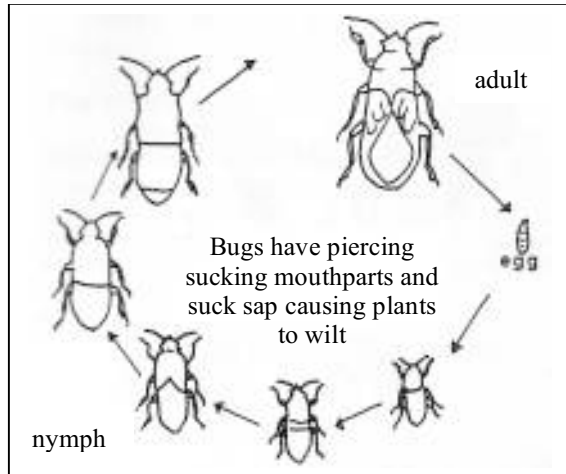
What are Insects

There are millions of different insects in the world. In Papua New Guinea they estimate that there are at least 10,000 different kinds of moths and butterflies, 25,000 different kinds of beetles and very large numbers of all other kinds of insects. Many insects are useful. Only a very small number of insect types do serious damage to plants.

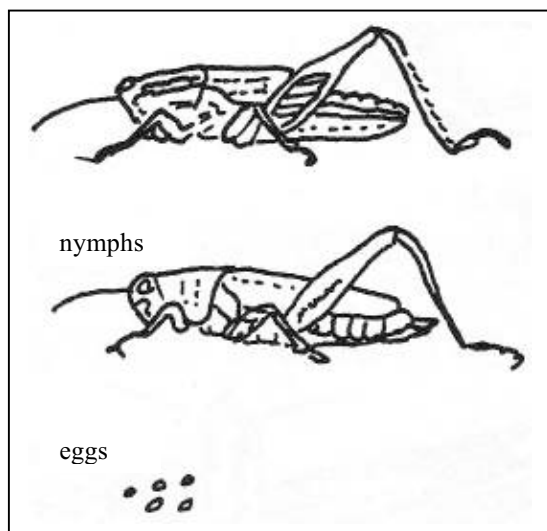
People in villages often know a lot about larger insects and insects which eat plants. But, they don't usually have names or much information about small insects especially the ones which suck sap. However, for many insects, the more observant village people can tell you the whole life cycle and where the insect lives and breeds. They also know which insects are edible.

Most adult insects have six legs (3 pairs). Many adult insects also have wings of various shapes and sizes, usually two pairs (4) (except for flies which only have one pair (2)). When an insect has wings it is adult and is fully grown. Young insects can either look similar to the adult but with short wings that don't work or look quite different to the adult such as caterpillars, larvae and grubs.

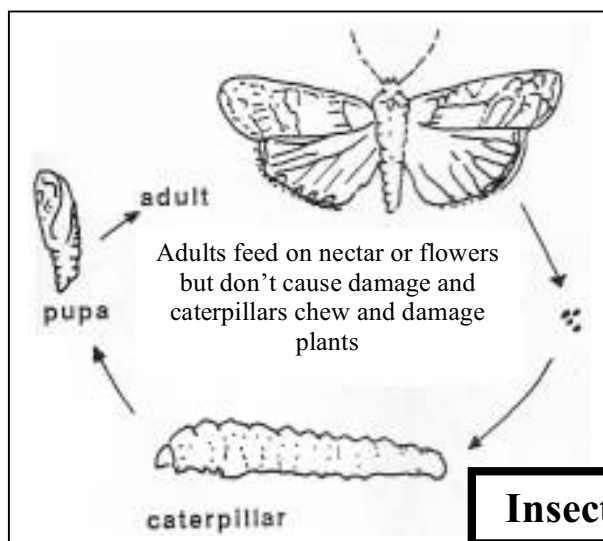
HEMIPTERA (Bugs) They have hard cover over half of their body



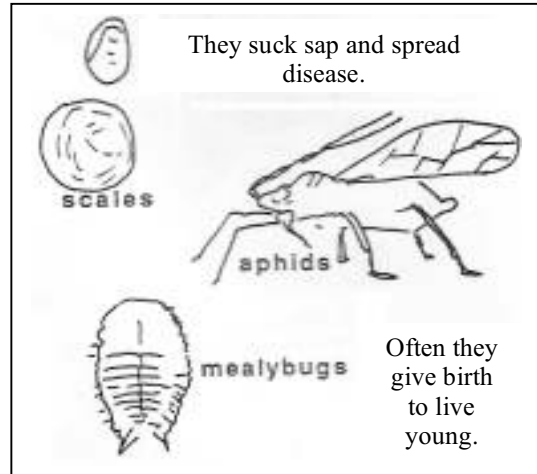
ORTHOPTERA (Grasshoppers) They have large hind legs for jumping



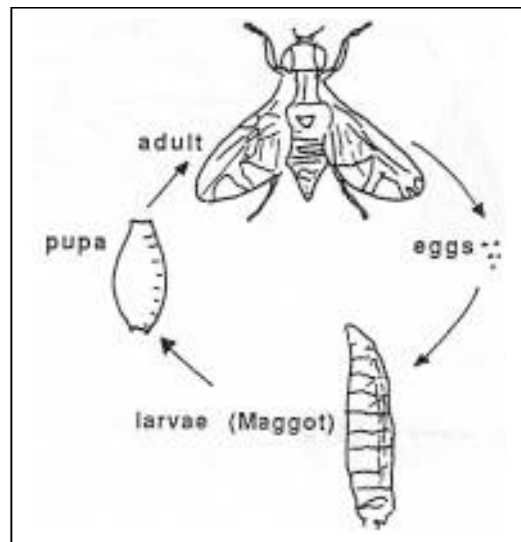
LEPIDOPTERA (Moths & Butterflies) They have scales on their wings



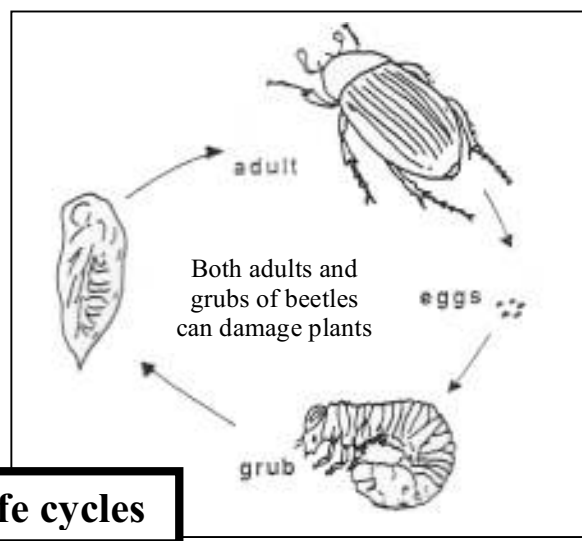
HOMOPTERA Normally very small and often soft bodied



DIPTERA (Flies) Only have 2 wings



COLEOPTERA (Beetles) They have a hard cover over whole of body



Insect life cycles

Insect life cycles

Insects grow by changing into different forms and by completing a life cycle. For some insects it is only the adult that damages plants but for others both adult and young do damage. For example, for moths and butterflies only the caterpillars chew or bore in plants; and for flies only the young (larvae/maggots) attack plants by burrowing into soft plant parts. While both the adult and larvae of beetles can attack plants; both adult and young of bugs suck sap; and adult and the young stages of grasshoppers and crickets chew leaves.

Thrips, leaf cutter bees, sawflies, termites, earwigs and cockroaches occasionally also damage plants or plant parts.

Insects can damage plants in several ways.

1. They can chew leaves.
2. They can bore in stems, leaves and fruit.
3. They can eat underground parts of plants.
4. They can suck sap, causing plants to wilt or become twisted.
5. They can spread diseases.

Control of insect pests

It is not necessary to try and kill every insect that might cause a little bit of damage to a food plant. It is more important to understand how to stop the insects that will seriously damage the food we want to harvest.

Insects vary in how much and how often they damage plants. Lots of things such as weather, other insects, birds, lack of food and so on affect how many insects occur and how much damage they do.

- Some insects are always a bad problem.
- Some insects are only sometimes a bad problem.
- Some insects are often a minor problem, but never a bad problem.
- Some insects eat many types of plants while others eat only one or two specific kinds of plants.
- Some insects can complete their life cycles very quickly (2 or 3 weeks), while others take over a year to complete one life cycle.
- Some insects lay lots of eggs and produce very large numbers of young. Other insects only lay a few eggs and produce a few young.
- Some insects like hot places or dry places, while other insect pests are suited to cold or wet places.

Control methods

Many methods are used to kill or control insect pests, the most common are:

- Cultural methods: where the farmer does something to the crop to reduce the effects of the pests. For example, hilling up potatoes to hide the tubers from weevils, or physically picking the caterpillars from leaves, or cutting off the tassels from most (two thirds) corn plants to reduce pollen food supplies for young corn borers.
- Resistance methods: where the farmers uses crop varieties that he knows are not heavily damaged by the pest because they don't like its taste, sometimes the farmer can select these from amongst his own crops but other times he buys the special varieties from the seed store.

- Chemical methods: where the farmer uses poisonous chemicals to control the pests. Many of these chemicals are dangerous to humans as well and should be used carefully.
- Biological control: where the farmer uses other insects to control the pests.

Integrated Pest Management

This method of insect control is becoming most popular as it tries to use as many types of control method as possible to kill the pest. By using a wide range of methods the farmer stands the best chance of all of controlling the pest with minimum cost and by using as few poisonous chemicals as possible. For example, a farmer will first prepare a field with as few weeds and old crop plants as possible; the soil will be prepared so that it has few stones and drains freely; the correct crop variety will be chosen that experience has shown that the pest does not damage much; and whenever possible the farmer will do things to help parasites or predators multiply and attack the pest, e.g. leave some flowering plants such as Coleus around the garden to provide nectar for the adult parasites. Chemicals will only be used when these methods have failed. This book recommends that non chemical methods are tried first before chemical methods are used. It tries to give as many examples of non chemical control methods as possible.

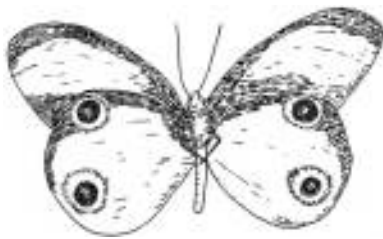
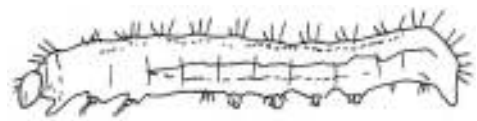
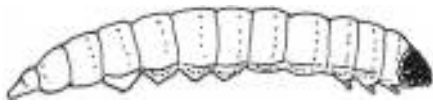
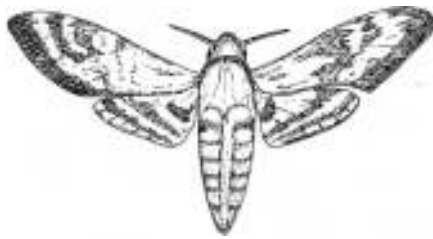
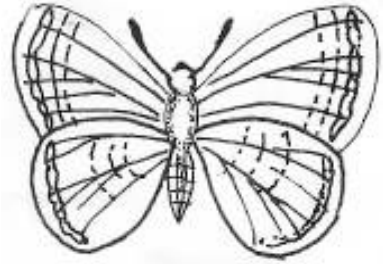
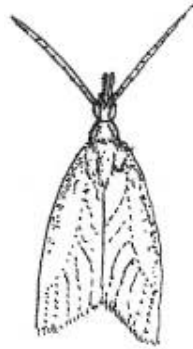
Chemicals for killing insects

There are a very large number of chemicals that can be bought and used to kill insects. All of them are poisonous; some are very poisonous - even the smell of them or a little spilt on the skin can make people sick or even kill them.

People in villages would very much like to have chemicals to kill insects. But there are some very big risks involved. Chemicals have a lot of important instructions on the label and people have to be able to read these details before they can safely use the chemical. As well, special containers and measuring equipment have to be used and it is very important that this same equipment is never used for food or to eat with. Chemicals need safe, strong, locking, cupboards in a building where people or animals do not live and into which other people or children or animals cannot get. Often people using sprays have to wear safety clothes and face masks.

As well, in gardens, many people, but especially children walk through and pick and eat the edible leaves and fruit without cooking or washing the food first. People also eat quite a few of the insects that are pests in food crops. This could be dangerous if chemicals have been sprayed on these. Until people know a lot more about how to use chemicals they should not be used in village gardens unless they are used for a special insect outbreak where insects occur in large numbers and then a taboo should be put on the garden so that everyone knows not to harvest or go in their until the chemical 'withholding period' written on the packet has expired.

Moths and butterflies



Name African armyworm

(Also called lawn armyworm)

Scientific name: *Spodoptera exempta* (Walker)

[Synonyms: *Agrotis exempta* (Walker),
Laphygma exempta (Walker)
and *Prodenia exempta* (Walker)]

Family: Noctuidae

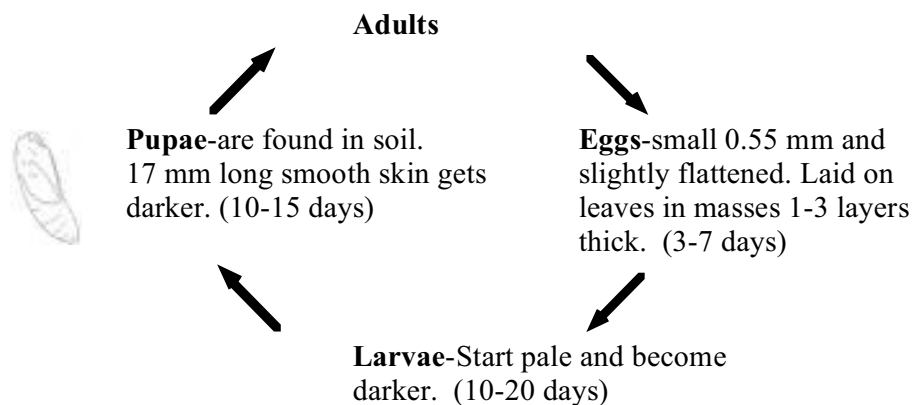
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The caterpillars of this moth occasionally occur in large numbers near highland towns. The moths are attracted by lights. The caterpillars move in bands (swarms) and eat grasses. They mostly move greater distances at night. The moth has pale fore-wings and white hind-wings with darker veins. The wing-span is 20-25 mm. The larvae start pale green with grey stripes and become dark green with yellow stripes. They are up to 40 mm long. The larvae do not curl up when touched like other caterpillars on grasses such as *Mythimna*.

Life cycle



A life cycle can take 23 to 82 days depending on temperature.

Damage

Larvae eat rice, pitpits, sugarcane, corn, Job's tears, sorghum and occasionally peas, sunflower and kohlrabi.

They mostly eat young short grasses. They eat the leaves leaving the veins.

For unknown often reasons large numbers of these caterpillars will suddenly appear in one place and do serious damage to grasses.

Control

1. Most plagues of these caterpillars die out after one generation.
2. If it necessary spray pastures etc., with carbaryl.

References

Hill p 303;

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 336;

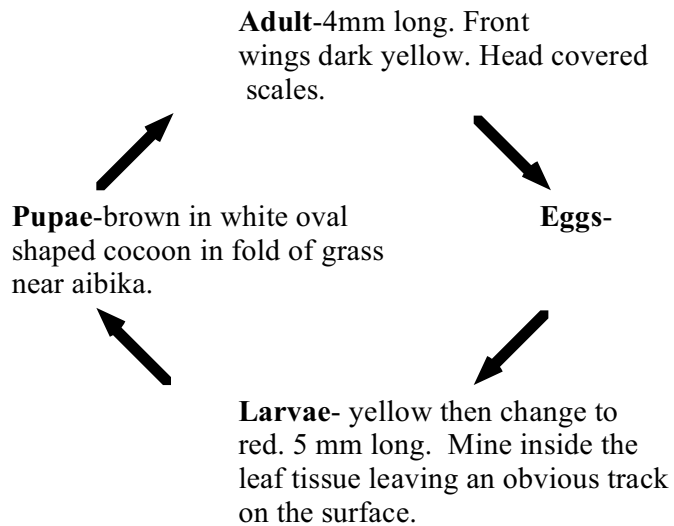
Kranz, p 494; PNG Ag J 29(1-4), 1978 p 11

Name **Aibika leaf miner**

Scientific name *Acrocercops sp.*
Family: Gracillariidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA

The insect

Life cycle



Damage

An important pest of aibika.

Also damages taro, okra, soybean and cacao (or similar species of insects) *Acrocercops homalacta* mines sweet potato leaves in the highlands.

Control

1. Leaves with obvious mines can be cut off.

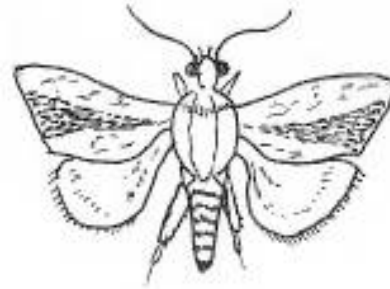
References

Possibly other species
 CSIRO Insects of Australia p 807
 Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 126

Name: Aibika shoot boring grub

(Also called cotton spotted bollworm;
and spiny bollworm)

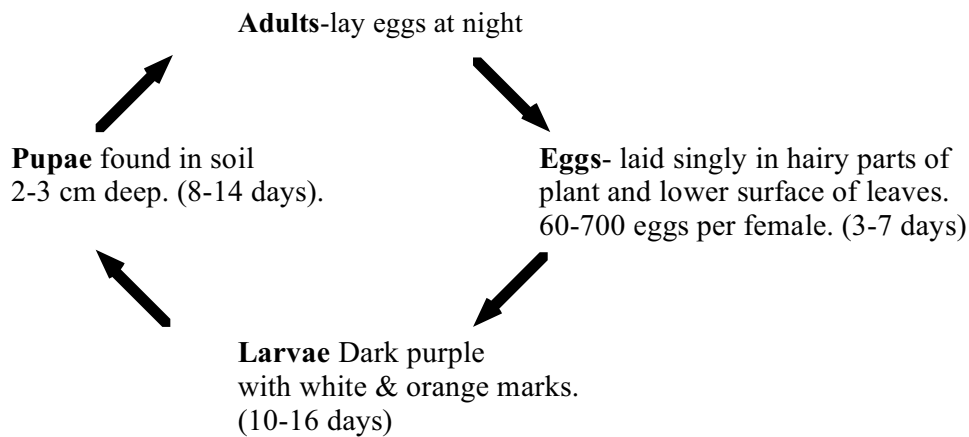
Scientific name *Earias vitella* (F.)
[Synonyms] *Earias fabia* Stoll
 and *Earias huegeli* Rogenhofer]
Family: Noctuidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The adult is a moth 12 mm long, its wings are very pale brown in colour with a green wedge shape. Eggs are small spherical and green with ridges. Larvae are brownish white with a dark head. Pupae are dark brown, 13 mm long, in a light brown cocoon.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes 22-35 days. There may be 8-12 generations each year.

Damage

Larvae attack aibika, hibiscus, okra, cotton and other related plants. The larvae feed in and damage the young growing shoots. Temperature, rainfall and humidity affect the numbers of insects. It can cause widespread and serious damage to aibika by boring into the stems.

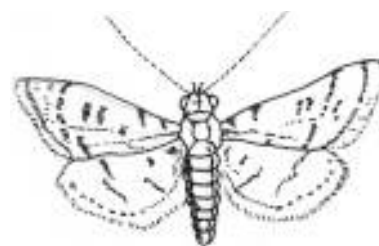
Control

1. Remove stalks when aibika plants are finished.
2. Choose varieties that are less damaged.
3. Insecticides such as carbaryl can give some control.

References

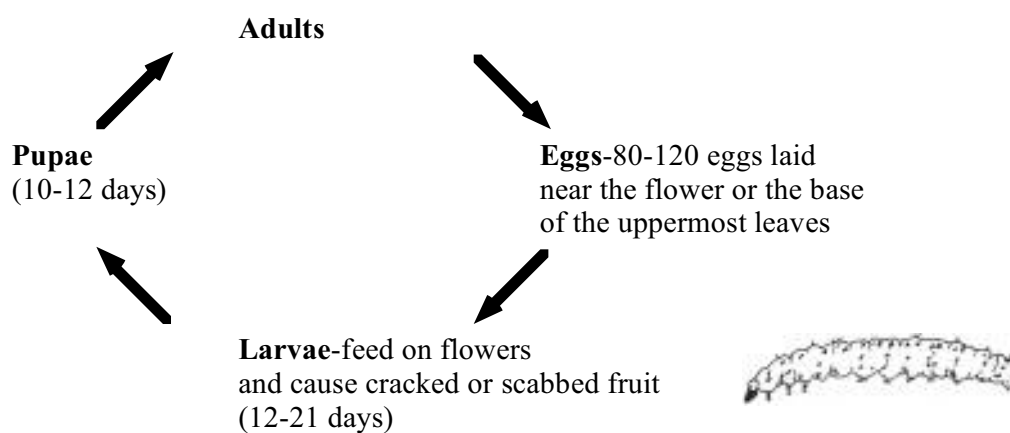
- Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 350
 Kranz, 1977, Diseases, Pests and Weeds of Tropical crops p 478
 Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 127

Name: **Banana scab moth**
Scientific name: *Nacoleia octasema* (Meyrick)
[Synonyms: *Lamprosema octasema* (Meyrick)
 and *Notarcha octasema* (Meyrick)
 and *Omiodes octasema* (Meyrick)]
Also *Lamprosema charesalis* Walker
 [Syn. *Nacoleia charesalis* Walker]
Family: Pyralidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect: The adult moth is rarely seen. It is creamy yellow with a black spot on the front of each fore wing. The caterpillars are pinkish grey to brown and up to 25 mm long. They have rows of dark spots.

Life cycle:



Damage:

This moth only damages bananas on some of the islands, for example, on New Britain it ruins many bananas. The fruit are scarred and cracked due to the larvae feeding on the flowers and young fruit. It also occurs on pandanus, Heliconia and Nypa palm. The insect occurs on the mainland of Papua New Guinea but does not do serious damage to bananas there.

Control:

1. Remove the dead leaves hanging from bananas. (Moths hide under these during the day.)
2. Choose banana varieties that have widely separated fingers that get less damage.
3. Remove flowers from the end of young fruit to reduce the damage.
4. Remove the bract from over the fruit bunch to also reduce the damage.

References:

- Hick, S., 1980, Rural Development Handbook No 17. DPI p 9
 Hill, D.S., 1975, Agricultural Insect Pests of the Tropics & their control. CUP p 279
 PANS manual No.1 Pest Control in Bananas London. p 103
 SPC Technical Paper No 145. The Banana Scab Moth
 Waterhouse & Norris, 1987, Biological Control - Pacific Prospects p 219

Name **Banana skipper**

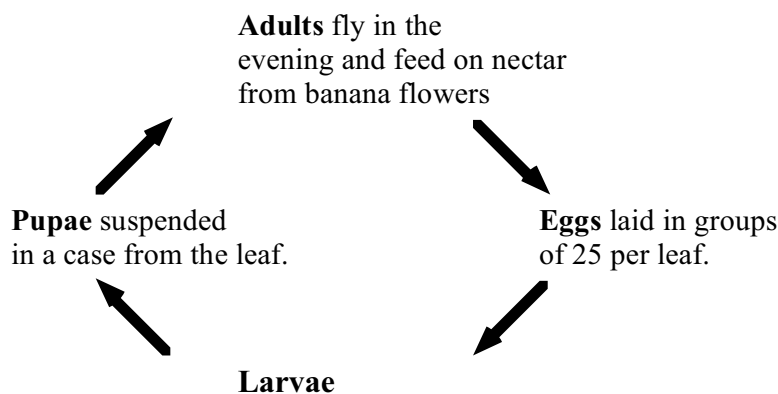
Scientific name: *Erionota thrax* (L.)
[Synonyms: *Hidara thrax* (L.)
 and *Pelopides thrax* L]
Family: HesperIIDae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

A case building caterpillar that cuts the edges of the banana leaf then uses the pieces to spin a case that it lives in hanging from the leaf.

Life cycle



Life cycle takes about 5-6 weeks.

Damage

Larvae damage banana, manilla hemp, coconut, oil palm and nipa palm. The pest occurs in the Markhum Valley and other areas and roll leaves of bananas until only the mid vein remains with lots of insect cases attached.

Outbreaks of the pest can occur in sheltered banana gardens. Drought may help outbreaks.

Control

A parasite has been introduced and released on PNG. It is giving good control in most outbreak regions.

References

- CIE Distribution map No 426
- Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 382
- PANS Manual No 1 Pest Control in Bananas p 107, 108
- Waterhouse Supplement 1 p 88
- Waterhouse & Norris, Biological Control 1989 - Pacific Prospects Supplement 1, p 88

Name **Bean leaf rollers**

(Also called leaf skeletoniser)

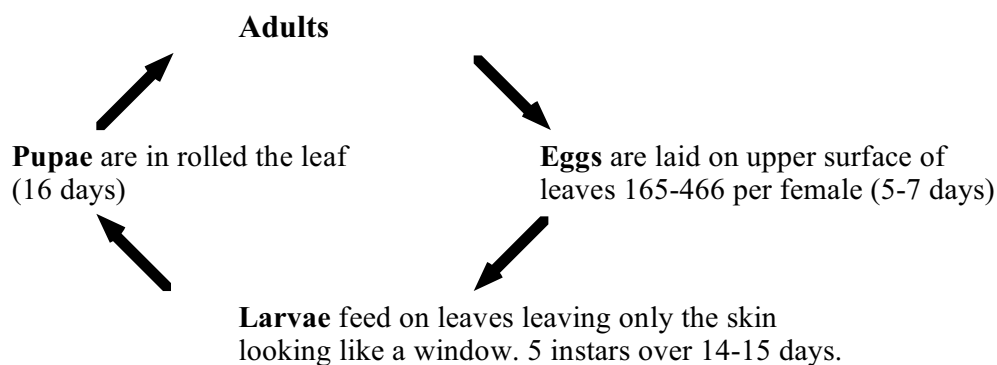
Scientific names: *Omiodes indicata* Fabricius
[Synonyms: *Lamprosema indicata* Fabricius;
 and *Hedylepta indicata* (F.);
 and *Nacoleia indicata* Fabricius]
Scientific names: And *Omiodes diemenalis* Guenee
[Synonyms: *Asopia diemenalis* Guenee,
 and *Hedylepta diemenalis* Guenee,
 and *Lamprosema diemenalis* (Guenee),
 and *Nacoleia diemenalis* Guenee]
Family: Pyralidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

Adult moths are about 6 mm long with a golden yellow body, with white bands. The wings are golden yellow with brown bands and a dark outer border. Mature larvae are 20 mm long and grey-green with a yellow head. The pupa is 8 mm long, brown and rolled in the leaf.

Life cycle



Damage

Larvae tie leaves of beans together with silken threads. Then they eat away the leaf tissue leaving only the skin. They damage peas, peanut, soybean, winged bean, cowpea, snake bean, mung bean, velvet bean, pigeon pea and other beans. They feed on most species of grain and vegetable legumes in Papua New Guinea. From a distance leaves look silver to yellow. The damage is mostly done while beans are young (4-6 weeks) and is worse in dry seasons and with low growing types of beans.

Control

In the lowlands it is controlled by parasites and is therefore rarely a problem.

References

- Bean Production problems p 378
 Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 268
 Singh, (ed), 1987, Soybeans for the tropics Wiley p 36
 Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji. p 176
 Zhang Bin-Cheng, 1994, Index of Economically Important Lepidoptera. CABI

Name **Bean pod borer**

(Also called pod borer and spotted borer)

Scientific name *Maruca vitrata* Fabricius

[**Synonyms** *Maruca testulalis* (Geyer)]

Family: Pyralidae

Order: LEPIDOPTERA



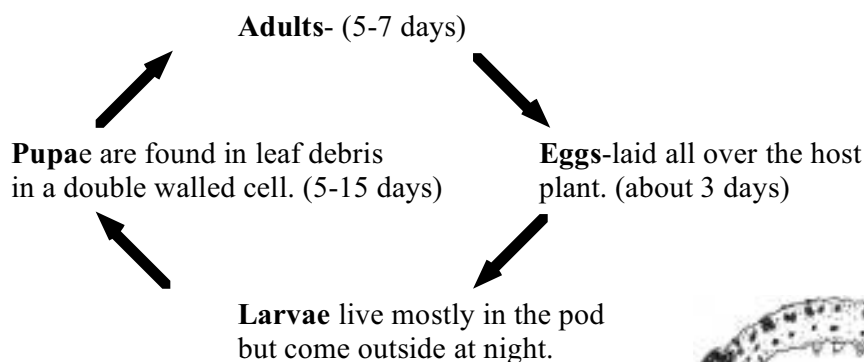
The insect

The moth has brown front wings with a black edge and white marks. The rear wings are light coloured with brown bands at the tip and are mostly free of scales. The wing-span is 25 mm. They shelter among the leaves during the day.

The larvae (caterpillars) are yellow with brown or black spots along the body. The head is light brown. They are thin and up to 25 mm long.

Eggs are laid singly on the young flowers.

Life cycle



Damage

These insects can cause serious damage to the pods and seeds of most beans. They damage lima, snake, mung, adzuki, rice bean, snake bean, cowpea, winged bean, soybean, velvet bean, and pigeon pea.

The larvae bore into the young pods and can enter the stems. The hole where they enter the plant is normally filled with chewed up plant material (frass). They also eat other plant parts. The insect is most active during the wet season.

Control

1. Use kinds of beans that are less damaged than others.
2. Grow beans in mixed plots with maize to reduce damage.
3. The chemicals that will control these insects are too poisonous for village use. (Especially as people eat bean flowers, leaves and beans.)
4. Allow a fallow period of at least six months after each crop during which when beans are not grown.

References

Hick, Rural Development Handbook No 17 p 39

Kranz, p 457

Zhang Bin-Cheng, 1994, Index of Economically Important Lepidoptera. CABI

Waterhouse & Norris, 1987, Biological Control - Pacific Prospects p 204

Name **Beet webworm**

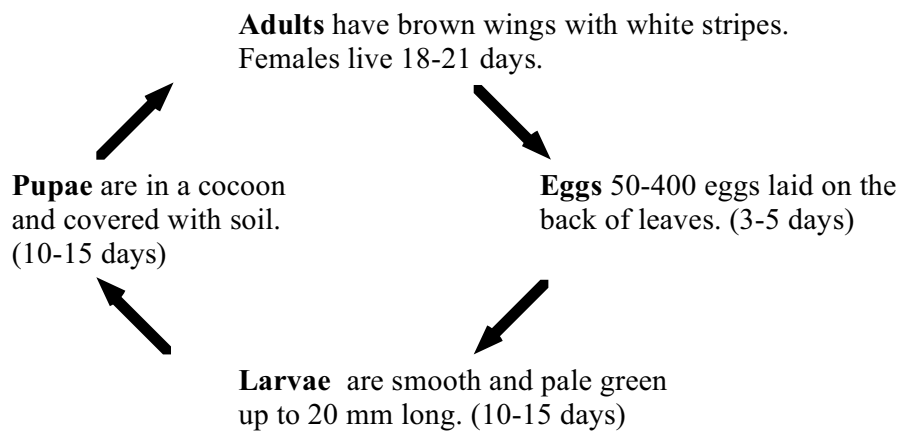
Scientific name *Spoladea recurvalis* Fabricius
[Synonyms] *Hymenia recurvalis* (Fab.)
Family: Pyralidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The moth has a wingspan of about 20 mm. They are brown with two incomplete white bands across the front wings and one white band across the rear wings. The moths are attracted to lights. The larva is light green and resembles a leaf vein. Larvae develop a dark line down their backs as they grow larger. They tend to feed in large numbers under the leaf. They eat clear patches in the leaves with the top skin still intact.

Life cycle



A life cycle can be 3 to 4 weeks.

Damage

The caterpillars roll up and eat the underside of leaves of a number of plants and form a web. Plants damaged include beetroot, spinach, silver beet, Chinese cabbage and amaranthus.

Control

1. The caterpillars can be killed with a number of chemicals such as carbaryl and malathion.
2. Removing host weeds nearby can reduce the insect numbers.

References

Insects of Hawaii Vol 8 p 52

Name **Black cutworm**

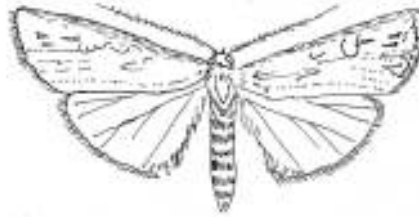
(Also called greasy cutworm)

Scientific name *Agrotis ipsilon* (Hufnagel)

[There are also several other names]

Family: Noctuidae

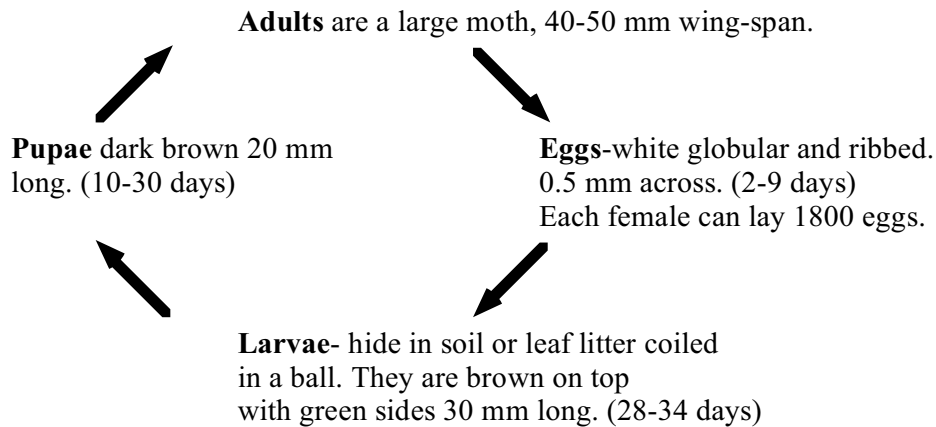
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The front wings are brown and the hind wings are yellow/brown. Larvae are grey or green in colour with a shiny skin, they curl up when touched.

Life cycle



A life cycle can take 32 to 67 days depending on temperature.

Damage

The caterpillars cut off seedlings at ground level at night.

Damage occurs in a range of plants grown from seed including coffee, maize, onion, tomato, carrot, *Rorippa sp.*, cabbage. Cutworms have been reported damaging potato tubers and cassava sprouting sticks.

Damage tends to be worse in low-lying damp areas especially where many weeds have been growing.

Control

1. Deep digging of the soil can expose eggs and pupae.
2. Collars made of tin cans with the ends removed, or of bamboo, or stiff cardboard pushed at least 3 cm into the soil and sticking 5 cm above the ground will protect young seedlings.
3. Soil treatment with contact insecticides can be used. See Ag Dept. bulletins.
4. Birds and other predators attack the larvae.
5. Soil that has been dug and kept free of weeds for a while is less likely to have cutworms.

References

CIE Distribution maps No 261

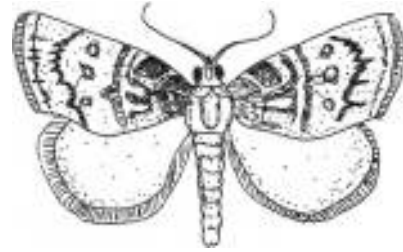
DAL Entomology Bulletin No. 7 and Harvest 8(2). p 131

Hick, Rural Development Handbook Series no 17 p 42

Hill, p 302

Name **Cabbage cluster caterpillar**

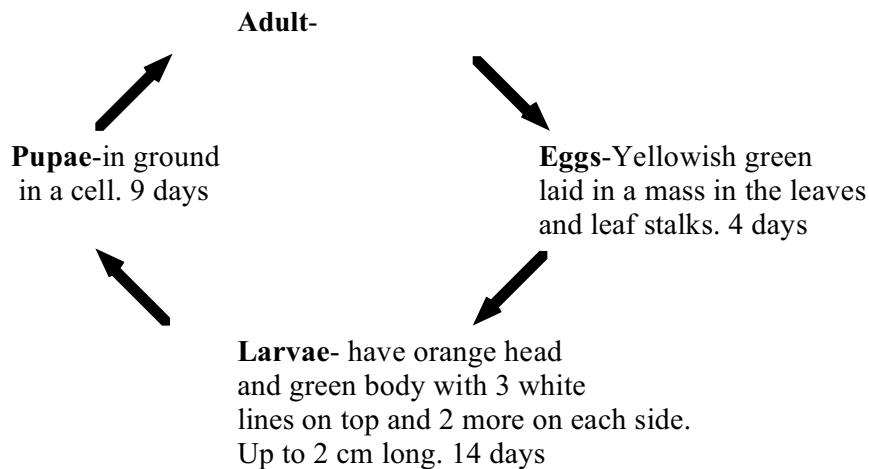
Scientific name: *Crociodolomia binotalis*
Family: Pyralidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The moth has a wingspan of 22 mm. The fore wings are brownish grey with irregular markings. The hind wings are pale yellow. There are two small white spots on the fore wings and a dark brown spot on top of the body.

Life cycle



A life cycle is 3-4 weeks.

Damage

These caterpillars eat holes in the leaves of a number of plants in the cabbage family. They leave dark chewed-up lumps of frass on the leaves.

They can regularly cause 90% damage to the more leafy types.

The hearts of cabbage can often be completely destroyed.

Plants damaged include cabbage, Chinese cabbage, kohlrabi, broccoli, turnip, radish and *Nasturtium schlechteri*.

The larvae avoid light so eats on the underside of leaves.

Control

1. Natural methods of control such as predators seem to have no effect at all.
2. Spraying only when needed.

References

DAL Entomology Bulletin No 49 or Harvest 12(4) p 12-14

Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook No 17

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji. p 135

Waterhouse & Norris, Biological Control Pacific prospects p 199

Name **Cacao armyworm**

(Also known as banana fruit caterpillar)

Scientific name *Tiracola plagiata* Walker

[Synonyms *Arcilasisa plagiata* Walker]

Family: Noctuidae

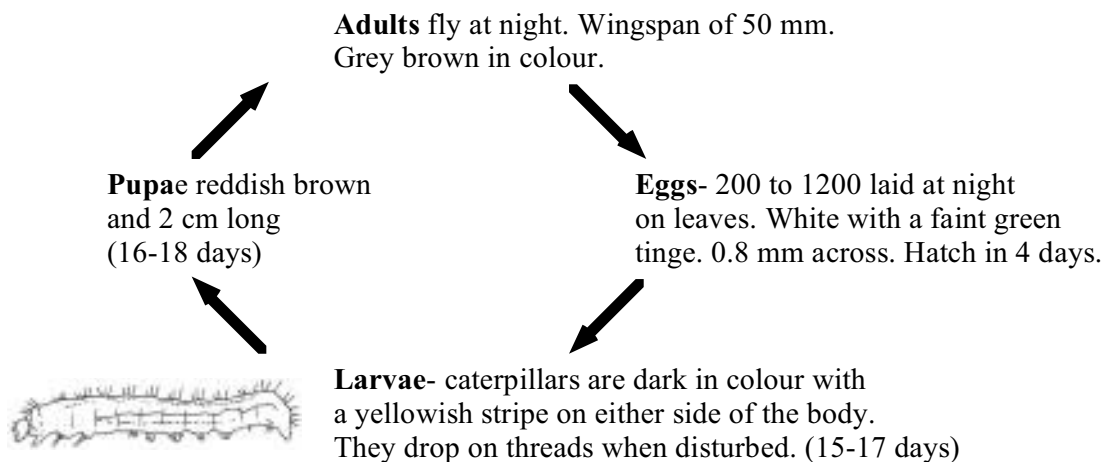
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

This is an armyworm that attacks many different plants. It is a semi looper, which means it has less than the usual 5 pairs of legs on the abdomen of the caterpillar. The adult is a light grey moth with a “V” mark on the front wings. Caterpillars feed on leaves at night. They gather together in groups and are therefore called armyworms.

Life cycle



Life cycle 35-40 days

Damage

They attack many crops including eggplant, tea, banana, lima beans, common beans, winged bean, cassava, castor oil, cacao, tobacco, maize, pumpkin, watermelon, cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, cape gooseberry, passion fruit, beetroot, pawpaw, pigweed, amaranths, spinach, rubber, crotalaria, leucaena, bitter cucumber, fig, taro, sweet potato, mulberry.

The larvae eat young soft growing parts of the plants and can also eat weeds and bush trees. The insect tends to build up on trees like leucaena shade or other large areas of one crop then spread in plague numbers into surrounding gardens.

Control

1. Mixed cropping helps keep a balance of insects and their predators.
2. Outbreaks can be predicted by trapping moths in light traps.
3. Some predators and parasites operate but they do not exert enough control to stop a strong outbreak.
4. Carbaryl insecticide will control them.

References

Hick, Rural Development Handbook No 17

Lamb, Insect Pests of PNG. p 27

PNG Ag J 15(1 & 2) p 15; 15 (3 & 4) p 105 and PNG Ag J 19(2) p 68

Name **Cacao false looper**

(Also called castor semi-looper)

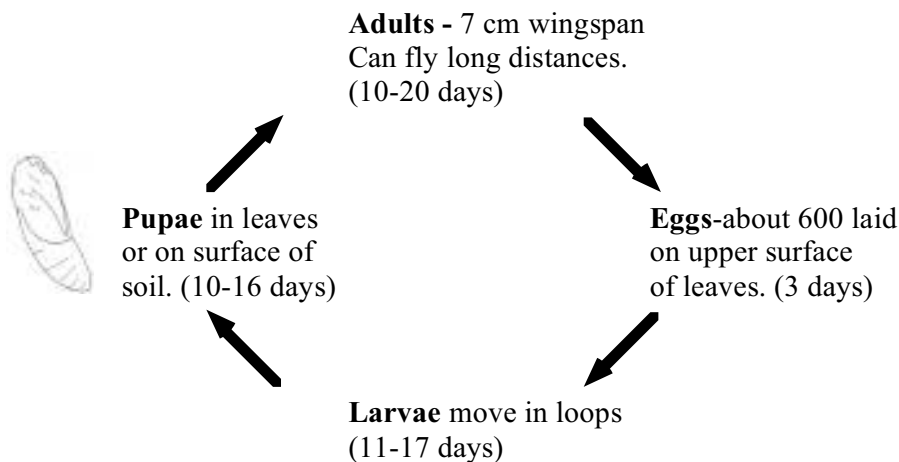
Scientific name: *Achaea janata* (Linnaeus)
[Synonyms: *Ophiusa janata*.
Achaea melicerta Drury
Phalaea melicerta Linnaeus]
Family: Noctuidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect:

The mature larva is grey with a spotted head and a coloured stripe along the side. It is 60 mm long.

Life cycle



Life cycle 32-38 days

Damage

Caterpillars eat a range of young soft leaves especially castor, sweet potato, peanuts, citrus, cacao, rubber, pumpkins etc.

Occurs up to 1900 m altitude.

Control

1. Some parasites are known, especially tachinid egg parasites

References

PNG Ag J 14(4) Mar '62 p 163
 PNG Ag J 19(2) p 68
 Lamb, Insect Pests of PNG p 27

Name **Cacao looper**

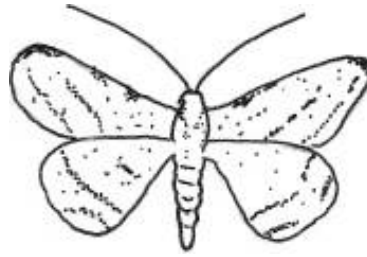
(Also called the cocoa armyworm)

Scientific name: *Ectropis bhurmitra* Walker

[Synonyms: *Ectropis sabulosa* Warr.]

Family: Geometridae

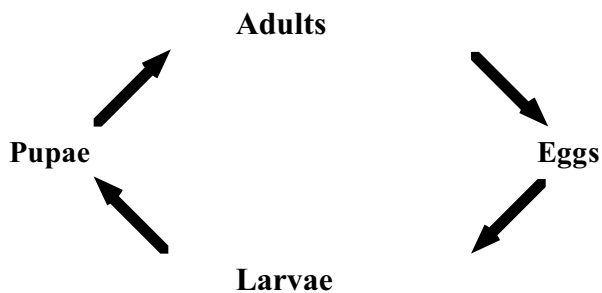
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The larvae of this moth move by forming a loop. They can build up into large numbers given the right conditions.

Life cycle



Damage

Caterpillars eat young leaves during the flush of growth of cacao.

They also damage sweet potato, cassava, taro, peanuts and coffee by eating the leaves.

Control

Large outbreaks of these insects normally die out naturally following a build-up of predators.

References

Lamb, Insect Pests of PNG p 25

PNG Ag J 19(2) 1967

Zhang Bin-Cheng, 1994, Index of Economically Important Lepidoptera. CABI

Name **Cape gooseberry budworm**

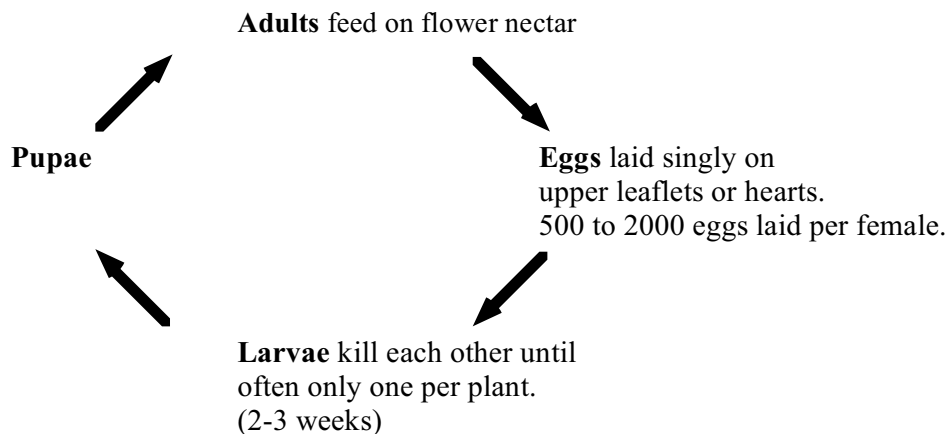
Scientific name: *Helicoverpa assulta assulta* Guenee
[Synonyms: *Heliothis assulta* (Guenee)]
Family: Noctuidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

Most larvae are green with stripes along the body but several other colours are known.

Life cycle



Damage

Larvae damage corn, cape gooseberry, tobacco, tomato and other plants in the tomato family. They attack the fruit and the flowers.

Control

Hand picking is not particularly effective and often chemicals have to be used on commercial tobacco plants. Trap crops have also been used.

References

CIE Distribution maps No 262
 Kalshoven, L.G.E., 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 341
 Zhang Bin-Cheng, 1994, Index of Economically Important Lepidoptera. CABI

Name Citrus butterfly

(Also called the orchard butterfly)

Scientific name *Papilio aegeus ormenus* Guerin
[Synonyms *Papilio erectheus* Donovan
and *Papilio ormenus* Guerin-Meneville
and *Princeps aegeus* Dovovan]
Scientific name **Also** *Papilio aeacus* Donovan
Family: Papilionidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA

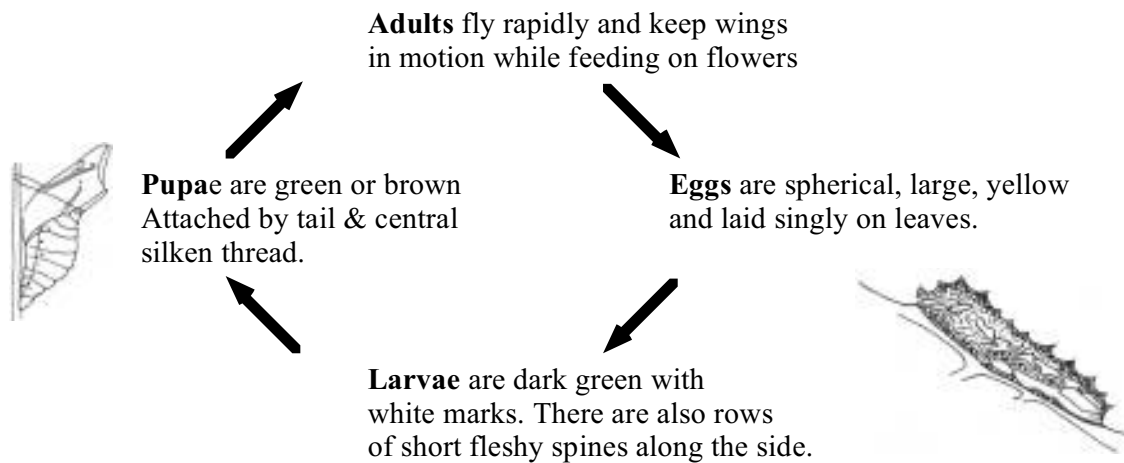


The insect

These butterflies are called swallowtails because they have points on the wings. The male and female butterflies are different in size and colour. Females are larger. The wingspan is about 10 cm. The wings have yellow and blue spots as well as white patches.

The larvae give off a strong smell and push out a fleshy organ on the head when attacked.

Life cycle



Damage

The larvae eat citrus leaves and can occasionally eat all the leaves off one tree.

Control

1. Not normally necessary.
2. Some parasites are known which become effective when pest numbers are high.

References

PNG Ag J. 18(3) 1966 p 11

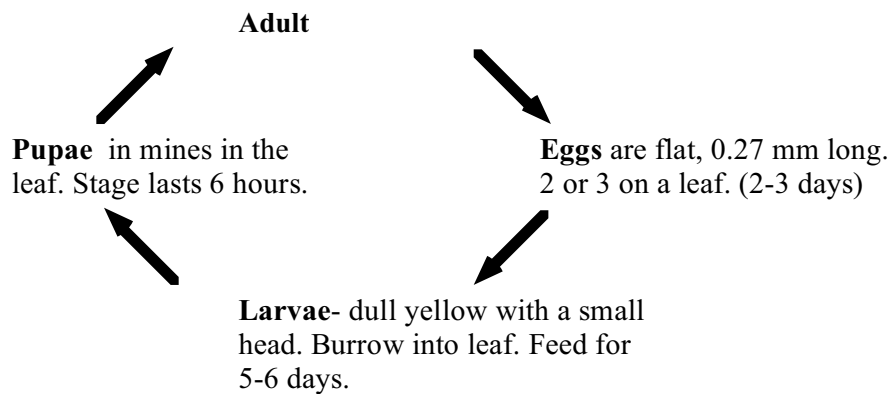
Name **Citrus leaf miner**
Scientific name: *Phyllocnistis citrella* Stainton
Family: Phyllocnistidae/Lyonetiidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

Adults are very small silvery white moths with pale yellow markings and a black spot at the tip of each forewing. They are about 2 mm long and with a wingspan of 4.5 mm. Moths fly at night. Larvae are narrow and up to about 3 mm long.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes about 14-17 days.

Damage

The larvae burrow into the leaf leaving winding marks of the mine within. They prefer young leaves. Infested leaves become distorted. They are a serious pest of newly established citrus orchards.

Control

1. They can be controlled by spraying with malathion. It is the young growth that needs to be sprayed and it needs to be repeated at 10-day intervals.
2. Elsewhere parasites have been found which control the pest.

References

O'Connor, SPC Exotic Pests and Diseases. Section on Citrus

Name: Cluster caterpillar

(Also called common cutworm)

Scientific name: *Spodoptera litura* (Fab)

[Synonyms: *Noctua itura* (Fab)
and *Prodenia litura* Fab.]

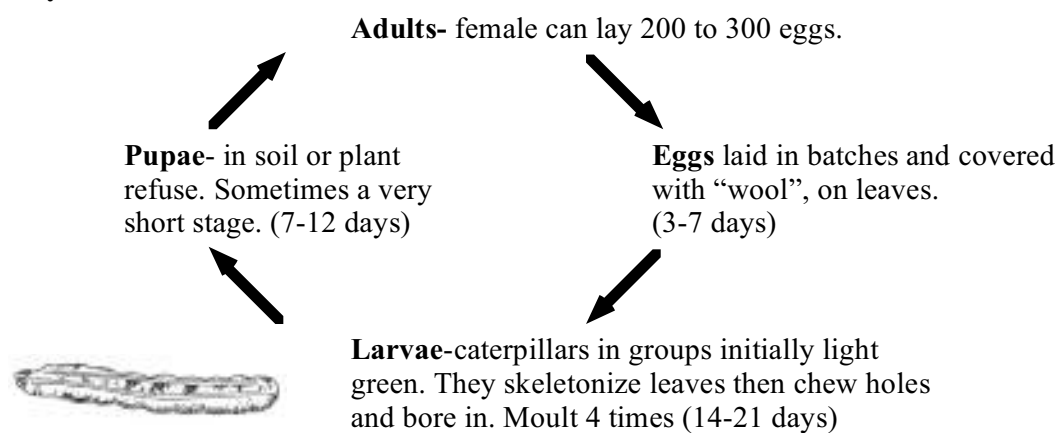
Family: Noctuidae

Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect: The adult moth is 18 mm long with a brown body. The wingspan is about 40 mm. The front wings have silvery marks and the hind wings are silvery white; you can almost see through them. This moth is attracted to lights at night. The larvae are dark brown above and green beneath with a light band along the side. Larvae are 45 mm long and cluster together in the first few days after hatching.

Life cycle:



Can have 8-10 generations per year.

Damage: They damage a range of crops - lettuce, taro, cabbage, tomato, beans including winged bean, maize, cassava, citrus, rice, sweet potato, sunflower, peas, peanuts, brussels sprouts, kohlrabi, aibika, okra, kiwi fruit, leek and tobacco. Quite often the damage is only slight but in some seasons they can do extensive damage. They move between crops and the numbers depend on the climatic conditions.

Control:

1. Sometimes control can be achieved by removing and destroying leaves that have large numbers of caterpillars. On taro, the young caterpillars can be collected and burned.
2. Control can be achieved with contact insecticides such as carbaryl.

References

- Hick, S., 1980, Rural Development Handbook No 17 DPI p 87
 Hill, S., 1975, Agricultural Insect Pests of the Tropics and their control. CUP p 308
 Swain, G., 1971, Ag. Zoology in Fiji HMSO pp 44, 67, 147, 154, 182, 278
 Waterhouse and Norris, Biological Control Pacific Prospects p 250

Name **Coconut cup moth**

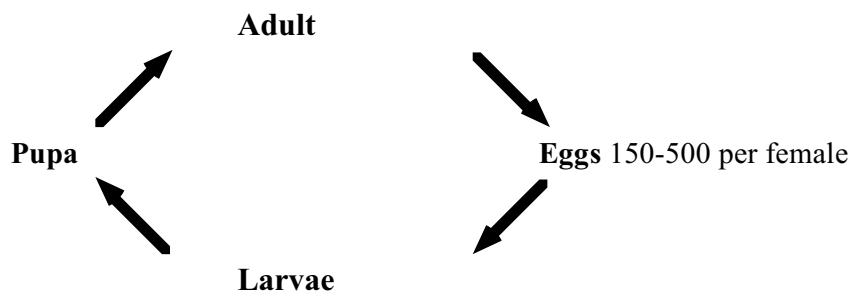
Scientific name: *Thosea sinensis* (Walker)
Family: Limacodidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The larva is a broad oval in shape and has a grey or green stripe along the back with coloured spots along the side.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes about 3 months.

Damage

Damage to young coconut palms is widespread and serious in Central Province. Also recorded on citrus. It is known to attack pomegranate, coffee, tea, and other crops.

Control

A predator was introduced to PNG but was not successful.

References

Cock, M.J.W., et al, Slug and Nettle caterpillars CIE CAB
 Kalshoven, L.G.E., 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 294

Name **Coconut spathe moth**

(Also called coconut spike moth)

Scientific name: *Tirathaba rufivena* Walker
[See *Melissoblaptis rufovenalis* Snellen]

Also *Tirathaba ignivena* Hmps.

Family: Pyralidae

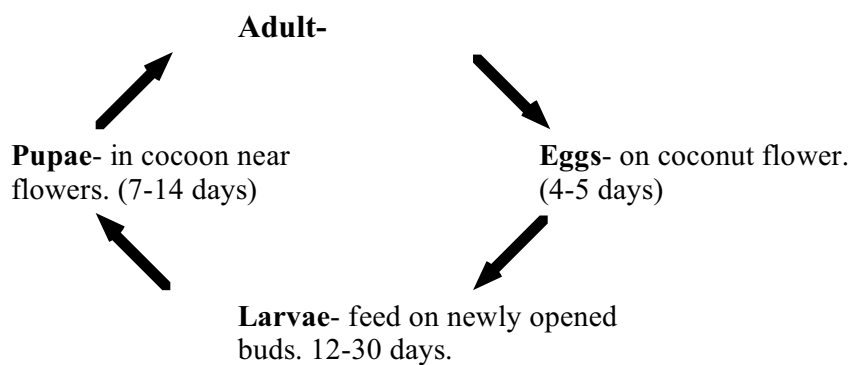
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

This is a small light brown coloured moth. The veins in the wings are clearly marked in a reddish colour. Larvae up to 22 mm long.

Life cycle



A life cycle can take 20-50 days.

Damage

The larvae attack coconut, nipa palm, oil palm, betel nut, bananas and beans.

With coconuts they cause some nuts to fall. When populations of crazy ant (*Anplolepis longipes* Jerd.) occur on the palm, nut fall can be serious.

The larvae bore mostly into male flowers. Male flowers can be webbed together.

Batrachedra arenosella (Walker) or the Lesser Coconut spike moth, gnaws male and female flowers and can cause slight damage.

Control

1. Some parasites and predators help control.

References

Hick, S., Rural Development Series Handbook No 17

Waterhouse and Norris, Biological Control Pacific Prospects. p. 211

Name **Coffee leaf roller**

(Also called tea tortrix)

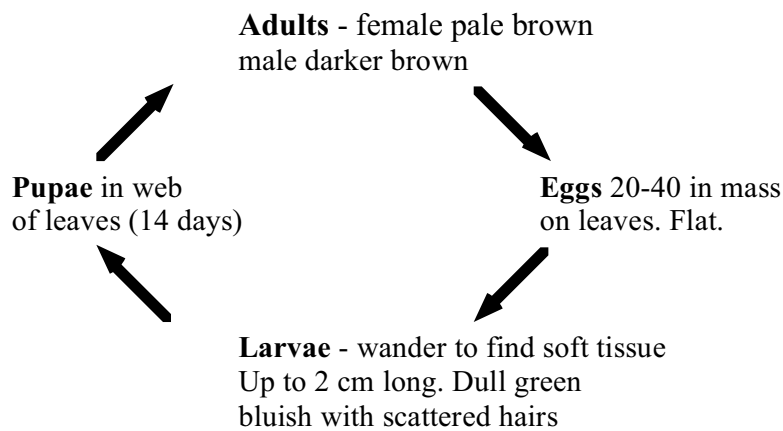
Scientific name: *Homona coffearia* Nietn.
[Synonyms: *Capua coffearia* Nietn.
 and *Tortrix coffearia* Nietn.]
Family: Tortricidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

Moths fly at night and lay hundreds of eggs. The larvae spin leaves together.

Life cycle:



Life cycle about 2 months

Damage

Larvae damage coffee and tea by eating and rolling up leaves.

Also damage soybean, pea, snake bean, velvet bean, peanut, mung bean, parsley, okra, eggplant, cucumber, sunflower, citrus, soursop, and the tree legumes crotalaria and albizzia.

More serious in the highlands.

Control

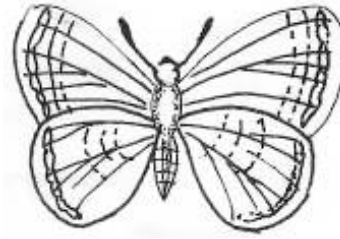
1. Often numbers are naturally controlled by two wasps.
2. Chemical control is rarely necessary.

References

PNG Ag J. 18(3) Dec 1966 p 95

Name **Common grass blue butterfly**

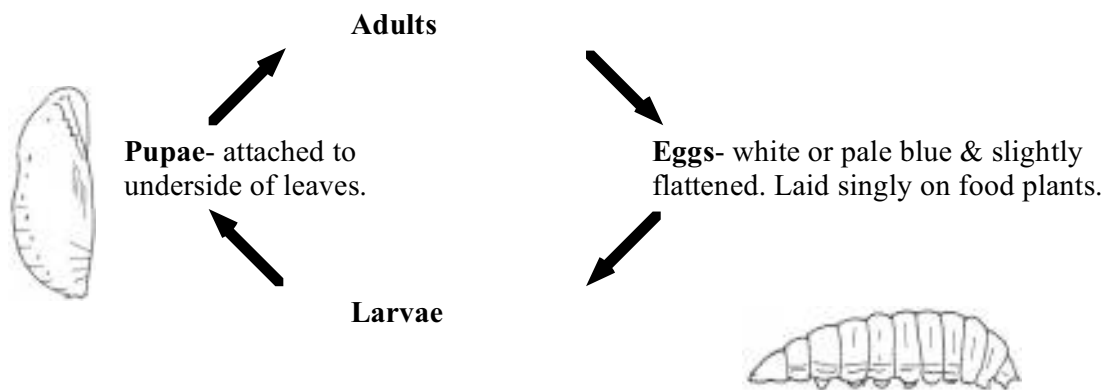
Scientific name: *Zizina otis* (F.)
[Synonyms: *Zizera otis* Fabricius]
Family: Lycaenidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The adult male is dull blue and the female has some brown areas. The larvae are green with darker markings. It has a darker line along the back and a white line along the side.

Life cycle



Damage

The larvae feed on the leaves of a range of beans including pigeon pea, snake bean, soybean and winged bean.

Control

Not commonly needed.

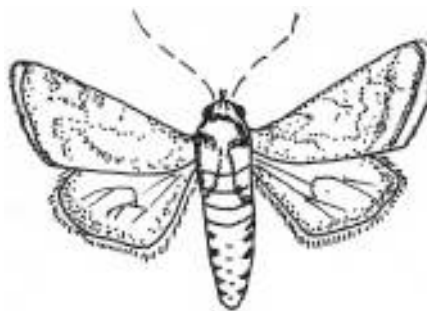
References

Child, Butterflies of Australia.
 Smithies

Name Corn earworm

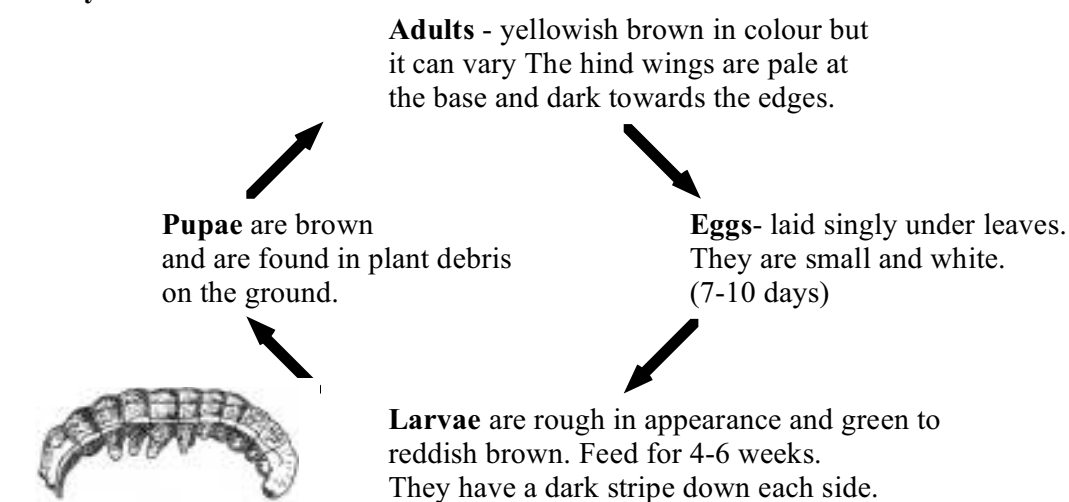
(Also called tomato grub; tobacco budworm and cotton bollworm & American bollworm)

Scientific name: *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hubner)
[Synonyms: *Heliothis armigera* (Huebner)
 and *Heliothis armiger* and others]
Family: Noctuidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect: The adult moths vary in colour but are generally brown to grey with dark irregular markings across the front wings. They are darker towards the tip with a pale band near the edge and with a dark spot almost near the centre. Moths have a wingspan of 35 mm. They fly at night and lay up to 1550 eggs.

Life cycle:



A life cycle takes about 35 days.

Damage

The larvae feed on leaves and fruit. They damage a range of plants, especially corn, tomatoes, capsicum, but also lettuce, rice, taro, pigeon pea, garden peas, beans, sweet potato, cabbage, sunflower, okra, tobacco, cacao, and coffee. They can cause serious damage to corncobs and tomato fruit. Rain helps the pupae develop and warm moist weather makes the pest worse. In the highlands the occurrence is probably seasonal with a lull early in the year and again in Aug/Sept.

Control

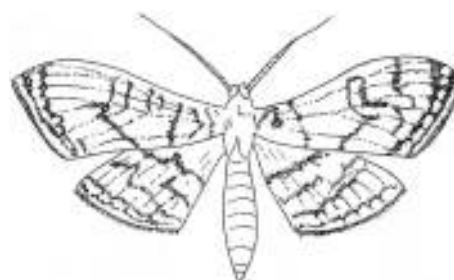
Several parasites and predators are known therefore it is important to spray as little as possible so as to help these to build up and control the insect. A fungus disease grows on the insects in the highlands and is favoured by wet conditions. The larvae become dark and move slowly. White fungal threads turn green and become powdery. The larvae can also be shaken off the plants and then killed.

References

DAL Entomology Bulletins 34 & 35 or Harvest 10(4) p 159-166
 Hick, Rural Development Handbook 17
 Hill, p 294; Kranz, p 479-481
 PNG Ag J 19(2), 1967, p 61
 Waterhouse and Norris, Biological Control Pacific Prospects. p 228

Name **Cotton leaf roller**

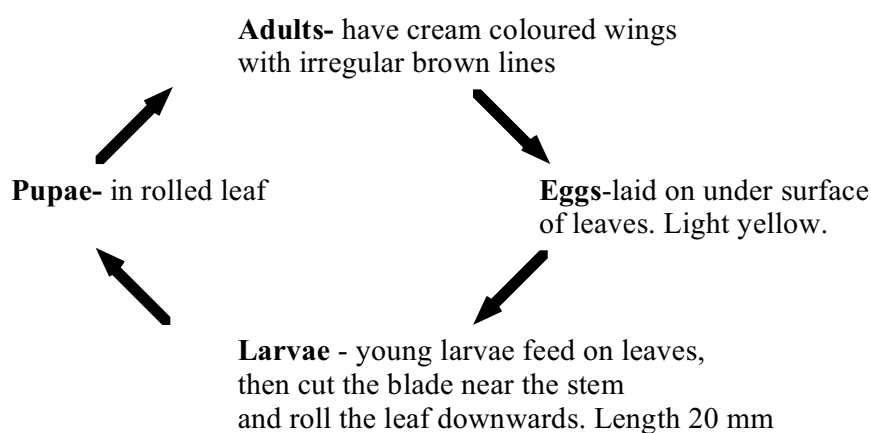
Scientific name: *Syllepte derogata* Fabricius
[Synonyms: *Phalaena derogata* F.
Pleuroptya derogata F.
Sylepta derogata F.
Sylepta multilinealis Guenee]
Family: Pyralidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect:

Larvae are light green in colour, with dark brown heads, they are very lively when disturbed and escape from their leaf cases.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes about 22-26 days.

Damage

Larvae rolls up and eats leaves.

Damages aibika, okra (and cotton).

Larvae are very common on aibika and at times can eat all the leaves.

Control:

1. The caterpillars can be picked off the leaf.
3. Use crop rotations or have gaps between crops.

References

Epenhuijsen, Growing native vegetables in Nigeria p 66

Hill, p 273

Kalshoven, L.G.E., 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 268, 269

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 124

Zhang Bin-Cheng, 1994, Index of Economically Important Lepidoptera CABI

Name **Cotton semi-looper**

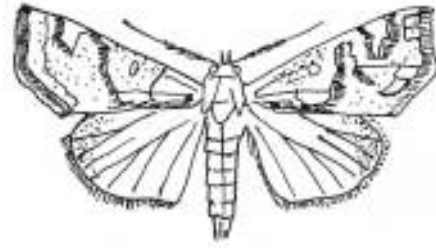
(also called **Cotton looper**)

Scientific name: *Anomis flava* F.

[Synonyms: *Anomis indica* Guenee
and *Cosmophila flava* F. and others]

Family: Noctuidae

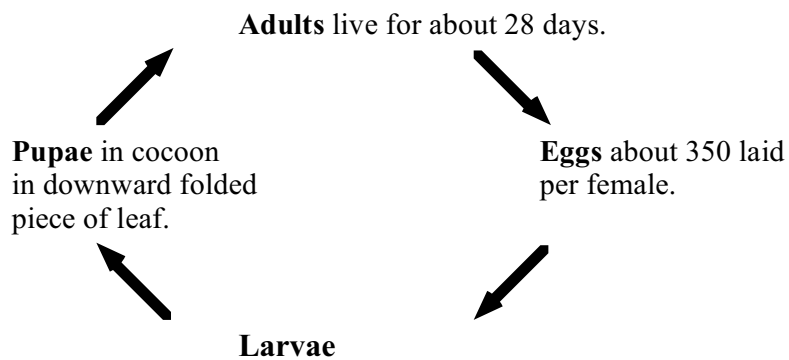
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

Larvae are green with lighter short lines and spots along the sides.

Life cycle



Life cycle takes about 21 days.

Damage

The larvae can often damage aibika, okra, black velvet bean and hibiscus foliage throughout the year. They eat the tissue of leaves leaving only the veins.

Control

References

See Holloway, J.D. *et al*, Lepidoptera p 158
Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 352
CIE Distribution map 379

Name **Cup moths**

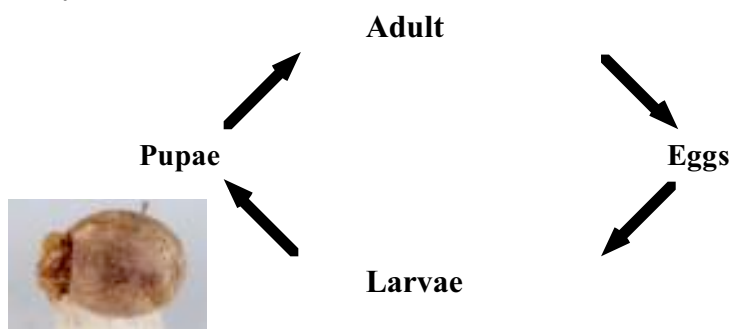
Scientific name: *Scopelodes nitens* B.Bak
and
Scopelodes dinawa B.Bak
Family: Limacocidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The larvae are yellow-green with glass like lines and rows of spiny hairs along the back and sides. The hairs will sting the skin. The cocoons are round and light brown.

Life cycle



Damage

They are reported to completely eat the leaves off mango and cashew trees. The larvae eat in groups on the leaves. They also damage banana. These butterflies have stinging hairs that can make harvesting of crops such as tea unpleasant.

Control

1. Caterpillars and cocoons can be collected and destroyed.

References

Name **Diamond back moth**

(Also called cabbage moth)

Scientific name: *Plutella xylostella* (L.)

[Synonyms: *Plutella maculipennis* (Curt.)
and others]

Family: Plutellidae/Yponomeutidae

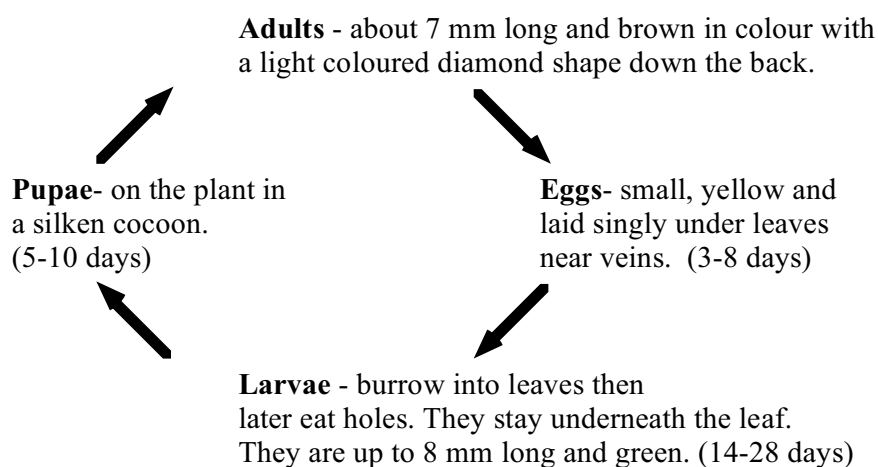
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

This moth is brown with diamond shapes down its back. It is about 7-12 mm long. The hind wings have a fringe of long grey hairs. The moths are active fliers.

Life cycle



They have a 27- day life cycle in the highlands that will be faster in the lowlands.

Damage

The caterpillars eat irregular shaped holes in the leaves of cabbage family plants.

The larvae drop from the plant on silken threads when they are disturbed.

They damage cabbage, turnip, broccoli, kohlrabi, brussels sprouts, Chinese cabbage, *Nasturtium schlechteri*, and possibly other plants in the cabbage family.

The moth tolerates a wide range of climates but damage is worse in hot dry areas.

Control

IPM methods have been introduced to highlands farmers and these should be used whenever possible. Biological control methods are being used successfully in the highlands. Overhead irrigation has been claimed to control the pest.

Chemicals can be used but it is important to only use those that do not kill the parasites. It is important to spray the underside of leaves.

The insects develop resistance to some chemicals quickly so the chemicals need to be changed regularly. For information on chemicals see Entomology Bulletin No 8

References:

DPI Entomology Bulletin No 8 or Harvest 12(3) 1987 p 87

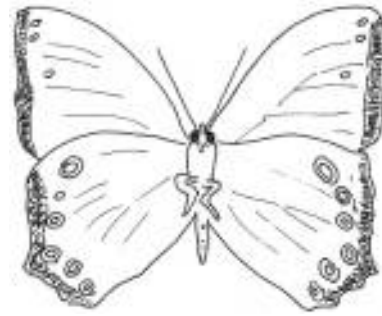
Hick, Rural Development series Handbook 17

Hill, p 247; Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 132

Waterhouse and Norris, Biological Control Pacific Prospects. p 177

Name **Evening brown butterfly**

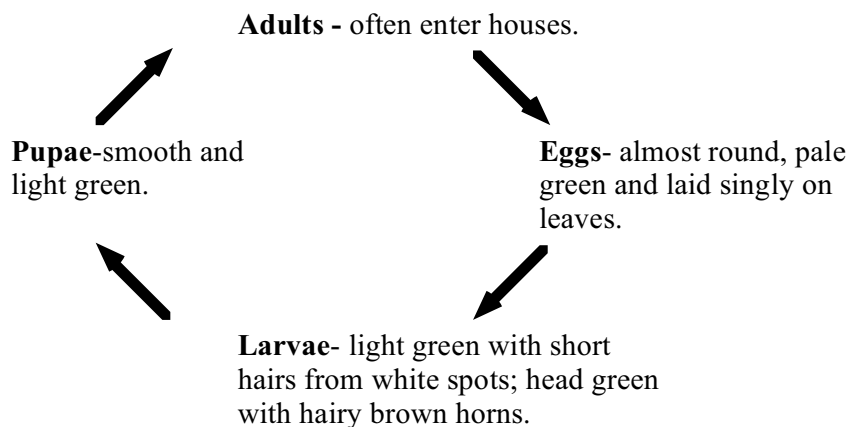
Scientific name: *Melanitis leda* F.
Family: Nymphalidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

This butterfly has different shapes and colours for male and female and in different seasons. They fly at morning or evening. The average wingspan is 70 mm. The caterpillars have red to purple lines along the side. They are up to 55 mm long.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes about 6 weeks.

Damage

Reported causing slight damage to rice leaves in both wetland and dryland areas. They feed during the day.

In other places it also damages sugarcane, maize, sorghum and other coarse grains.

Melanitis constantia is also reported damaging sugarcane and maize by eating leaves.

Control

References

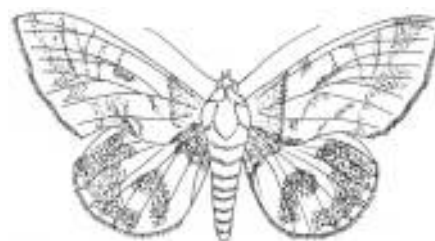
Burns, Australian Butterflies in Colour (Reed) p 60

Common, Butterflies of Australia p 234

Lamb, Insect Pests of PNG p 27

Name **Fruit piercing moth**

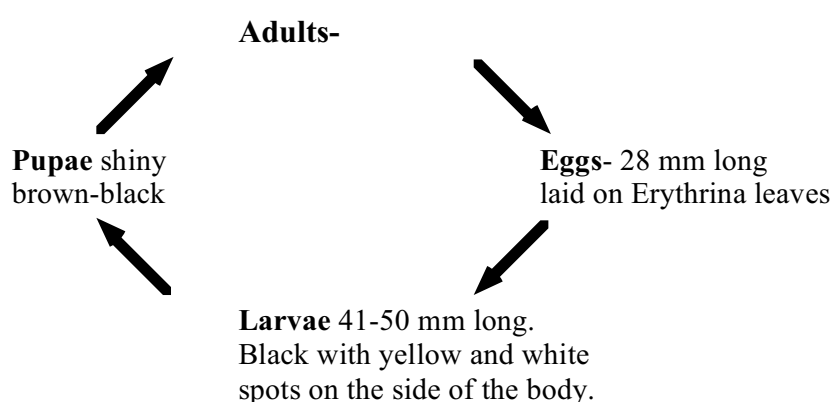
Scientific name: *Eudocima fullonia* Clerck
[Synonyms: *Othreis fullonia* Clerck
 [Often as *Othreis fullonica* (Cl.)]
[Synonym: *Ophideres fullonia* Clerck]
Family: Noctuidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

Moths with a wingspan of about 75 mm. They are brownish in colour. The hind wings have darker brown edges with orange-yellow. On the rear wings there is a dark brown quarter moon shaped spot. Caterpillars rest in the form of an “S”. The full grown larvae are 85 mm long.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes 28-39 days.

Damage

The adult moth uses its rigid tongue to pierce the skin of the mature fruit and introduce fungi that cause the fruit to rot and drop off. They feed on the fruits of citrus. The fruit loses sap and a discoloration appears. Rots and vinegar flies can enter through these damage sites. The larvae live on Erythrina shade trees.

Control

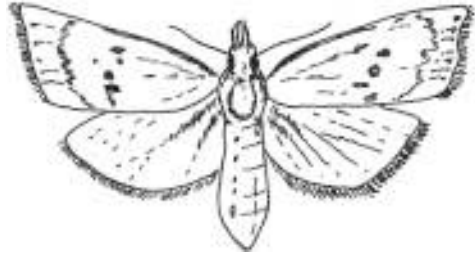
1. Removing Erythrina shade trees helps control the insect where these trees are used as shade.
2. Fruit on smaller trees can be ‘bagged’ by covering the young fruit with paper bags.
3. Parasites have been introduced in several countries to control the eggs and larvae but results have been mixed.

References

- Citrus Production in the South Pacific 1976, SPC Handbook No 14 p 38
 Holloway, J.D. et al, 1984, Lepidoptera CIE Guides to Insects of Importance to Man CABI p 158
 Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 355
 Maddison, P.A., 1982, Fruit-piercing moth Pest Advisory Leaflet No. 14 South Pacific Commission, Noumea, New Caledonia
 Waterhouse and Norris, Biological Control Pacific Prospects p 240

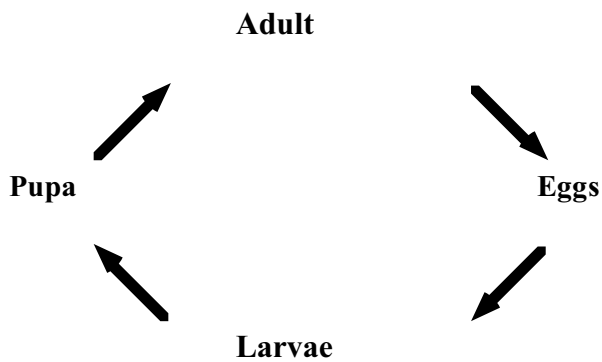
Name **Gold-fringed rice borer**

Scientific name: *Chilo auricilius* (Dudg.)
[Synonyms: *Chilo auricilia* (Dudg.)
 and *Chilotraea auricilia* (Dudg.)
 and *Diatraea auricilia* (Dudg.)
 and *Proceras auricilius* (Dudg.)]
Family: Pyralidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

Life cycle



Damage

Larvae damage rice, sugarcane and sorghum. They are reported to attack rice stems causing white heads. They also attack sugarcane and sorghum.

Control

References

CIE Distribution map No 300

Name **Green looper**

(Also called vegetable looper
and green semi looper)

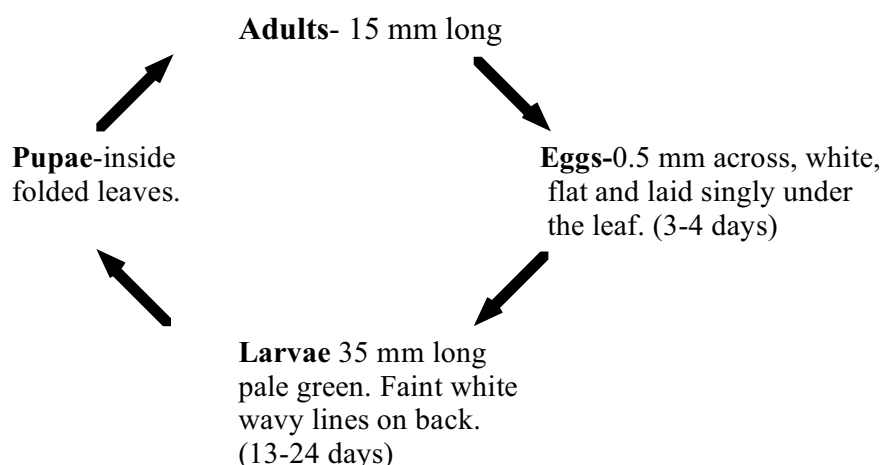
Scientific name: *Chrysodeixis eriosoma* Doubleday
wrongly as
Chrysodeixis chalcites (Esp.)
and
Phytometra chalcites Doubleday
[Synonyms: *Plusia chalcites* Doubleday
and
Phytometra eriosoma Doubleday]
Family: Noctuidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

A light brown moth with bronze fore wings which have two white marks. The larvae are pale green with faint white wavy lines along the body.

Life cycle



Life cycle lasts about 5 weeks.

Damage

Larvae commonly attack cabbage leaves and also damages beans, pumpkin family plants and cacao, tobacco, tomato, cotton, cabbage family plants and legumes.

Reported to eat leaves of khol rabi, snake bean, aibika, basil and lesser yam.

They can completely eat the soft tissue of leaves of soybean.

Another semi looper, *Phytometra orichalcaea* (F.) (LEP.) [Probably syn. *Plusia orichalcaea* L.] is reported on dill, parsley, coriander, sunflower, lettuce, tomato, Chinese cabbage, celery, turnip and brussels sprouts. It is an attractive golden-coloured moth.

Control

1. Control is not normally needed but carbaryl is effective.

References

CIE Distribution maps No 376

See Holloway, D.J. Lepidoptera CABI p 159, 160

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 68, 194, 281

Name **Green spotted triangle**

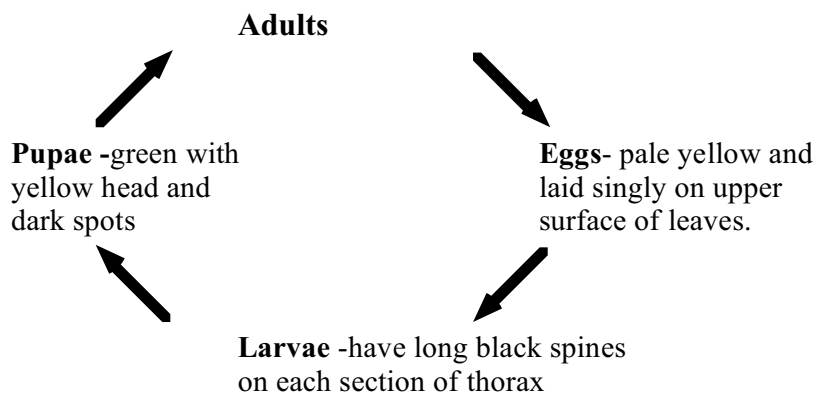
Scientific name: *Graphium agamemnon* L.
[Synonym: *Papilio agamemnon* L.]
Family: Papilionidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The adult is a beautiful butterfly with black-brown wings with bright green spots and yellow stripes. It flies very quickly making it hard to catch. It keeps its wings in motion when visiting flowers. Caterpillars are green and up to 40 mm long.

Life cycle



Damage

The larvae feed on the leaves of custard apple, cherimoya, avocado and soursop. They also eat durian leaves.

They move erratically because they attach themselves to the smooth leaves by a silken thread. When they are disturbed they give off a bad smell.

Control

1. Not normally necessary or appropriate.

References

Common, Butterflies of Australia p 174
 Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 376
 Mayflower, Illus. Encycl. Moths & Butterflies p 84

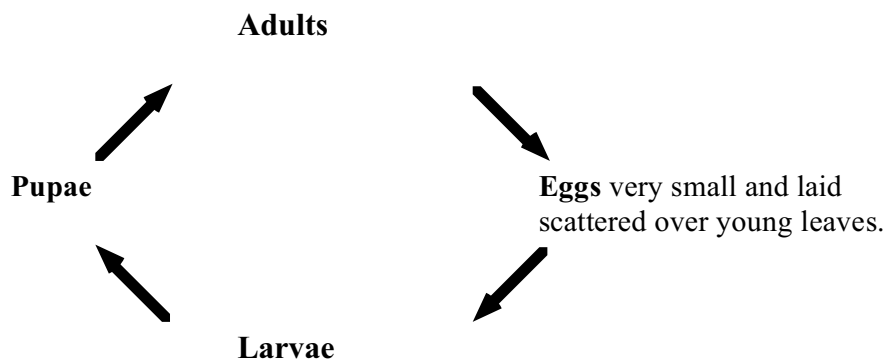
Name **Large mango tip borer**

Scientific name: *Penicillaria jocosatrix* Guenee
[Synonym: *Bombotelia jocosatrix* (Guen.)]
Family: Noctuidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

Life cycle



Damage

The larvae bore in the young shoots of mango. They tend to feed on young leaves and live in the tops of trees.

Control

1. Not normally necessary or appropriate.

References

CSIRO Insects of Australia p 865, 863
 Kalshoven, L.G.E., 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 349
 Zhang Bin-Cheng, 1994, Index of Economically Important Lepidoptera CABI

Name **Leaf miner of sweet potato**

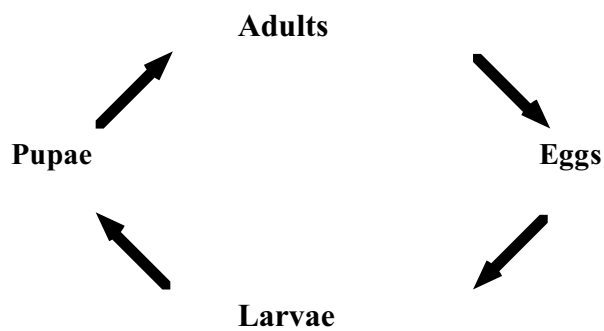
Scientific name: *Acrocercops homolacta* Meyr
Family: Gracillariidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

It is a very small moth. It spreads its wings at an angle and has light and dark brown stripes across the wings.

Life cycle



Damage: Larvae tunnel in the leaves of sweet potato leaving a twisting white trail on the surface.

Control

1. Not normally necessary or appropriate.
2. Sweet potato leaf can withstand very high levels of damage before yield losses are noticed.

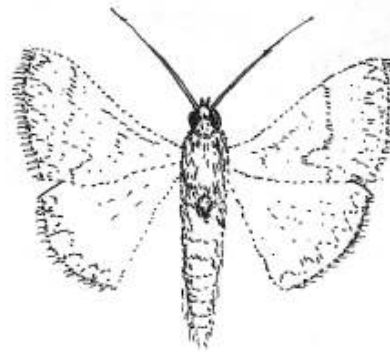
References

see Thistleton survey. Bulletin 36 p 5

Name **Maize stem borer**

(Also called Asian corn borer;
and Asian maize borer)

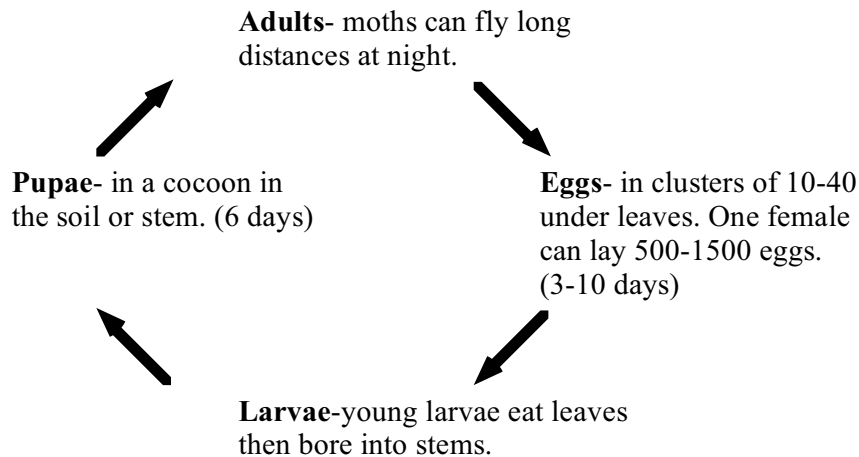
Scientific name: *Ostrinia furnacalis* (Guen.)
[Synonyms: *Pyrausta damoalis* Walker,
 and *Pyrausta vastatrix* Schulte
 and others]
Family: Pyralidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The light brown adult moth emerges from the pupa late at night. Larvae are spotted and striped. They drop on silk threads if disturbed and can spread in the wind.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes 22-45 days in the lowlands.

Damage

Corn plants can break off where the larvae have tunnelled into the stem or where they have bored the joints along the stem. There is a large amount of brown pulpy powder (frass) left by the insect boring. It is common and serious in maize/corn. Cobs can also be damaged. This insect can also damage rice.

Control

De-tasseling of more than two thirds of all plants has been shown to effectively control this pest.

1. Remove corn stubble after harvest.
2. Resistant varieties of maize/corn can be used.
3. Chemicals can be used to kill young larvae before they have burrowed into the stems.
4. Using crop rotations with crops other than maize helps control. (2 months with no maize.)

References

Frohlich, p 156; Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook 17 p 41
 Hill, 1975, Ag Insect Pests of the Tropics and their control p 270
 Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 278-280
 Kranz, 1977, Diseases, Pests & Weeds of Tropical crops p 459
 PNG Ag J. 30(1-3): 21-24

Name **Myops owl butterfly**

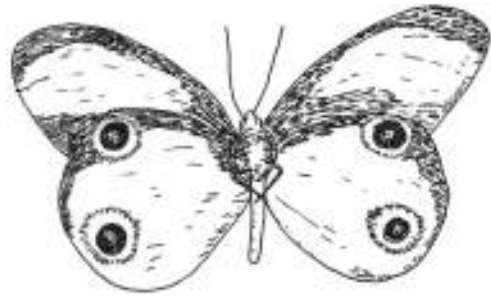
(Also called **banana butterfly**)

Scientific name: *Taenaris myops kirschi* Stgr.

Also *Taenaris dimona* Hew

Family: Amathusidae

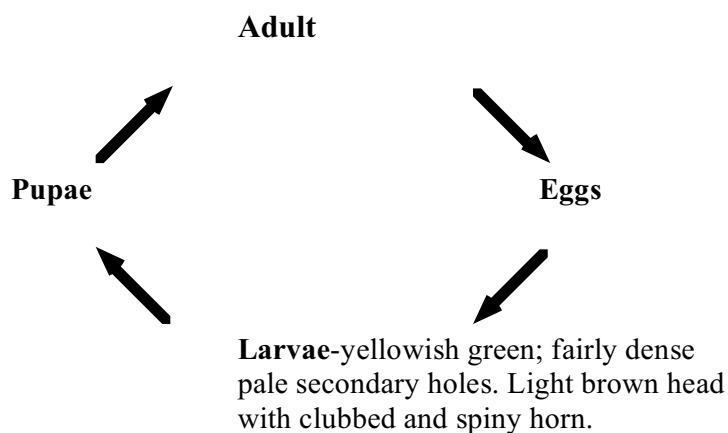
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The adult is a large greyish-black and white butterfly with 4 “eyes” on the underside of the hind wings. The larvae can be up to 5 cm long, they are a dull yellow colour with 3 lines and 2 bunches of hairs along the back of each segment. The heads are brown.

Life cycle



Damage

The larvae of this butterfly occasionally eat all the leaves of both cultivated and wild bananas. They group together and eat in a line.

They are more common near monsoon forest areas.

Control.

1. Not normally necessary or appropriate.

References

Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook No 17

Lamb, Some Insect Pests of PNG p 29

Name **Paddy armyworm**

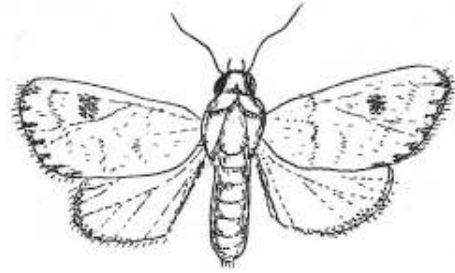
(Also called rice swarming caterpillar;
paddy swarming caterpillar & rice moth)

Scientific name: *Spodoptera mauritia* (Boisduval)

[Synonyms: *Hadena mauritia* (Boisduval)
and others]

Family: Noctuidae

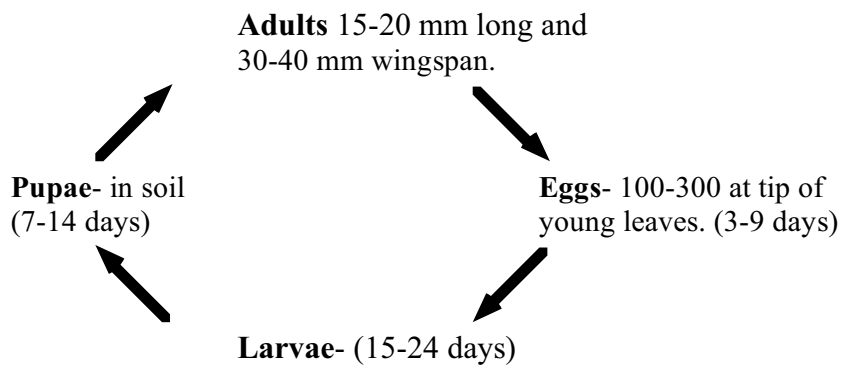
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The adult is a grey brown moth. There is a distinct black spot on the front wings. The hind wings are light brown with a dark edge. Larvae are light green when young but become brown. The head is darker and there are 3 lines along the side. Larvae grow to 4 cm long. Adult moths lay about 1500 eggs.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes 37-40 days.

Damage

Larvae mainly attack rice but also sugarcane, corn and some other grasses at night. Occasionally outbreaks of large numbers of larvae can occur when the damage can be serious.

Control

1. Larvae can be floated off newly planted rice and collected in flooded rice fields.

References

Hill, D.S, 1975, Ag Insect Pests of the Tropics p 306

Kalshoven, L.G.E., 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 334, 335

Name Pea Blue butterfly

(Also called bean butterfly & Crotalaria blue)

Scientific name: *Lampides boeticus* L.

[Synonym: *Papilio boeticus* L.
and others]

Family: Lycaenidae

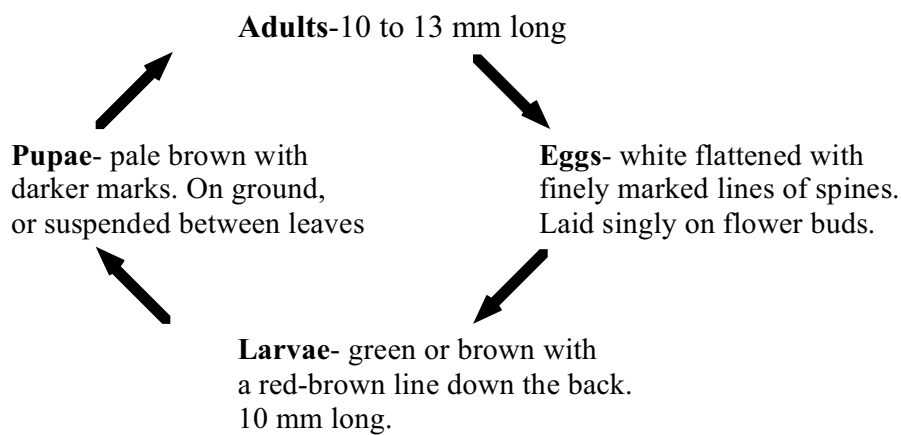
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

A purplish-blue butterfly, with brown near the edges of the wings. On the hind wings there are two small black spots with white rings. There is a slender black tail at the rear of the hind wings. It is a strong flier. (*Zizina otis*, a similar pest does not have tails.)

Life cycle



A life cycle takes 5-7 weeks.

Damage

The larvae feed on flowers and bore in the pods of a number of legumes including snake beans, pigeon pea, mung bean, cowpea, peas, winged bean, pigeon pea and Crotalaria.

Control

References

Common, Butterflies of Australia p 398

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 393

Young, Insect Pests of grain legumes 2nd PNG Food Crops Conference

Name **Potato tuber moth**

(Also called **Potato moth**)

Scientific name: *Phthorimaea operculella* (Zell.)

[Synonyms: *Gnorimoschema operculella* Zeller and others]

Family: Gelechiidae

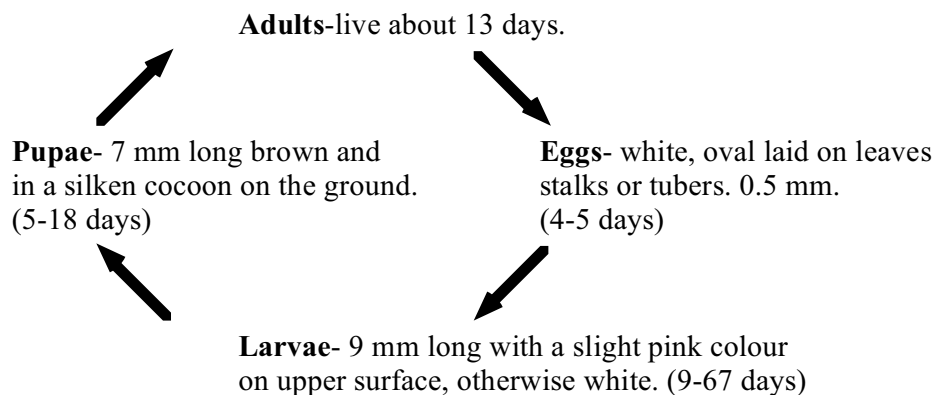
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

This small moth is about 5 mm long and with a wingspan of 14 mm. It is greyish brown. There are tiny dark scattered markings on the front wings. The pale yellow hind wings have a fringe of hairs. The moths hide during the day and fly near sunset. Larvae crawl on leaves then burrow in. Larvae then eat into the stem and tubers. Moths can fly several hundred metres to new gardens especially down wind.

Life cycle



A life cycle can be completed in a month allowing several generations per year.

Damage

Larvae mine in the leaves of plants. Some bore in stalks. With plants growing well this is normally not too much of a problem.

However, larvae will bore into tubers if they are near the surface and where soils crack. Then they can seriously damage tubers. Damage can continue during storage. Damage is done to potatoes, tobacco and other plants in that family. Damage gets worse in hot dry seasons. The insects can occur on potato, tomato, tobacco, as well as cape gooseberry, & blackberried nightshade.

Control

1. Protect tubers from the moth by covering with soil and deeper planting.
2. Use clean pest-free potatoes for planting.
3. Keep potato tops away from tubers after harvest.
4. Remove old damaged tubers.
5. Moths blow down wind so isolate gardens for new crops.
6. Remove old potato tops after harvest.

References

Hick Rural Development Handbook No 17 p 79

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 220-221

Kranz, p 429; O'Connor, SPC Exotic Pests and Diseases. Section on potatoes.

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 189, 282

Name **Purple lined rice stem borer**

(Also as rice stalk borer; & Asiatic rice borer)

Scientific name: *Chilo suppressalis* (Walker)

[Synonyms: *Chilo oryzae* Fletcher]

Also - early shoot borer

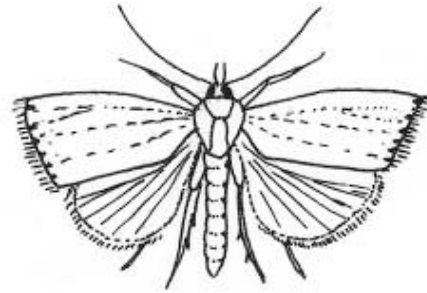
Scientific name: *Chilo infuscatellus* Snellin

[Synonyms: *Chilotraea infuscatellus* Snellin

and *Diatraea infuscatellus* Snellin]

Family: Pyralidae

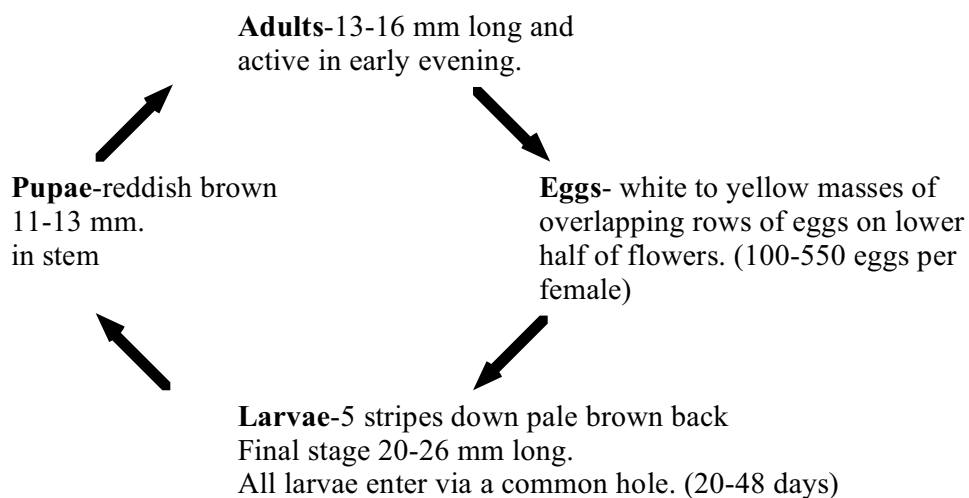
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The moth is light brown and 13-16 mm long. There is a row of small spots along the tip of the fore wing. The larvae have 5 dark spots along a pale brown back.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes 35 to 60 days. There can be 1 to 5 generations per year.

Damage

Larvae bore into the stem causing the centre of rice tillers to die and the grains to dry up, producing white heads.

Often it develops as a pest after a period of sudden warm weather.

Control

1. Damage is worse if high rates of nitrogen fertiliser have been used.
2. Several parasites occur.
3. Spiders act as predators along with some bugs.
4. Removing straw by digging it in or flooding helps control.
5. Isolating crops and avoiding sequential planting reduces the pest build up.
6. Some rice varieties are more resistant.
7. Insecticides should only be used as a last resort as these can kill off parasites and predators.

References

- Grist, & Lever, 1969, Pests of Rice Longmans p 62-70
 Kalshoven, L.G.E., 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 236
 Kranz, Diseases, Pests and Weeds of Tropical Crops p 452

Name **Rice armyworms**

(Also called rice ear cutting caterpillar;
paddy army worm; Oriental army worm)

Scientific name: *Mythimna loreyi* (Dup.)

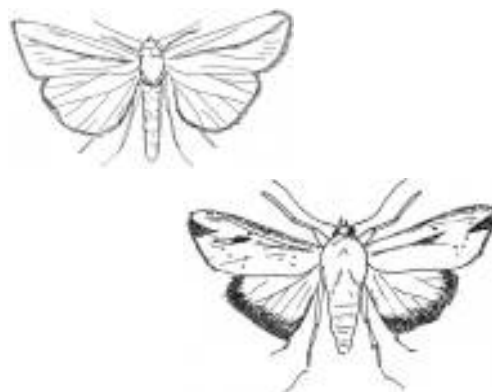
[**Synonym:** *Cirphis loreyi* (Dup.) and others]

Scientific name: *Mythimna separata* (Walk.)

[**Synonym:** *Pseudaletia separata* Walker]

Family: Noctuidae

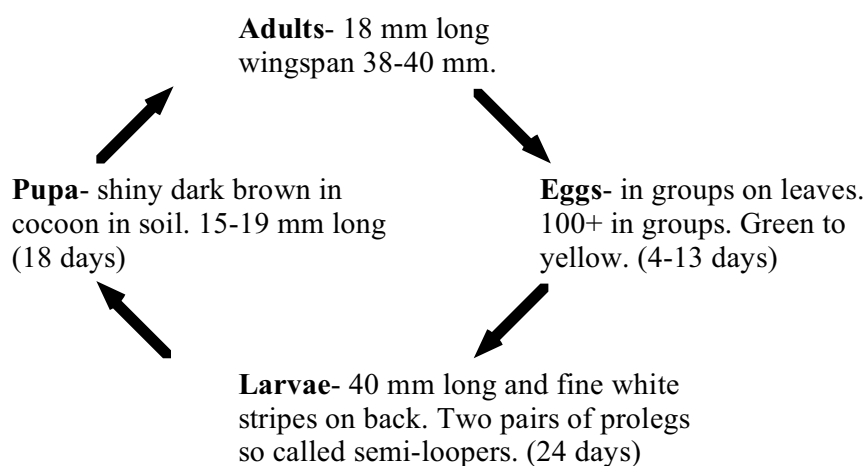
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

Two noctuid armyworm moths whose larvae damage rice. The larvae stay together and during the day hide near the base of the plant. At night they come out and feed. The moth is like *Heliothis* but does not have a distinct dark brown band on the hind wing. They are reddish to grey. The larvae curl up when touched

Life cycle



Life cycles take 30 to 40 days.

Damage

They can do serious damage to dryland rice. Most of the leaf can be eaten away and chop off the rice ear. In other places they are also recorded damaging maize, sorghum, sugarcane and grasses. They chew the edges of maize leaves. *M. separata* is a common armyworm on corn in the highlands. They are also reported damaging winged bean leaves. They are worse in wet weather. Sugarcane is only susceptible to *M. loreyi* during the first 4 months of growth.

Control

1. Birds and the giant toad help control numbers.

References

CIE distribution maps No 230(revised)

Hill, p 288

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 333, 334; Kranz, p 511

Lamb, Insect Pests of PNG p 27

Sands, Rice Pests of PNG in Ag in the Tropics p 312

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 111, 121, 260

Name **Rice leaf roller**

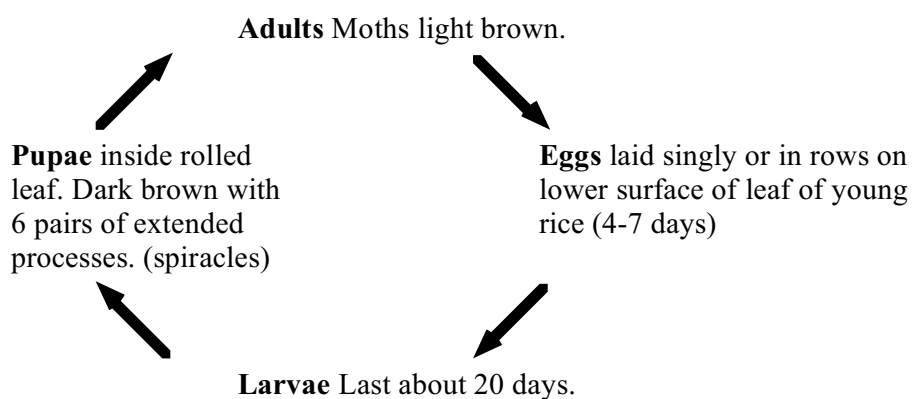
Scientific name: *Cnaphalocrocis medinalis* (Gn.)
[Synonyms: *Cnaphalocrocis jolinalis* Lederer
 and others]
Family: Pyralidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

A light brown moth. The wings have darker edges and two narrow wavy lines. The wingspan is 17-19 mm. They are attracted by light.

Life cycle



A life cycle can be completed in 4-6 weeks.

Damage

Larvae feed on the leaves of rice, corn, wheat, sorghum and sugarcane. Damage tends to be worse in flooded rice but on maize in the dry season.

Control

1. Keep edges around rice paddies clear of long grass.
2. Applying excess nitrogen fertiliser can make the insect damage worse.
3. Remove old rice stalks.
4. Parasites are known which help control these insects.

References

CIE Distribution maps No 212 (Revised)
 Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 264

Name **Rice leaf rollers**

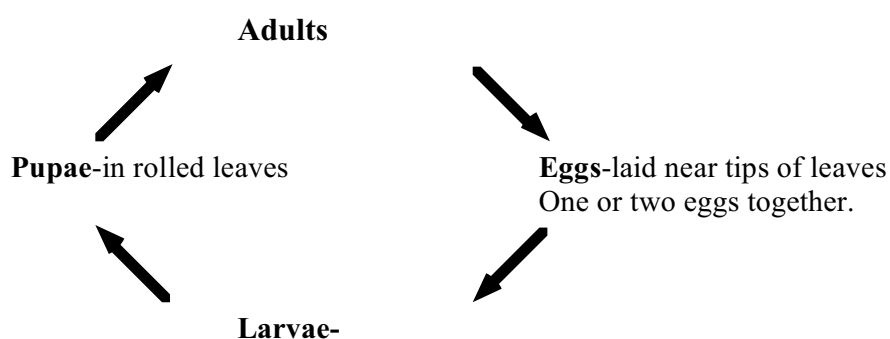
Scientific names: *Marasmia spp.*
Marasmia bilinealis Hampson
Marasmia hexagona
Cnaphalocrocis poeyalis Boisduval
[Synonym: *Marasmia poeyalis* Boisduval]
Family: Pyralidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The moths are small brown moths. Larvae bind two edges of the leaf together with silk then feed on the leaf inside the fold.

Life cycle



Damage

The leaf tips of rice are rolled. Plants can be stunted and rice heads poorly developed following extensive leaf damage.

It has at times been a pest in East Sepik Province.

Control

1. Control is often not necessary.
2. Some rice varieties are more susceptible to damage than others.
3. Several parasites are known to keep it under control.

References

Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook No 17 p 53

Hill, D.S., 1975, Ag Insect Pests of the Tropics and their control CUP. p 275 (other species).

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 109

Zhang Bin-Cheng, 1994, Index of Economically Important Lepidoptera CABI

Name Sorghum head caterpillar

(Also called webworm)

Scientific name: *Mamestra bipunctella* Rag.

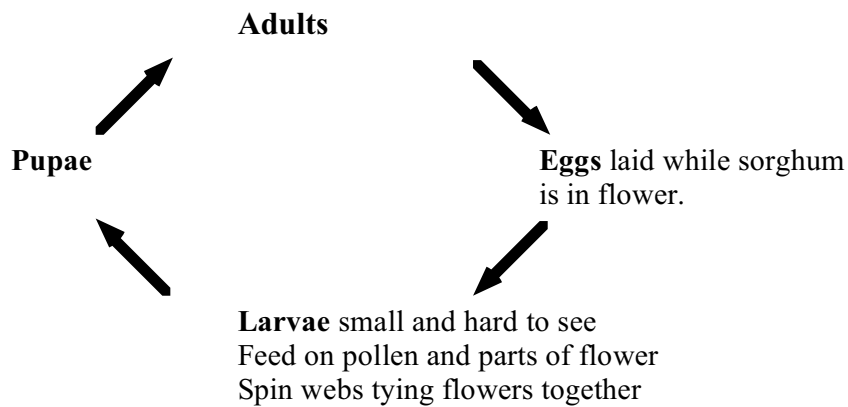
Family: Pyralidae

Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

Life cycle



Damage

It is an important pest of sorghum.

Control

1. Use open headed varieties of sorghum that get less damage.

References

Hick, S., Rural Development series handbook No 17, p 59

Name Sugarcane borer

(See also other sugarcane borers)

Scientific name: *Chilo terenellus* Pag.

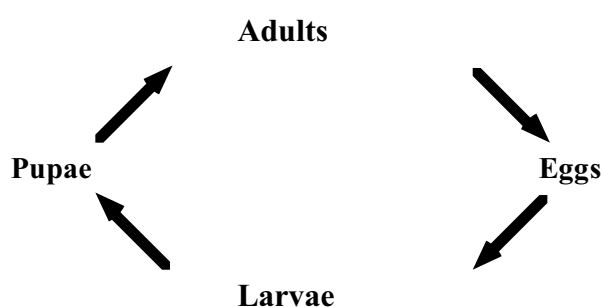
Family: Pyralidae

Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

Life cycle



Damage

Larvae bore into stems. Young plants can die and the tops can be killed. Stems can break and cane for chewing is spoilt.

This is an important pest causing widespread damage.

Control

1. Remove old sugarcane stalks and rubbish
2. Avoid sites near pitpit and other grasses where the pest can live.
3. Use sugarcane varieties that get less damage.
4. Stripping old leaves reduces the damage.
5. Some parasites are known to help control.

References

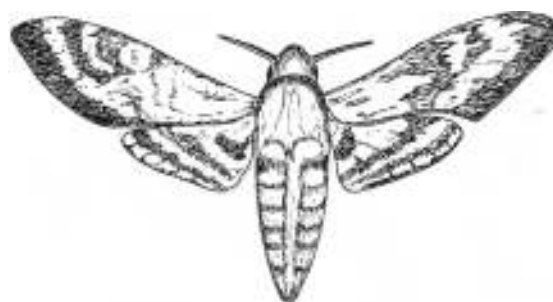
Hick, S., Rural Development Series Handbook No 17 p 81

Name Sweet potato hawkmoth

(Also as sweet potato hornworm; sphinx moth and convolvulus hawkmoth)

Scientific name: *Agrius convolvuli* L.
[Synonyms: *Herse convolvuli*. (L.)
 and *Sphinx convolvuli* L.
 and others]

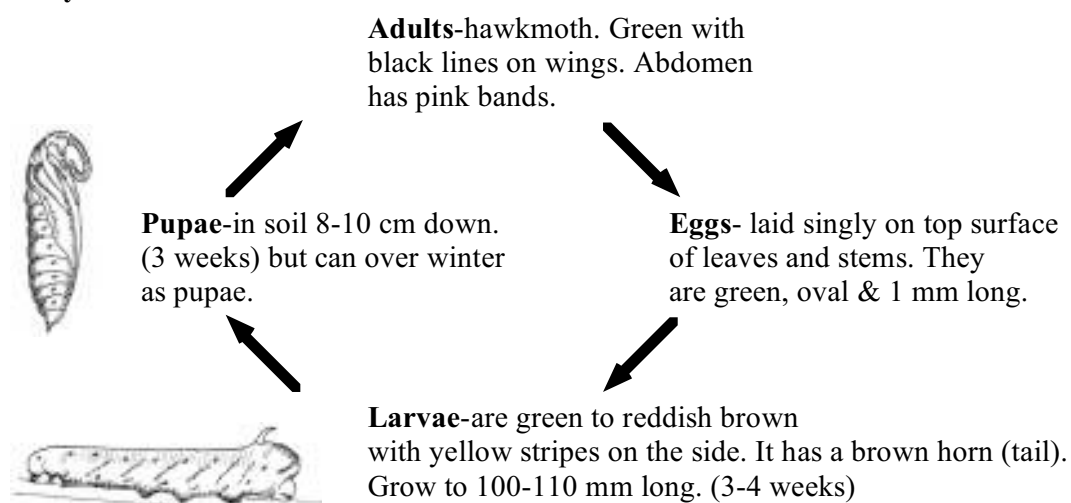
Family: Sphingidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The adult is a large hawkmoth with grey wings and pink and black banded body. The wingspan is 75-120 mm and the body 45 mm long. The wings have irregular light and dark patterns. The adults fly at sunset. They are strongly attracted to lights and can fly long distances (Thousands of kilometres). The adults hover at flowers to suck nectar from them at sunset.

Life cycle



Damage

They eat the leaves of sweet potato. The larvae feed on the underside of the leaves. It is also known to damage legumes and sunflower.

It is more serious in coastal areas and mainly below 1500 m. It is also worse in dry weather.

Control

1. There are natural parasites and predators that help control.
2. Digging the ground to expose pupae reduces numbers.
3. Larvae can be picked off leaves by hand.
4. Chemical control is rarely needed but carbaryl insecticide is effective. (This should rarely be used as people eat sweet potato leaves. The young larvae that need to be sprayed are on young leaves that are the ones people eat.)

References

Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook No 17

Hill, p 291

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 366-368

PANS Manual No 4. Pest control in tropical root crops p 235

Name Sweet potato leaf miner

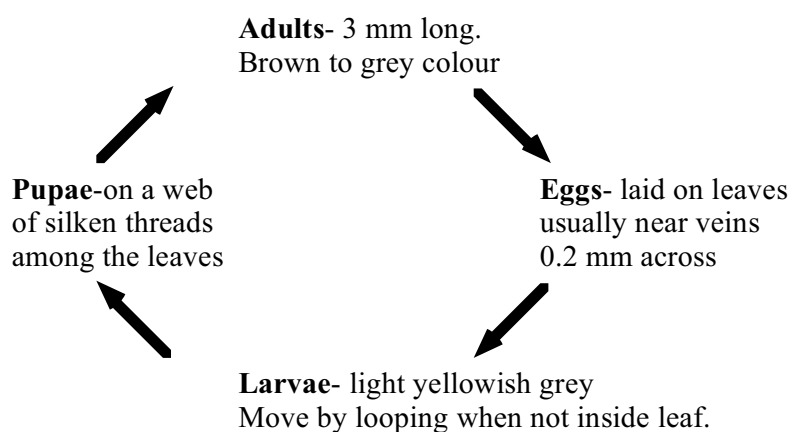
Scientific name: *Bedellia somnulentella* (Zeller)
[Synonym: *Bedellia ipomoeae* Bradley]
Family: Lyonetiidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The larvae of this very small moth mine into sweet potato leaves. The larvae are small green caterpillars.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes 3-4 weeks, so pest numbers can build up quickly.

Damage

The larvae can be up to 7 mm long and at first make straight mines in the leaves but later they mine out blotches in the tissue.

Only occasionally do large outbreaks of these caterpillars occur. Mostly, they are controlled by parasites and predators.

Acrocercops homalacta Meyr also mines sweet potato leaves in the highlands.

Control

1. Care with chemicals is important as they can upset the balance of predators and parasites.
2. If it is necessary to spray, a range of chemicals will kill the larvae but not the pupae. Therefore it is necessary to spray twice about a week apart.

References

Hick, Rural Development series Handbook 17
 Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji

Name Sweet potato vine borer

(Also called sweet potato stem borer)

Scientific name: *Omphisa anastomosalis* Guenee

[Synonyms: *Omphisa illisalis* Walker]

Family: Pyraustidae/Pyralidae

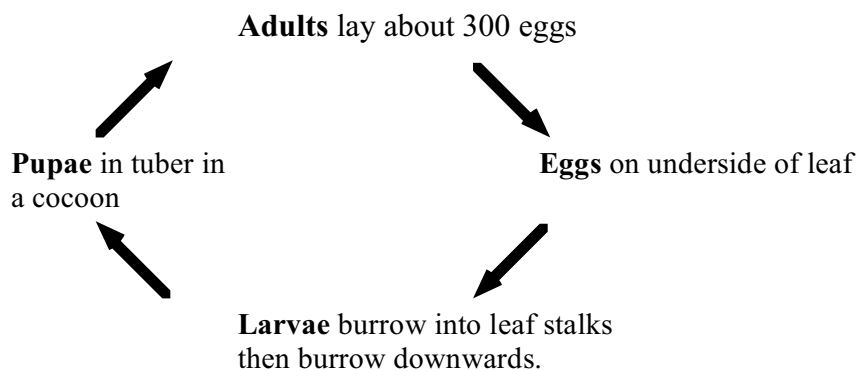
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

Larvae are yellowish with brown hard plates. Up to 3 cm long.

Life cycle



Life cycle takes about 55 days.

Damage

The larvae bore into vines. It is claimed that the tubers are reduced in size. Infested sweet potato start to wilt in dry weather.

Control

1. Crop rotation is important.

References

DAL Entomology Bulletin No 18 or Harvest 8(2) p 95

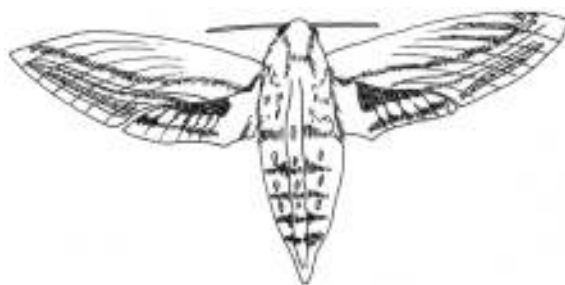
Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 274

PANS Manual No 4 Pest Control in Tropical root crops p 92-93

Name Taro hawkmoth

(Also as taro hornworm & grapevine hawkmoth)

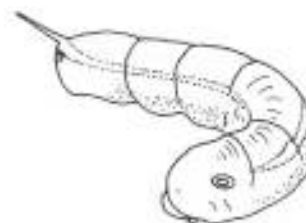
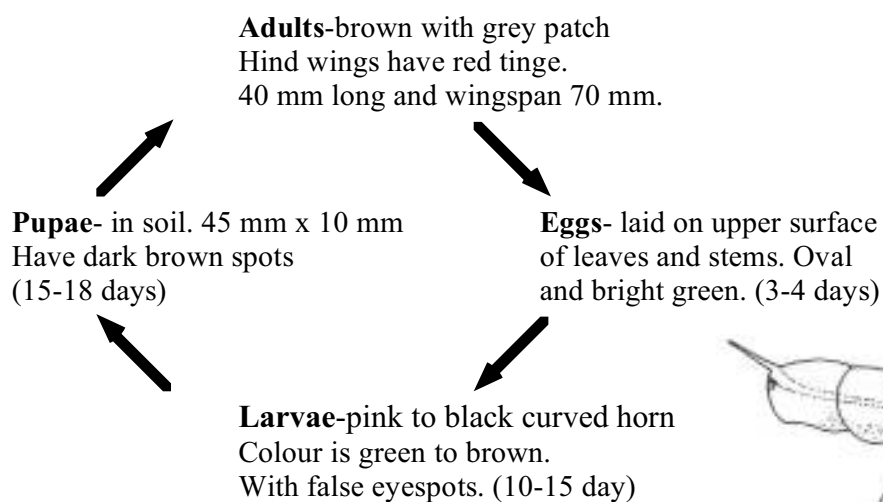
Scientific name: *Hippotion celerio* (L.)
[Synonyms: *Chaerocampa celerio* (L.)
 and *Deilephila celerio* (L.)
 and *Sphinx celerio* (L.)]
Family: Sphingidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The adults have small silvery markings on light brown torpedo-shaped bodies. They fly at night with a whirring sound. The front wings are brown with a silvery stripe and the rear wings are brown with a black central patch and bright pink near the body. The larvae are up to 60 mm long and are green or brown with a large eyespot on the fourth body segment and a small yellow eyespot on the fifth segment. The horn (tail) on the rear end is straight and black.

Life cycle



Damage

The larvae eat leaves and can do serious damage. They are normally found under the leaf and eat the edges of the leaf.

They eat leaves of taro and sweet potato and grapevine.

The loss of some of the leaves does not necessarily reduce the yield of corms.

Control

1. It is possible to pick the larvae off by hand.
2. Carbaryl insecticide can be used but is rarely needed.
3. Some parasites and predators are known which help control.

References

Hick, S., Rural Development Series Handbook No 17 p 86

PANS Manual No 4 Pest Control in tropical root crops p 235

Rangai, S., Taro Rural Development Series Handbook No 12 p 12

Name **Vine hawkmoth**

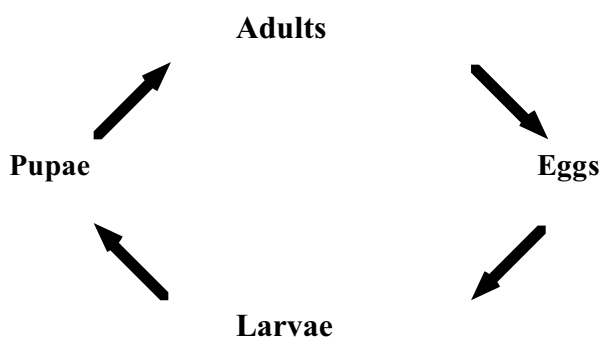
Scientific name: *Theretra oldenlandiae* Fabricius
[Synonyms: *Chaerocampa oldenlandiae* Fabricius
 and *Hippotion oldenlandiae* Fabricius]
Family: Sphingidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

These moths are similar to sweet potato hawkmoth but have no pink areas on the hind wings. The moth has a wingspan of 60 to 75 mm.

Life cycle



Damage

The larvae feed on grapevines, sweet potato and taro.
Theretra pinastrina intersecta is also reported eating taro leaves.

Control

Not normally necessary.

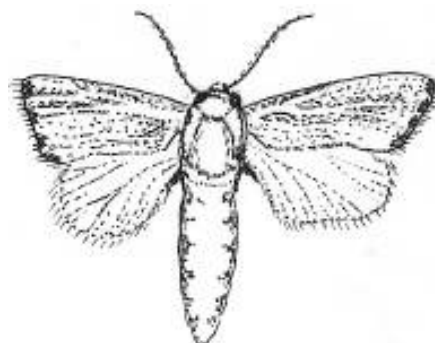
References

Kalshoven, Book 2 p 368, 635 (Dutch edition) Not in English edition

Name Violet rice stem borer

(Also called pink stem borer
and purple stem borer)

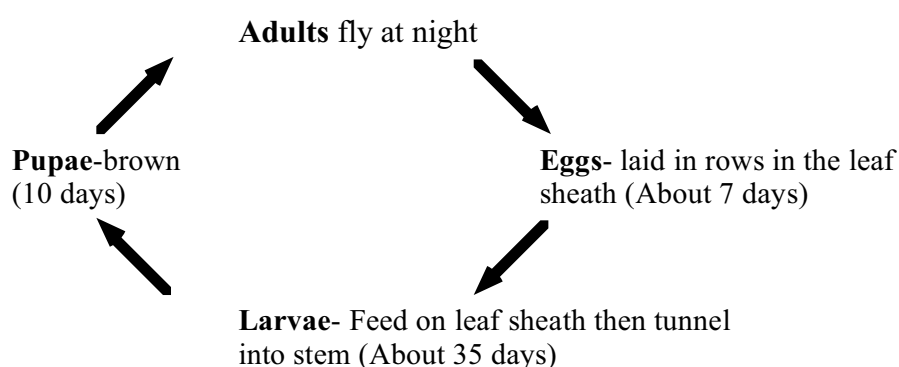
Scientific name: *Sesamia inferens* (Walker)
[Synonyms: *Nonagria inferens* (Walker)]
Family: Noctuidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

The adult is a light brown moth with a dark brown streak on the front wings and white back wings. The body is about 14-17 mm long. The larvae are purple on the back and white underneath. The head is orange-red. The processes (spiracles) on the larvae are dark unlike pyralid borers. In corn they bore through the internodes unlike *Ostrinia*.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes 46-83 days.

Damage

Larvae bore into the stems of rice cutting off the sap supply causing pale unfilled heads of grain to develop. Leaf sheaths also die.

Mostly it is not important but occasionally does damage.

They also bore into sugarcane, corn and a number of other grasses.

It is more common in the Markum Valley. They tend to get worse where there is a distinct dry season. It breeds all year round.

Control

1. Rotate crops.
2. Get rid of old stubble and flood paddy fields.
3. Rice seedlings can be dipped in insecticide before transplanting.

References

- Frohlich, 1970, Pests, Diseases of Tropical Crops and their control p 144
 Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook No 17
 Hill, 1975, Ag Insect Pests of the Tropics p 299
 Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 348
 Kranz, 1977, Diseases, Pests and Weeds of Tropical crops p 491

Name **White rice borer**

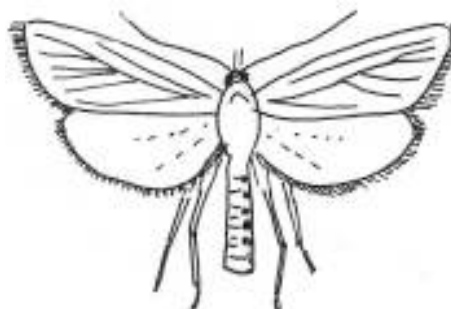
(Also called **white stem borer**)

Scientific name: *Scirpophaga innotata* (Walker)

[**Synonyms:** *Scirpophaga sericea* Snellen
and *Tryporyza innotata* (Walker)]

Family: Pyralidae

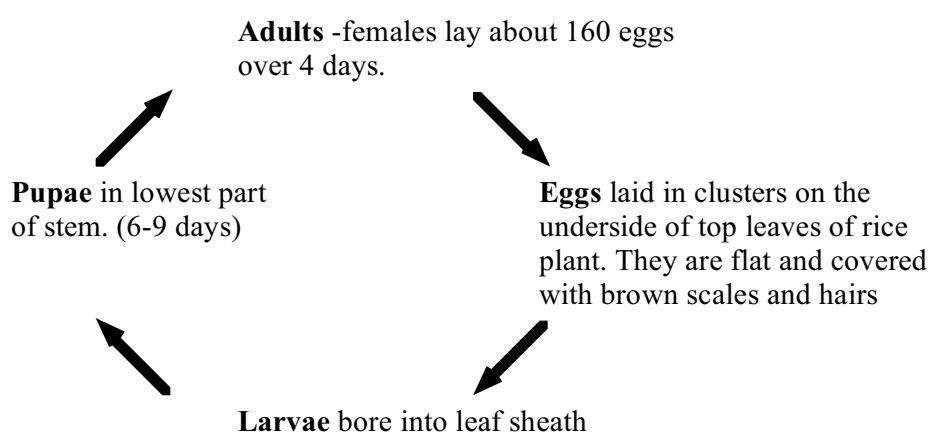
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

Moths hatch and fly at night. They are attracted to lights. There can be a resting stage in the life cycle during periods of drought.

Life cycle



Life cycle about 39-46 days

Damage

The pest occurs in regions with a pronounced dry season. It only occurs in the lowlands to an altitude of 200 m.

Eggs are only laid in established rice crops around the edges of the field.

Control

1. Some control can be achieved by planting rice before the wet season. (Moths hatching is influenced by rains.)

References

CMI distribution maps No 253 (revised)

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 244-249

Name White stem borer

(Also called white rice stem borer)

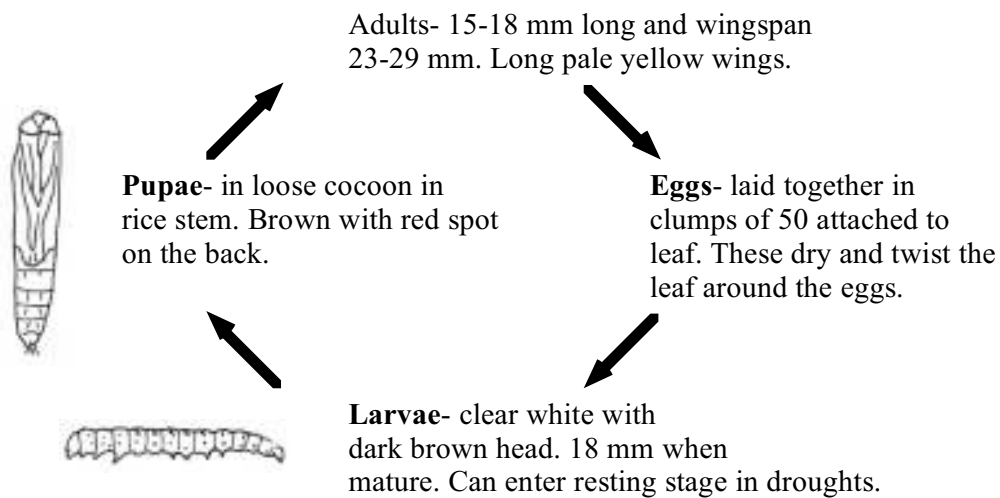
Scientific name: *Maliarpha separatella* Ragonot
[Synonyms: *Ampycodes pallidicosta* Hampson,
 and *Anerastia pallidicosta* Hampson,
 and *Maliarpha pallidicosta* Hampson
 and *Maliarpha vectiferella* Ragonot]
Family: Pyralidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

This moth has long wings that overlap when at rest. The paler fore wings have a marked reddish brown line. The hind wings are white with a metallic shine.

Life cycle



Can be 3-4 generations per year.

Damage

The most common stem borer of sugarcane in wetter lowland areas. It bores into rice stems. This results in white heads. It can be a problem where continuous rice cropping is practised.

Control

For rice plough in stubble and flood the land for 2-3 months.

References

Hill, p 267

Name **Winged bean blotch miner**

(Also called winged bean leaf miner)

Scientific name: *Leucoptera psophocarpella* Bradley & Carter

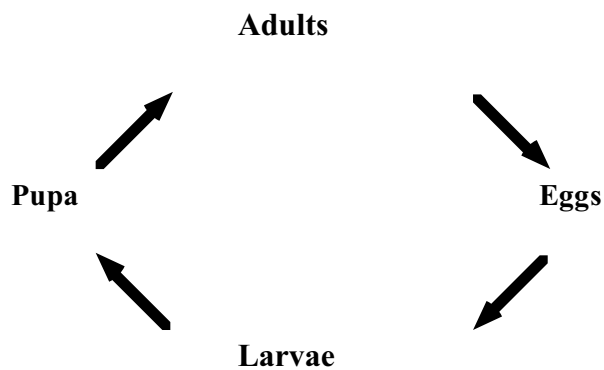
Family: Lyonetiidae/Elachistidae

Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

Life cycle



Damage

Larvae damage the underside of winged bean leaves.

Control

References

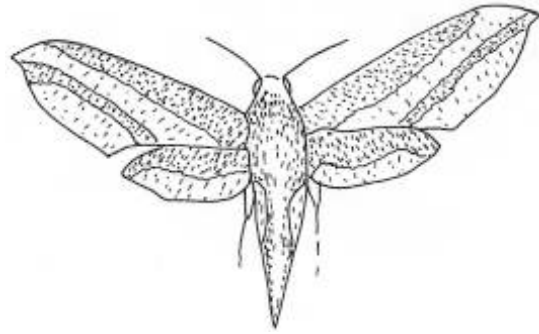
Bradley, J.D. & Carter, D.J., 1982, A new lyonetiid moth, a pest of winged bean. Systematic Entomology 7:1-9

DAL Entomology Bulletin No 20 or Harvest 8(3) p 138-140

Holloway, Bradley et al CIE Guides, 1984, Lepidoptera p 87

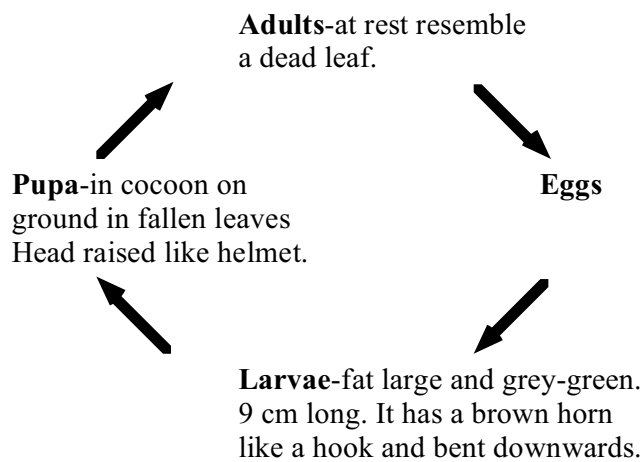
Name **Yam hawkmoth**

Scientific name: *Theretra nesus* Dry
Family: Sphingidae
Order: LEPIDOPTERA



The insect

Life cycle



Damage

Larvae eat the leaves of yam. Occasionally they can cause severe damage.

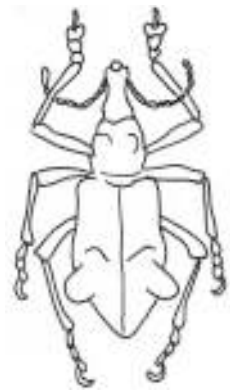
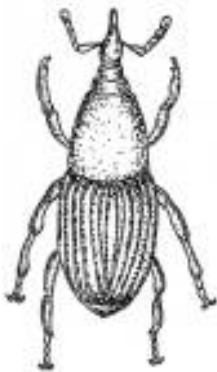
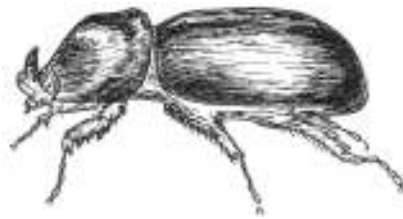
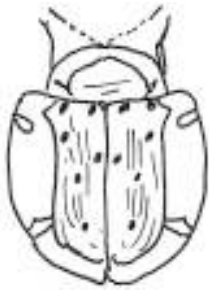
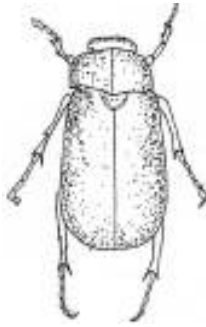
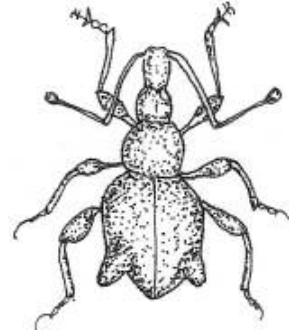
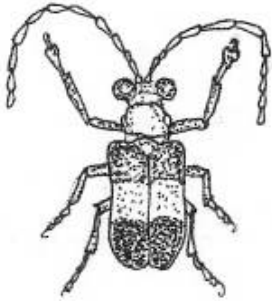
Control

Not usually necessary.

References

Kalshoven, 1951, De Plagen van de cultuur-Gewassen in Indonesia p 629,635 In Dutch edition but not English edition

Beetles and weevils



Name **Agrilus beetles**

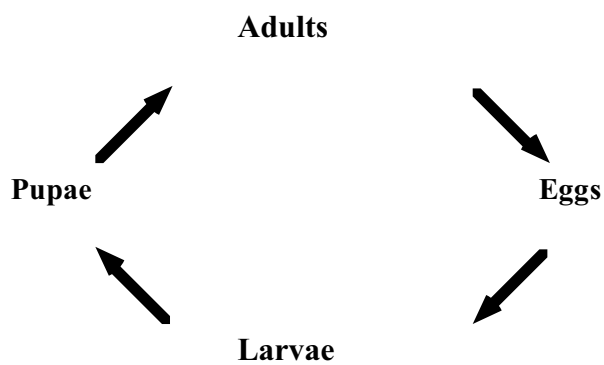
Scientific name: *Agrilus spp.*
 and *Agrilus occipitalis* Esch.
Family: Buprestidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

The larvae of *A. occipitalis* are white and 2 cm long. The adults have a blue abdomen.

Life cycle



Damage

They bore under the bark of trees including lime trees and Okari nut trees.

Control

Not normally necessary.

References

DAL Entomology Bulletin No 45
 Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 414

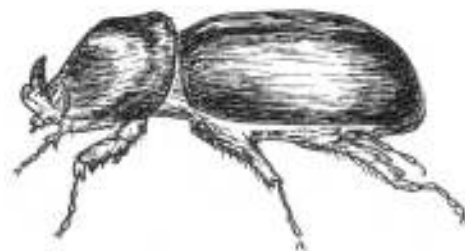
Name Asiatic rhinoceros beetle

(Also called Coconut black beetle)

Scientific name: *Oryctes rhinoceros* (L.)

Family: Scarabaeidae

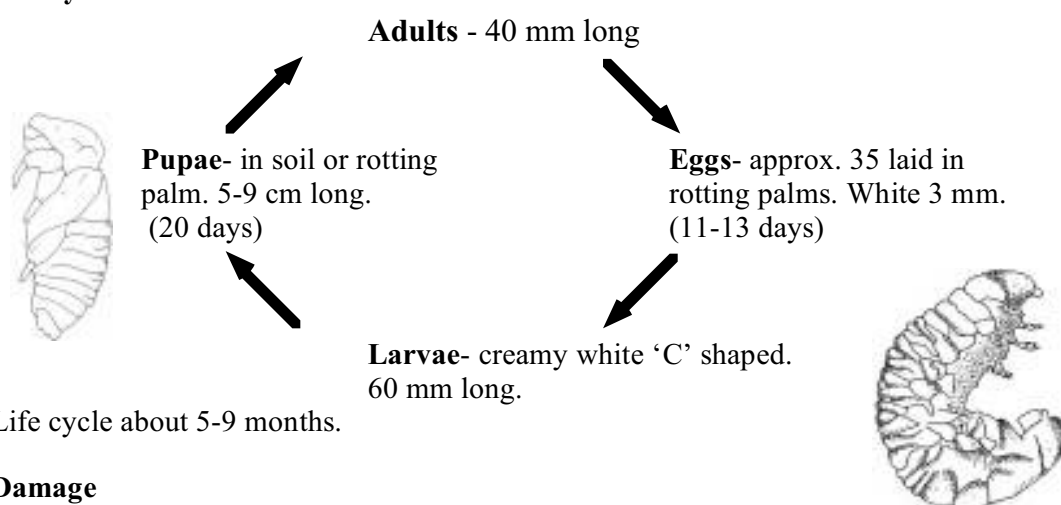
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

Adults are 35-50 mm long the male has a horn on the head that curves over backwards. They mostly fly at night to the crowns of palms. The larvae live in moist rotting vegetable matter particularly dead rotting palms.

Life cycle



Life cycle about 5-9 months.

Damage

The adults of these beetles attack coconuts, pandanus, sago palms, nipa palms, oil palms, taro, sugarcane and banana.

They bore into the crown of the palm and can kill young palms.

Often after the adult bores a hole diseases and other insects like the palm weevil can get entry into the palm to cause rots.

This insect is confined to the islands particularly the Gazelle peninsula.

Control

1. Destroy breeding places such as old decaying palm logs.
2. Collect and kill the adult beetles.
3. Creeping cover crops can hide potential breeding sites.
4. A virus disease is available to spread in areas where this insect is a problem.
5. Some insect predators and diseases help control this insect.
6. Chemicals are not of much use.

References

Frohlich, Pests and Diseases of Tropics p 203

Gorick, B.D., Using a virus against Rhinoceros beetles. Harvest 5(2) 84-91

Hick, Rural Development Handbook No 17 p 22

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 463

O'Connor SPC Exotic Pests and Diseases. Coconut pests.

PNG Ag J 17(2) 1965 p 51

Stride, G. 1977, Coconut palm rhinoceros beetle. Pest Advisory Leaflet No. 4 South Pacific

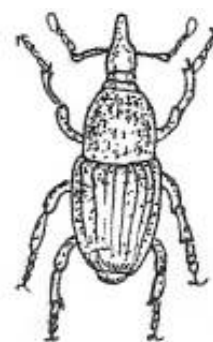
Commission, Noumea, New Caledonia; Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 75

Waterhouse & Norris, 1987, Biological control - Pacific Prospects p 101

Name **Banana weevil borer**

Scientific name: *Cosmopolites sordidus* (Germar)

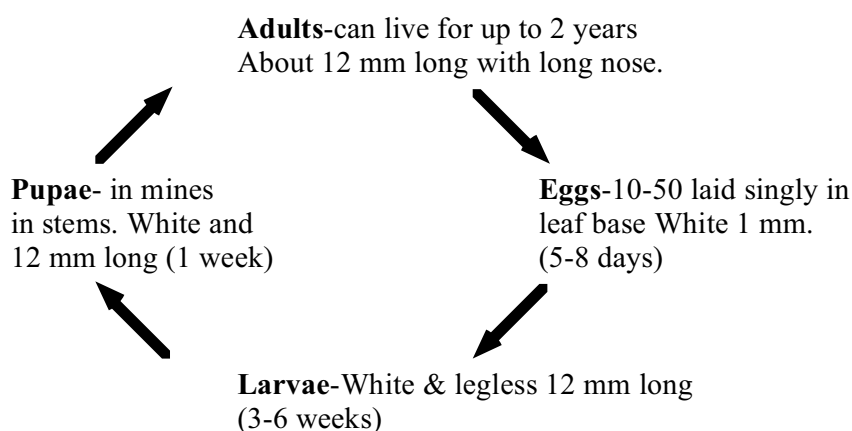
Family: Curculionidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

The adults are brown when young and change to black. They have a hard shell and a pronounced long nose (snout). There are fine indentations over the wing cover. They move by walking, as they do not fly well. During the day they hide near the base of the plants.

Life cycle



An average life cycle is 29 to 47 days.

Damage

The larvae tunnel into the stem of bananas and the plants become weak and fall over. Young plants can wilt. Tunnels can be 8 mm wide and 30 cm long. It has also been recorded damaging yams. It is not a serious problem in PNG. A warm moist environment suits the insect best to allow year round breeding.

Control

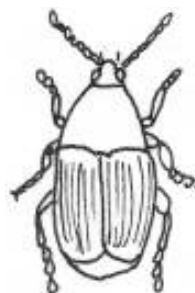
1. Bananas with “B” group genes have some resistance.
2. Use clean planting material, as insects are mostly spread in corms.
3. Keep the garden free from weeds.
4. Don’t leave old corms on top of the ground. They should be chopped up and allowed to dry out.
5. Practice crop rotation in gardens where bananas are not growing.
6. Be careful to not carry the insect in planting material to a new garden.
7. Healthily growing bananas get less damage.

References

- Feakin, Pest Control in Bananas. PANS Manual 1 p 87-93
 Frohlich, Pests and Diseases in Tropical Crops p 35
 Hick Rural Development Series No 17
 Hill, p 399; Kranz, p 406; Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 43
 Waterhouse & Norris, 1987, Biological control - Pacific Prospects p 152

Name **Bean weevil**

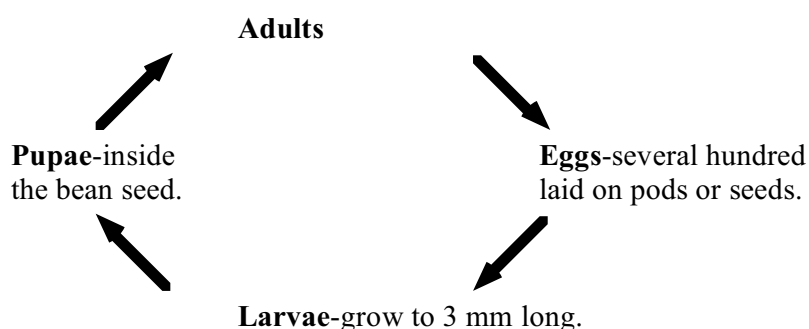
Scientific name: *Acanthoscelides obtectus* (Say.)
Family: Bruchidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

The adults are small fat oval weevils about 3 mm long. They have white grey, brown or black patches on the top. The legs and antennae are red. The young larvae have legs and later ones are legless.

Life cycle



There can be up to 6 generations per year.

Damage

Adults and larvae damage the seeds of all beans both in the field and in storage. The larvae feed and pupate inside the seeds, adults cur round holes in the seed as they emerge. In the field the damage by larvae is scarcely noticed, the main damage is done after harvest during storage. They are favoured by warm dry conditions.

Control

1. Harvest crops as soon as mature.
2. Destroy old crop remains.
3. Plant beans away from stored or infected seed.
4. If seed are clean, store them in a sealed container.

References

Name **Black flea beetle**

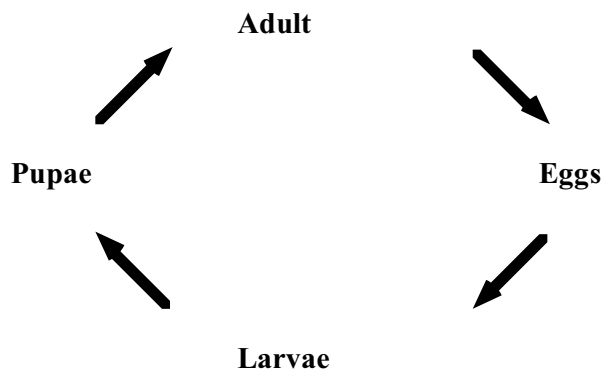
Scientific name: *Arsipoda tenimberensis* Jacoby
Family: Chrysomelidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

The insect is a very small black beetle.

Life cycle



Damage

The adult causes characteristic damage (small holes) to sweet potato leaves, corn, common bean and soybean and probably some other plants. The same or a similar insect has been reported on rice. It is widespread but the damage is normally not important.

Control

Not normally necessary.

References

DAL Entomology Bulletin No 18 or Harvest 8(2) p 97
 See Thistleton Survey Bulletin 36 p 9

Name **Cane weevil borer**

(Also called **New Guinea sugarcane weevil**)

Scientific name: *Rhabdoscelus obscurus* Boisduval

Family: Curculionidae

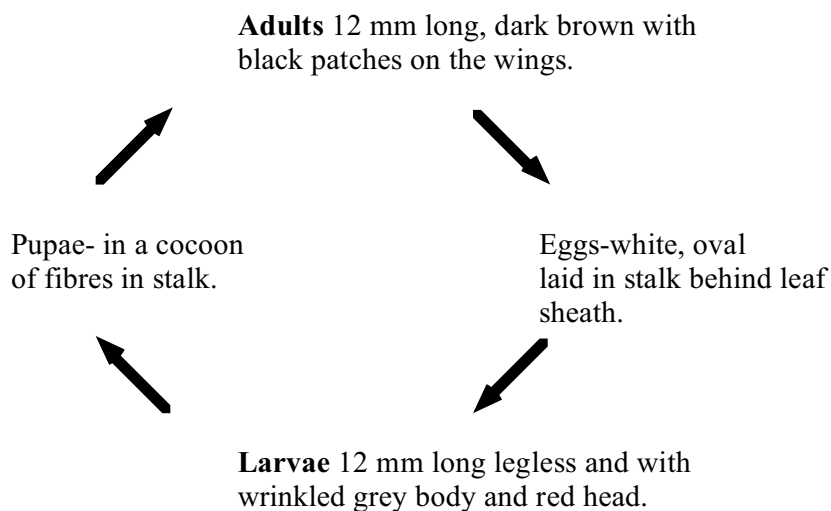
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

A brown coloured weevil with a long nose (snout) curved under the body.

Life cycle



Life cycle about 2 months.

Damage

Adults can cause serious damage to sugarcane by burrowing into the stem near the ground. It makes chewing cane unpleasant and allows other disease organisms into the plant. It also burrows into pawpaw, coconut, banana, sago palm and oil palm.

Control

1. Use resistant varieties of sugarcane.
2. Use clean planting material.
3. Get rid of old sugarcane stubble.
4. Rotate sugarcane crops.
5. Some insect parasites help keep it under control.

References

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 269

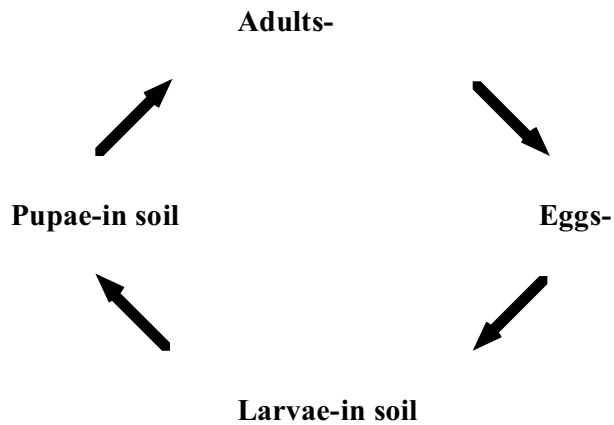
Name **Citrus leaf eating weevil**

Scientific name: *Rhinoscapha thomsoni* Wterh
Family: Curculionidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

Life cycle



Damage

Adults feed on the leaves of lemons and probably other citrus. Mostly only young leaves are attacked.

Larvae attack the roots. They can be 1 m deep in the soil.

Control

1. Not normally necessary.

References

Other species.
 Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 59

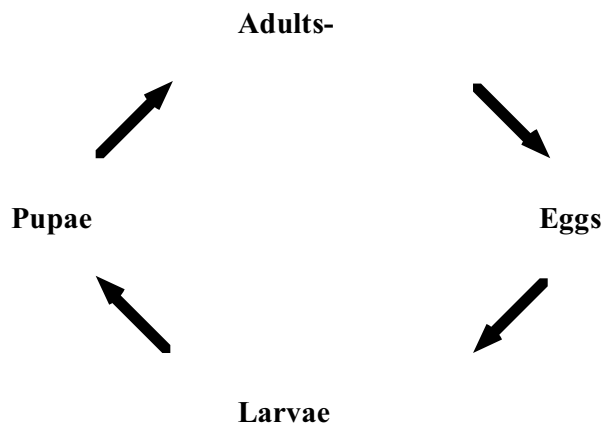
Name **Coconut bole weevil**

Scientific name: *Sparganobasis subcruciatu*s Marsh
Family: Curculionidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

Life cycle



Damage

Adults and larvae severely damage palms, often occurring with the palm weevil. The bole weevil attacks the lower bole region of coconuts. Palms eventually fall over. Their eggs are laid within about 25 cm of the ground and in the trunk of the palm.

Control

References

Name **Coconut hispid**

(Also called coconut leaf hispine)

Scientific name: *Brontispa longissima* Gestro

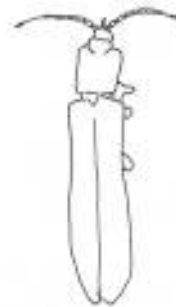
[Synonym: *Brontispa froggatti* Sharp]

Also *Brontispa palmivora* Gres

and *Brontispa simmondsi* Mlk.

Family: Chrysomelidae

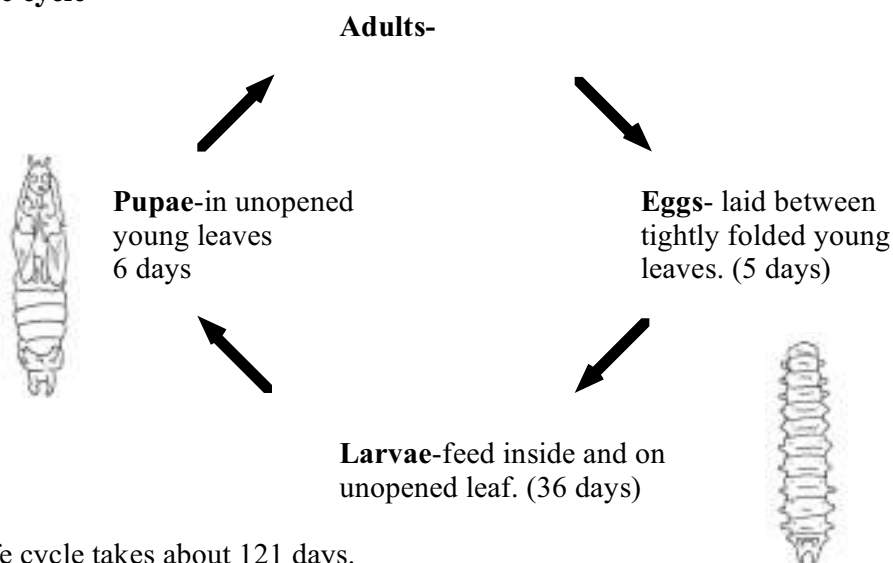
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

A small, flat, orange and black beetle. The adult is 10 mm long and 4 mm wide. The head and antennae are black and a small part of the wing cover is yellow-brown. The remainder of the wing cover is black.

Life cycle



Life cycle takes about 121 days.

Damage

Larvae and adults severely damage young coconut palms. They feed amongst and on the unopened leaflets. The adults chew narrow lines parallel to the midrib causing the leaf to look striped. The insect is mainly only a problem in coconut nurseries and is not normally a problem in the field. Eight other palm species are also attacked by these insects. Betel nut palms can be severely attacked when the palms are young.

Some other species of insects such as *B. palmivora* damage coconuts and other palms.

Control

These are usually kept under control by an introduced parasite.

In nurseries if parasites do not give enough control the chemicals should be used with care.

References

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 447

Lamb Insect Pests of PNG

Maddison, P.A., 1983, Coconut hispine beetle. Pest Advisory Leaflet No. 17 South Pacific Commission, Noumea, New Caledonia

O'Connor Exotic Pests and Diseases SPC under coconuts; PNG J Ag. 17(2) 1965

Waterhouse & Norris, Biological Control Pacific Prospects p 134

Name **Coconut leaf miner**

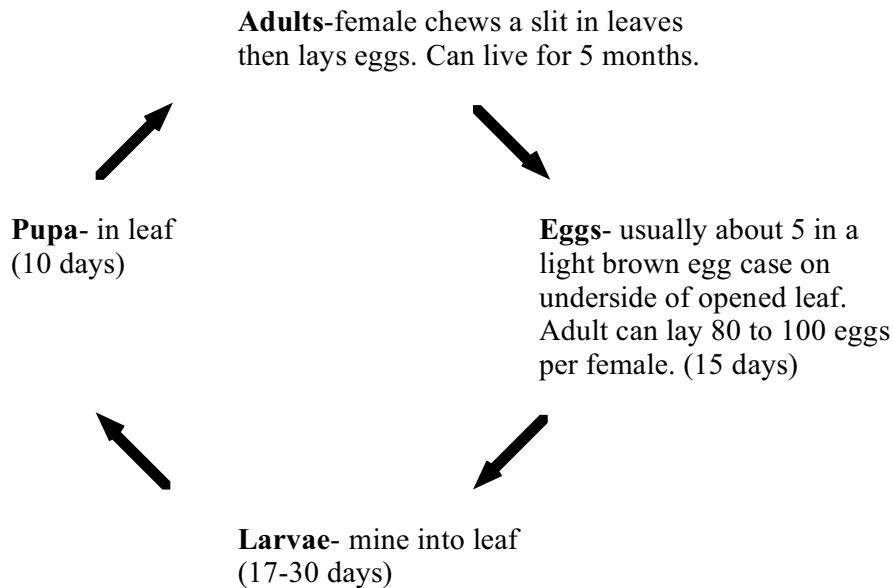
Scientific name: *Promecotheca papuana* Csiki
[Synonym: *Promecotheca antigua* Weise]
Family: Hispidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

Golden brown in colour with the tail end of the wing cover. The adult is about 8 mm long. All stages occur on the crown of coconuts.

Life cycle



There could be up to 5 generations per year.

Damage

It mostly damages coconut palm but can also attack nipa palm, sago palm, betel nut palm and oil palm. They may not be able to complete their life cycle on these other palms. Adults and larvae chew the opened fronds. Mature palms are preferred.

It is normally only a problem in some parts of New Britain and Manus. Palms can take up to 2 years to resume nut production.

When all the different stages of the insect are present at the same time the insect is not a problem but when only one stage is present numbers can become large and cause problems.

Control

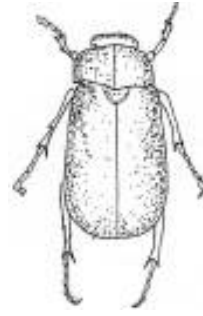
1. It is often controlled by predators and parasites, but sometimes these are not effective enough.
2. Chemicals are not normally used.
3. Lizards and birds probably help control.
4. Kurukum ants help control.

References

- Lamb, Insect Pests of PNG p 35
 PNG Ag J 17(2) 1965; PNG Ag J 23(1&2) 1972, p 28;
 Other species. Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 74
 O'Connor, SPC Exotic Pest and Diseases. Coconut section.
 Waterhouse & Norris, 1987. Biological Control - Pacific Prospects. p. 118.

Name **Dermolepida beetles**
(Or chafer beetles)

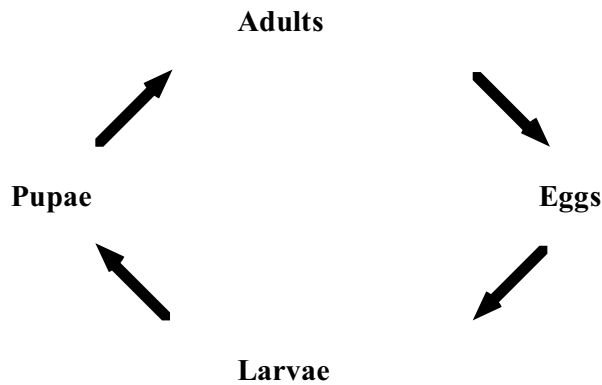
Scientific name: *Dermolepida nigrum* (Non f.)
Dermolepida noxium Britton
Family: Scarabaeidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

Brown or black beetles a little over 25 mm long. They do not have distinctly modified legs for digging. Often they fly at dusk and come to lights at night.

Life cycle



Damage

The adults of *D. nigrum* have been reported chewing banana shoots.

The adults of *D. noxium* have been reported damaging taro.

On bananas, serious leaf damage has been caused in some areas on a regular yearly basis.

Control

Not normally necessary.

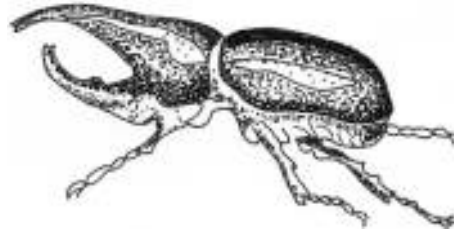
References

Gressitt, J.L. 1977 NG Beetles Wau Ecology Institute Handbook No 2 plate 66

Lamb, Insects of PNG p 18

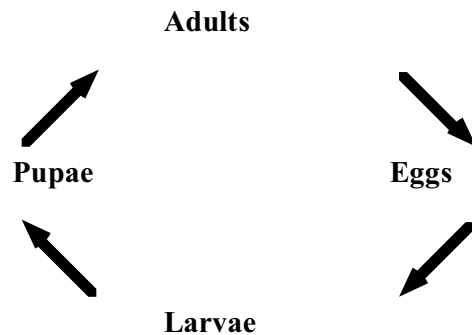
Name **Elephant beetle**
(Also called Unicorn beetle)

Scientific name: *Dynastes gideon* (L.)
[Synonym: *Xylotrupes gideon* (L.)]
Family: Scarabaeidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect: Only the male beetle has long protuberances one on the head and one on the thorax that look like enormous jaws but are really harmless. Larvae are covered with coarse red hairs and live in soil with decaying plant matter. The 'C' shaped larvae are up to 7 cm long.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes about 8 to 11 months.

Damage

Adults feed on the underneath surface of the midrib of coconut fronds. They also attack oil palm, sugarcane, banana, bamboo, litchi and potato. Adults are also often found feeding on the young bark of flame trees (*Poinciana*)

The females bore into the centre leaf of coconuts in a similar way to *Oryctes* beetles. Males are often found on the newly opened flowers.

Control

References

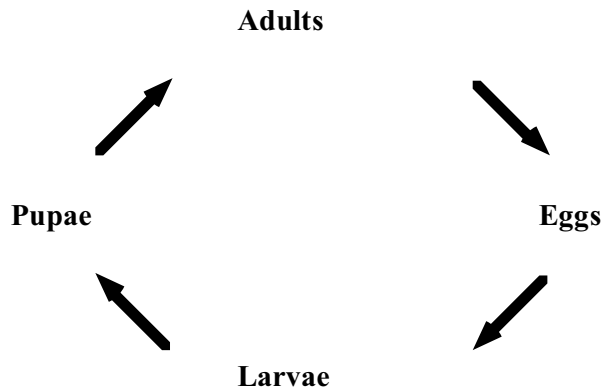
CIE distribution maps No 474.
 Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 468
 Lamb, Insect Pests of PNG p 17
 PNG Ag J 17(2) p 51

Name **Eupholus weevils**
Scientific names: *Eupholus spp.*
Eupholus cinnamoneus Pasc.
Eupholus schonherri Guer
Eupholus nickerli Hllr.
Family: Curculionidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insects: These are quite large and often brightly coloured weevils that occur on the coast. Sometimes they occur up to 900 m but are more common below 450 m altitude. The colours are bright metallic colours. They chew the leaves of a range of plants.

Life cycle



Damage

Adults chew the leaves of cassava, kaukau and yams. Also reported on cashew and avocado,

Control

Not normally necessary.

References

New Guinea Beetles plate 4 d

Name **False wireworm**

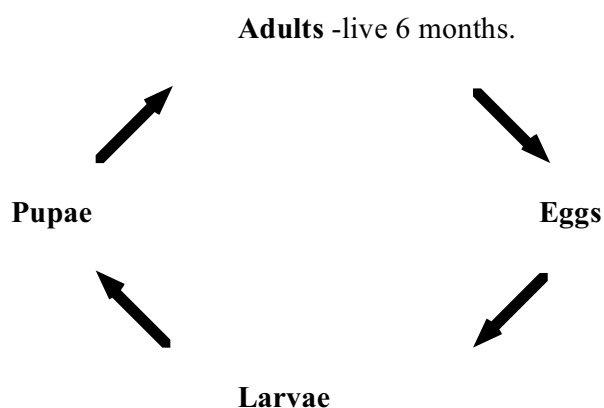
Scientific name: *Gonocephalum ochthebioides* Ful.
[Synonym: *Opatrum* sp.]
Family: Tenebrionidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

These beetles have a firm wing cover. They live in the soil. During the day they collect in shady sites. The larvae resemble wireworms being long, thin and round. Both larvae and adults live on partly decayed plant material.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes 4-5 months.

Damage

Reported damaging radish

Mostly these live under stones and logs or in rotten wood.

They can damage cuttings of sugarcane, cassava, as well as rice and corn. Attacks occur usually just after gardens have been cleared.

Control

Not normally necessary.

References

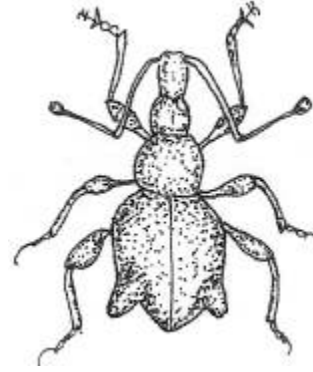
Other species.

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, 423

Name **Horned weevil**

(Also called spiny weevil;
leaf eating weevil and shot hole weevil)

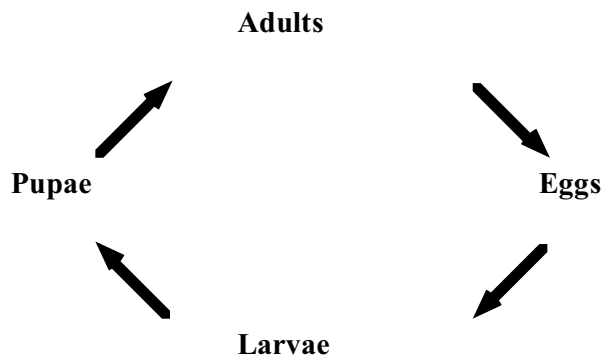
Scientific name: *Apirocalus cornutus* (Pascoe)
Apirocalus ebrius Faust
and *Apirocalus terrestris* Thompson
Family: Curculionidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

Life cycle

Similar to Oribius weevils



Damage

Occur up to about 1600 m altitude

Adult weevil damage bananas, cassava, taro, aibika, chilli, cabbage, choko, lettuce, beetroot, carrot, sweet potato, coffee, bamboo, apple, citrus, soursop, guava, cashew, peanut, mung bean, strawberry. They can cause severe damage in cacao and coffee

It mainly attacks growing points and soft shoots. It chews the leaves eating holes and this is often called shot hole damage. Other insects do similar damage. The damage is often not serious.

On bananas it eats the leaves off young plants and feeds on flowers of older plants.

Control

1. The weevils can be picked off plants and drowned in a tin of water that has a little kerosene on the surface.
2. Chemical control is not easy.

References

DAL Entomology Bulletin No 18 Harvest 8(2) p 97

Encyclopaedia of PNG p 560

Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook 17

Lamb, Economic entomology in the tropics p 116

Name **Island pinhole borers**

(Also called coconut shot-hole borer)

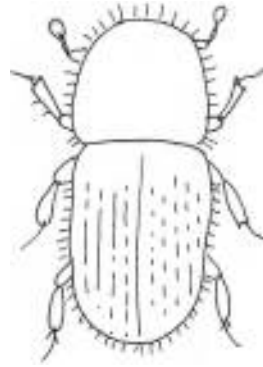
Scientific names: *Xyleborus exiguus* Walk.
Xyleborus perforans (Wollastan)

Coconut shot-hole borer

Xyleborus potens Schedl.

Family: Scolytidae

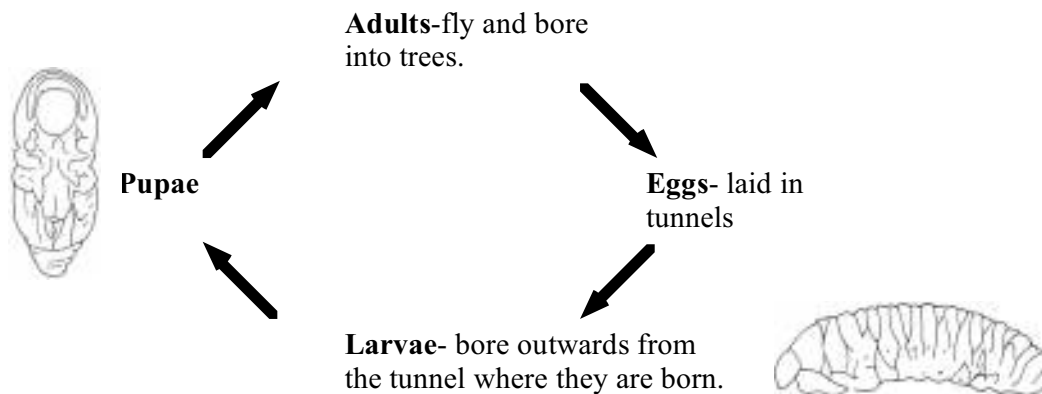
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

These bark beetles bore into trees. They are about 2 mm long and reddish brown.

Life cycle



Damage

They bore into trees and carry fungal disease spores from one tree to another.

The damage from boring can affect timber quality. They are pests of coffee and rubber.

X. perforans has been recorded damaging sugarcane, coconut, citrus, breadfruit. With sugarcane, adults and larvae bore into the stems at ground level. They form a branching system of tunnels that are often infected by fungal diseases.

X. potens has been recorded damaging avocado.

X. exiguus has been recorded damaging coconut.

Control

Not normally possible.

References

CIE distribution maps No 320.

Frohlich, Pests and Diseases of Tropical crops p 99 plate 17

Handbook No2 New Guinea Beetles Wau Ecology Institute p 70

Hick, Rural Development Handbook No 17

O'Connor, SPC Exotic Pests and Diseases Section on tea

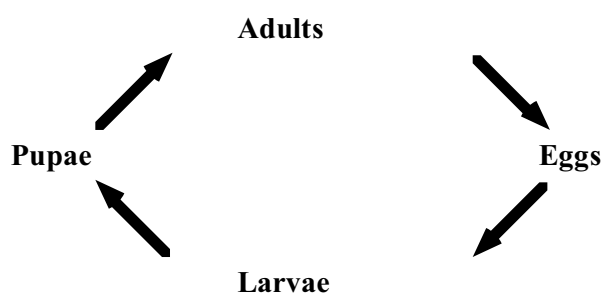
Name **Leaf beetles**

Scientific names: *Cassena spp and Psylliodes spp.*
Family: Chrysomelidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

Life cycle



Damage

Cassena intermedia Jac.

Chrysomelidae/Galerucidae (COL.)

Cassena papuana (Jac.)

Chrysomelidae/Galerucidae (COL.)

Leaf beetles attack aibika, beans including common bean, mung bean, soybean, snake bean, broad bean, peas, corn. Important occasionally. New Guinea beetles p 63 Also reported causing shot hole damage to apple. See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p 44

Psylliodes loriae Jac.

Chrysomelidae (COL.)

Reported damaging spinach and eggplant.

Psylliodes sp.

Chrysomelidae (COL.)

Reported damaging young tomato leaves.

Psylliodes sp nr *fulvipes* Jacoby, Chrysomelidae (COL.)

Feeding on pumpkin leaves, snake bean and sweet potato. Cause minor damage to leaf epidermis.

Control

Not normally necessary.

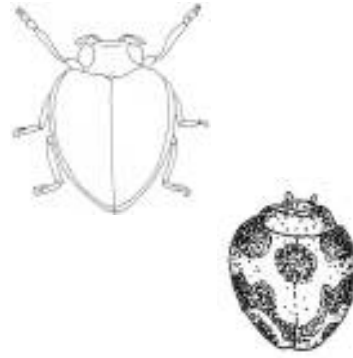
References

Other species.

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 444

Name **Leaf eating ladybird**

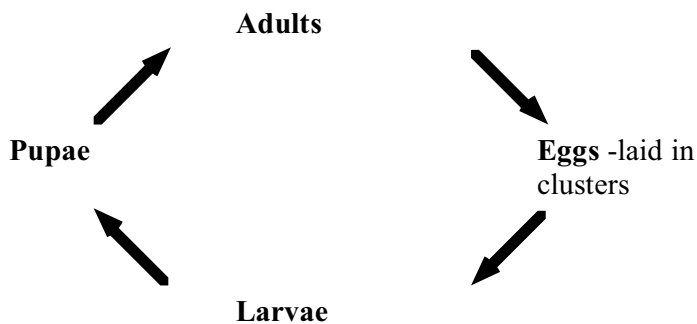
Scientific names: *Henosepilachna signatipennis* Boisd.
and *Henosepilachna haemorrhoea* (Biel)
[*Epilachna signatipennis* Boisduval also eats bean leaves.]
[and *Epilachna cucurbitae* Richards eating cucumber leaves.]
Family: Coccinellidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

This small round beetle is yellow with black spots. The number of spots on *Epilachna* species varies. The larvae are found on the underside of leaves.

Life cycle



Damage

Both the larvae and adults eat the leaves, young fruit and flowers of plants. They eat pumpkin and cucumber flowers and leaves, beetroot, spinach, common bean, winged bean, mung bean, soybean, eggplant, tomato and potato, ginger and a number of other legumes. *Epilachna signatipennis* eats aibika leaves. They tend to eat the fleshy parts underneath the leaf. They tend to prefer higher humidity.

Other ladybird beetles look similar to this pest but are in fact good insects because they feed on aphids. The pest *Epilachna* species have a covering of fine hairs that helps you to tell them from the good species.

Control

1. Parasites seem to be of little assistance in control.
2. Larvae can be controlled with carbaryl insecticide.
3. Remove old crop residues after harvest.

References

Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook No 17
Young, 2nd PNG Food Crops Conference
Waterhouse & Norris, 1987, Biological Control - Pacific Prospects p 127

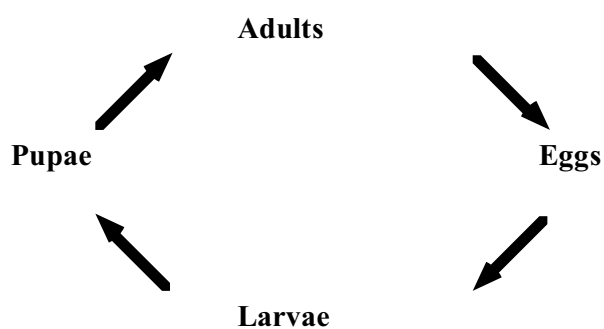
Name **Lesser coconut borer**
 (Also called Tahitian coconut borer)

Scientific name: *Diocalandra taitense* (Guer.)
 [Possibly also *Diocalandra frumenti* (F.)]
Family: Curculionidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

Life cycle



Damage

Larvae bore into all parts of the coconut palm. It is probably not a serious pest but can cause damage where other damage has already occurred. It probably also attacks nipa palm.

Control

Not normally necessary.

References

CIE Distribution maps No 248
 Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 500, 501

Name **Monolepta beetles**

(See similar Pumpkin beetles)

Scientific names: *Monolepta bifasciata* Hornstedt
Monolepta nigroapicata Bryant
Monolepta semiviolacea Fauvel

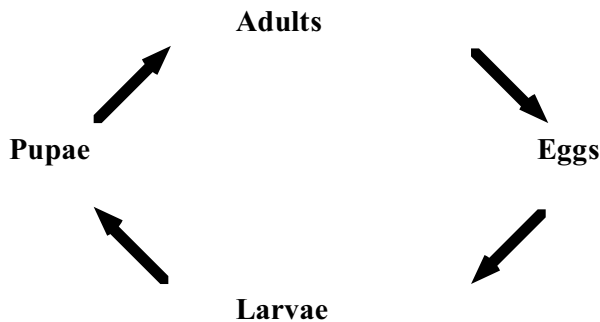
Family: Chrysomelidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

Adult *M. bifasciata* is yellow-white with brown patches. It is about 4 mm long.

Life cycle



Damage

They feed on young shoots and flowers of cassava, corn, mung beans, pumpkins, cucumber, and sweet potato.

Monolepta sp nr *bifasciata* Hornstedt. Chrysomelidae (COL.)

Feeds on leaves of cassava. See Kalshoven p 441. It is yellowish-white with brown patches. It is an occasional pest of cassava. It feeds on the shoots and young leaves.

Monolepta nigroapicata Bryant. Chrysomelidae (COL.) Monolepta beetle

Reported feeding on corn tassels. Also feeding on mung bean leaves and young shoots. Also feeding on leaves and flowers of pumpkins.

Monolepta semiviolacea Fauvel. Chrysomelidae (COL.)

Reported damaging cucumber. Feeding on leaves of potato. Also feeding on leaves and flowers of pumpkins. See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p 12

Control

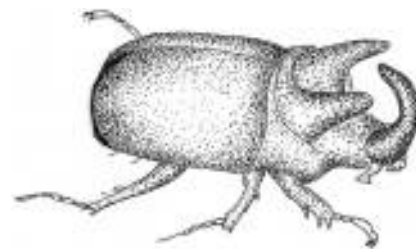
Not normally necessary.

References

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 441 and opposite p 492
 Thistleton, survey. Bulletin 36 p 12

Name **New Guinea Rhinoceros beetle**

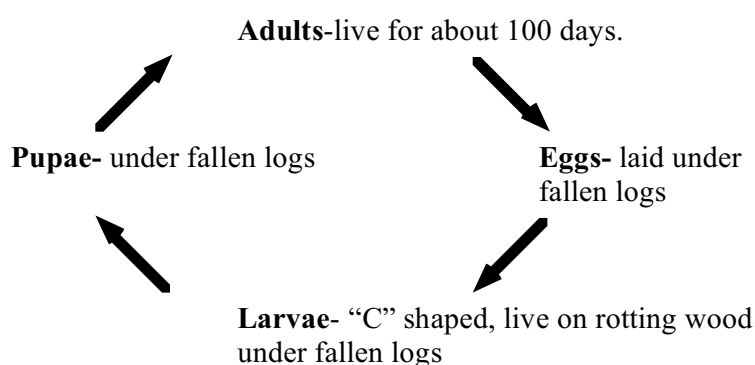
Scientific names: *Scapanes australis grossepunctatus* Sternb.
and *Scapanes australis australis* (Boisd.)
Family: Dynastidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

These are large black beetles similar to rhinoceros beetles. Males have a horn on the head and two horns of the thorax. Females have only a very small double horn on the head. Of these two very similar insects the first one occurs on New Britain and Bougainville and the other one occurs on the New Guinea mainland. The both tend to be coastal and are occasionally found up to 900 m altitude.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes about one year.

Damage

Adults attack and can kill young coconut palms (2 - 5 years old), oil palms, pineapples, manila hemp and bananas. The larvae feed on decaying plant material and organic matter in the soil often beneath fallen logs.

The entry holes of this beetle allow the black palm weevil and diseases to gain entry.

Damage is often worse in plantations planted into newly felled forest.

Scapanes australis australis on the New Guinea mainland is the worse pest.

Control

1. The adults can be removed by hand.
2. Creeping cover crops cover up possible breeding sites.
3. Remove old decaying logs from gardens.

References

Gressitt, Handbook of Common New Guinea Beetles p 34

Hick, Rural development Series Handbook No 17

Lamb, Insect Pests of PNG p 18

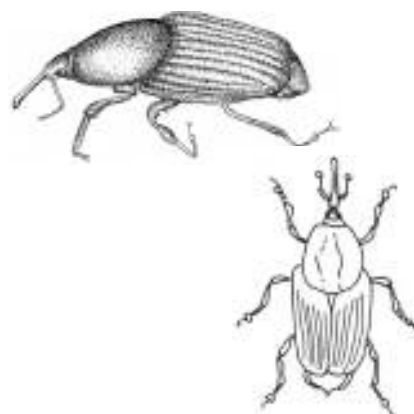
PNG Ag J 17(2) 1965.

Waterhouse & Norris, Biological Control Pacific Prospects p 122

Name **Palm weevils**

(Also called black palm weevil
& red palm weevil)

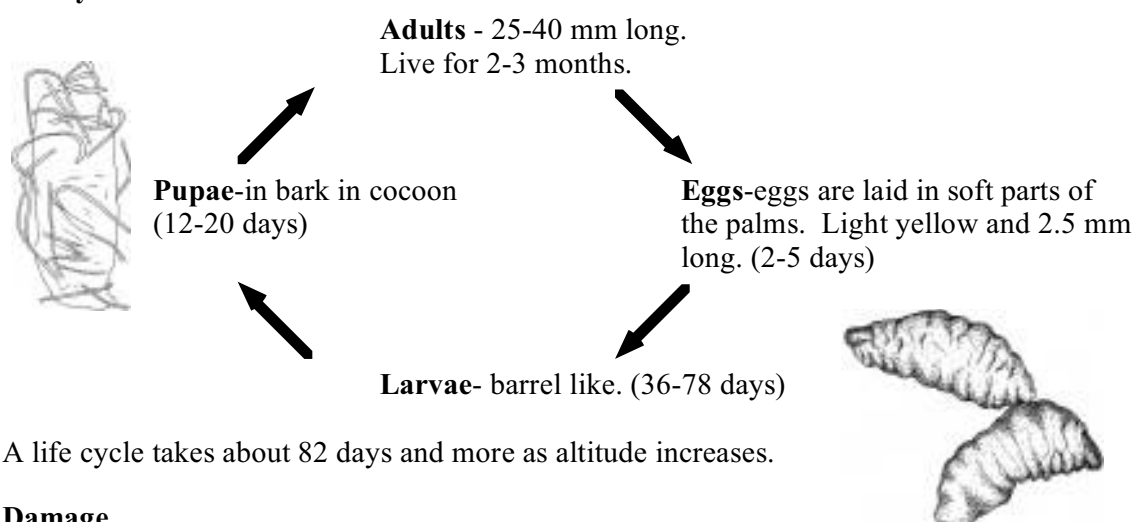
Scientific names: *Rhynchophorus bilineatus* (Montr.)
Black palm weevil
 [Synonym] *Rhynchophorus papuanus* Kirsch
Also *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Oliv.)
Red palm weevil
Family: Curculionidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

The adult weevil is black and 25 to 40 mm long. It has a typically elongated snout. Adults are strong fliers they fly in mornings and evenings and make a buzzing sound. They can fly up to 900 m. They keep laying eggs for 5-8 weeks and lay 400 eggs.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes about 82 days and more as altitude increases.

Damage

R. bilineatus is the most serious pest. They are possibly the most damaging pests of young coconuts. They attack coconuts, sago, oil palm and fishtail palm and can kill them. Larvae can only live in soft sappy tissue. They can live in the refuse from processing sago. They are attracted to damaged palms, e.g. Sago palms are attractive for 2-13 days after cutting. Normally they gain entry where the palm has been damaged by cutting or where rhinoceros beetles have made entry. They can also attack the young unopened leaves causing them to collapse and drop off.

Control

1. Avoid damage to palms.
2. Repair or seal off holes from rhinoceros beetles with tar.
3. Cut do not tear the fronds off palms, about 25 cm from the base.
4. Keep roots of young palms covered with soil. (20 cm thick).
5. Control the *Oryctes* and *Scapanes* beetles.
6. Adults can be trapped in split sections of sago-palm trunk and destroyed.

References

DAL Entomology Bulletin No 36 or Harvest 11(1) p 33-35

Hick, Rural Development Series. No 17

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 487-491

Lamb, 1974, Economic Entomology in the tropics Academic p 104; PNG Ag J 17(2) 1965 p 54

Name **Pumpkin beetles**

(Also called red pumpkin beetles)

Scientific names:

Aulacophora abdominalis (Fabricius)

Aulacophora coffeae Hornstedt

Aulacophora culcullata Blackburn

Aulacophora femoralis (Mots.)

Aulacophora melanopus Blanchard

Aulacophora pallidifasciata Jacoby

Aulacophora papuana Jac.

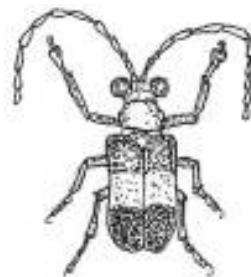
Aulacophora pygidialis Baly

Aulacophora rigoensis Jacoby

Aulacophora similis Olivier

Family: Chrysomelidae

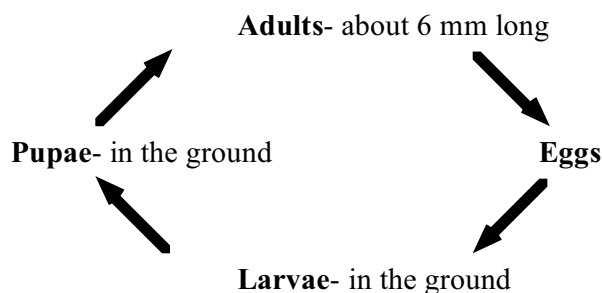
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

They are yellow beetles that are often found on pumpkins. *A. similis* is about 7 mm long and has a pointed end. The front is black and the legs yellow.

Life cycle



Damage

The adults feed on flowers and leaves. The larvae tunnel in stems and attack roots.

They damage beans including common bean, mung bean, soybeans, peanuts, broad beans, and also cassava, pumpkin, spinach, sweet potato, and other pumpkin family plants such as rockmelon, zucchini. Also reported on corn.

Control

1. Possibly parasites
2. Possibly mulches
3. They can be killed with Derris dust or sprays of carbaryl.

References

Insects of Micronesia Vol 17 No 1 p 28

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 440 and opposite p 492

New Guinea beetles p 63

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 144

Waterhouse & Norris, 1987, Biological Control - Pacific Prospects p 142

Name **Ramu canegrub**

(Also called sugarcane white grub)

Scientific name: *Lepidiota reuleauxi* Brenske (Arrow?)

Family: Scarabaeidae

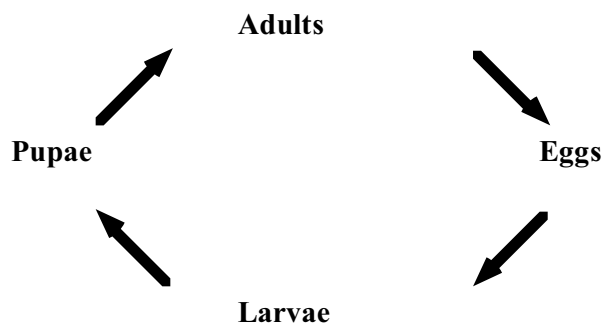
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

It is a dark brown beetle with digging legs at the front.

Life cycle



Life cycle probably about 380 days.

Damage

Larvae feed on roots causing stunting and death of plants. Adults and pupae are found in soil. Probably damage is worse in sandy soil.

Control

Not normally necessary.

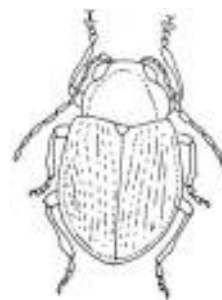
References

Other species.

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 478

Name **Rhyparida coriacea**

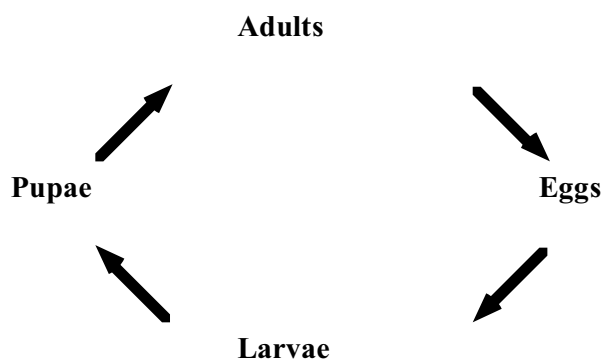
Scientific name: *Rhyparida coriacea* Jac.
Family: Chrysomelidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

A leaf eating chrysomelid beetle.

Life cycle



Damage

The adult beetles feed on the leaves of legumes.

They have also been recorded eating the leaves of sunflower, eggplant, Macaranga, Elaeocarpus and Castanopsis.

Control

Not normally necessary.

References

PNG Ag J 17(4) 1965 p 168

Name **Shot hole weevils**

Scientific names: *Oribius cinereus* Mshl.
Oribius cruciatus Fst.
Oribius destructor Mshl.
Oribius inimicus Mshl

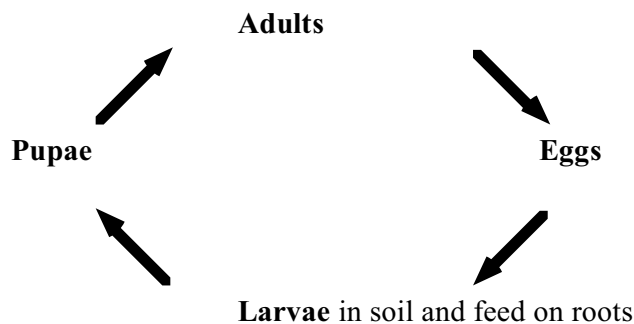


Family: Curculionidae
Order: COLEOPTERA

The insect

These are small hard long nosed weevils that are common on many plants. They chew small irregular holes.

Life cycle



A life cycle probably takes about a year.

Damage

They feed on a wide range of plants. Targets are one of the most commonly eaten plants. They also eat hibiscus, banana, cassava, taro, citrus, sunflower, avocado, cashew, macadamia, passion fruit, corn, pumpkin, asparagus, rhubarb, strawberry, silver beet, amaranth, *Rungia*, soursop, snake bean, mung bean, lima bean, and others.

They chew irregular shaped holes.

The last two species listed above are most common in the highlands.

Control

1. Clean weeding of gardens helps control these weevils although there can be a temporary increase in damage soon after weeding. Mulching also helps.
2. The weevils can be hand picked into a tin of water with a layer of kerosene on the surface.

References

PNG Ag J 15(1 & 2) p 33

Name **Small tortoise beetles**

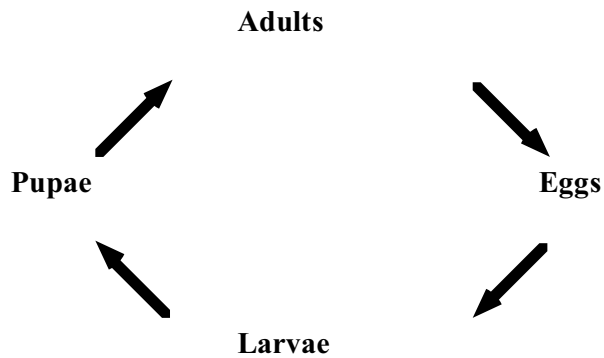
Scientific names: *Cassida diomma* Boisduval
 Cassida papuana Spaeth
 Cassida sexguttata Boisduval

Family: Chrysomelidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

Life cycle



Damage

Feed on sweet potato leaves as well as lettuce and potato.
 Damage normally minor.

Control

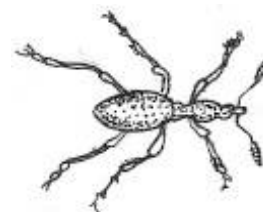
Not normally necessary.

References

DAL Entomology Bulletin No 18 or Harvest 8(2) p 96

Name Sweet potato weevil

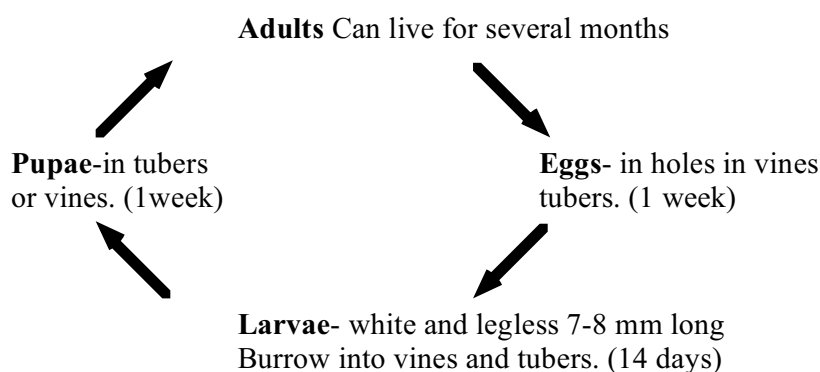
Scientific name: *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* (Summers)
Family: Curculionidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

This is a small shiny blue-black ant-like weevil. The adult rarely flies but they can fly up to 1.5 km and they are very poor at burrowing in the soil. It is about 5-6 mm long. Adults feed on leaves and stems.

Life cycle



Life cycle about one month. Can be 8 generations per year.

Damage

They can cause serious damage in dry, cracking soils and in old gardens. Damage is worse in dry weather. The insect thrives under warm moist conditions.

They burrow into sweet potato vines and tubers. Tubers get a bitter taste and bad smell. Insects can also live on other sweet potato family plants.

Control

1. Crop rotations prevent large numbers building up. A one-year break between crops and one kilometre between gardens is needed.
2. Mounding soil around sweet potatoes especially in places with dry, cracking soils.
3. Be careful not to take weevils to new gardens in planting material.
4. Deep rooting and fast maturing kinds of kaukau get less damage.
5. Get rid of old sweet potato vines after the crop is harvested. Pigs or other animals can be used to clean the gardens.
6. Insects can also breed in sweet potato family weeds e.g. morning glory, so remove these from near the garden.
7. Harvest the crop as soon as it matures or damage can still occur.
8. Planting material can be dipped in Malathion insecticide if severe damage is expected.

References

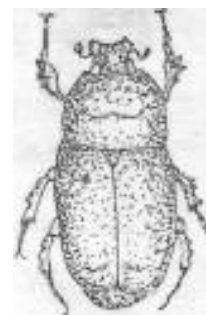
- DAL Entomology Bulletin No 17 or Harvest 8(2) 90-93 & Harvest 11(1) 28
 Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook No 17; Hill, p 408
 Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 521-524
 Macfarlane, R. and Jackson, G.V.H. 1989. Sweet potato weevil Pest Advisory Leaflet No. 22 (ISSN 1017-6276) South Pacific Commission, Noumea New Caledonia
 Kimber, 1972, Harvest 2(4) p 117-121.
 PANS Manual No 4 Pest Control in tropical root crops p 235; Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 160
 Waterhouse & Norris, Biological Control Pacific Prospects p 148

Name Taro beetles

Scientific names: *Papuana aninodalis* Prell *Papuana biroi* End
Papuana huebneri Fairm *Papuana japonensis* Arrow
Papuana laevipennis Arrow *Papuana semistriata*
Papuana szentivanyi Endrodi *Papuana trinodosa* Prell.
Papuana uninodes Prell *Papuana woodlarkiana* (Montr.)

11 of the 18 species of taro beetles have been recorded as pests of food plants.

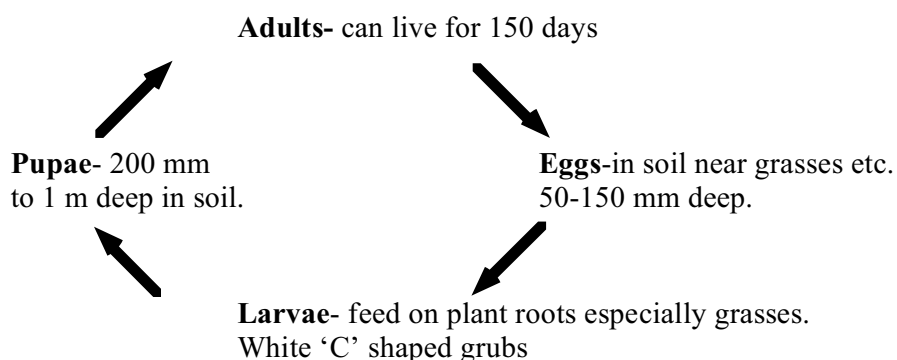
Family: Scarabaeidae
Order: COLEOPTERA



The insect

The adult beetles are brown to black and with strong legs for digging. They are 15-25 mm long and the wing covers do not quite reach the end of the abdomen. There are one or more small horns on top of the thorax and head. They fly at night.

Life cycle



Life cycles: *P huebneri* - 122 days; *P woodlarkiana* - 215 days

Damage

Both the adults and larvae eat roots of plants. Larvae are usually found amongst the roots of grasses while adults feed on taro corms and other roots such as, Chinese taro, Giant taro, bananas, sweet potato, pitpit, coconut, sago, sugarcane and potato. They can also badly damage young betel nut palms. With bananas in dry areas the taro beetle can kill the growing point of young plants.

P. biroi, *P. trinodosa* and *P. woodlarkiana* recorded as common in highlands on potato and taro. They also feed on peanuts below the ground. *P. huebneri* and *P. woodlarkiana* are the most damaging in New Britain.

Control This is very difficult.

1. Garden location influences damage, keep new gardens separate from old and far from grassy areas.
2. Barrier crops around the edges of gardens possibly helps control.
3. Only plant taro for one or possibly two years in the same area if possible.
4. Some varieties of taro get less damage.
5. Chemical control is not recommended.

References

Handbook of NG Beetles Wau Ecology Handbook No 2
 Hick, Rural Development Handbook No 17 p 85; Lamb, Some Insect Pests of PNG p 17
 Macfarlane, R., 1987, Papuana beetles, Pest Advisory Leaflet No 21 South Pacific Commission
 Noumea, New Caledonia.
 PANS Manual No 4 Pest Control on root crops. p 202
 Perry, in Enyi (ed), Ag in the Tropics UPNG p 319
 PNG Ag J 17(3) p 99; Waterhouse & Norris, Biological Control Pacific Prospects p 118

Name **Tortoise beetles**

(Also called tortoise shell beetles
& large tortoise beetles)

Scientific name

Aspidomorpha adhearens Weber

Aspidomorpha australasiae Jacoby

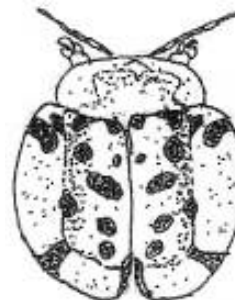
Aspidomorpha miliaris (F.) Spotted tortoise beetle.

Aspidomorpha ?punctum (Fabricius)

Aspidomorpha quadriradiata Boh.

Aspidomorpha socia Montr.

Aspidomorpha testudinaria Montr.



Family:

Cassididae

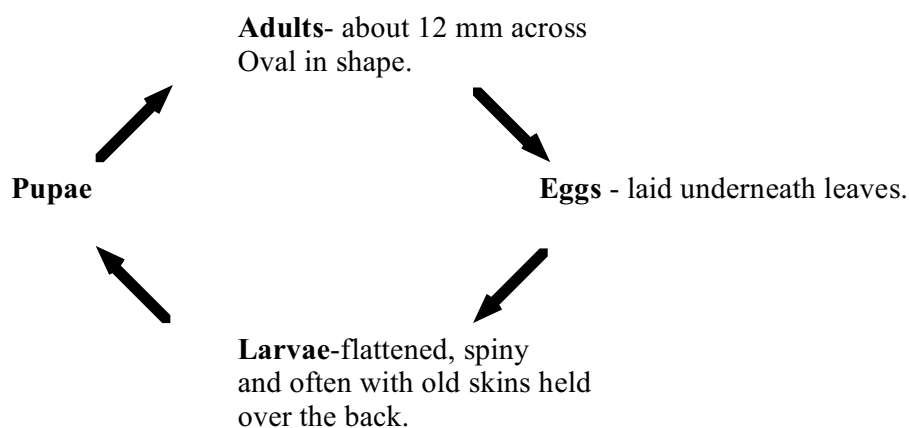
Order:

COLEOPTERA

The insect

The adults are round, tortoise shaped, insects often with bright colours.

Life cycle



A life cycle may take 4-6 weeks.

Damage

The adults and larvae eat holes in sweet potato leaves and eventually all the leaf between the veins can be eaten away. They also eat aibika.

They are normally not a major pest.

Control

1. Old sweet potato plants and other plants in the same family can act as places for the insects to breed so these should be removed.
2. Spraying with carbaryl insecticide works (0.2% solution).
3. Often control is not necessary.

References

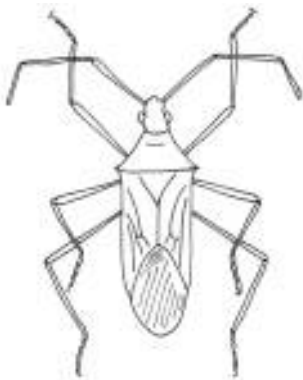
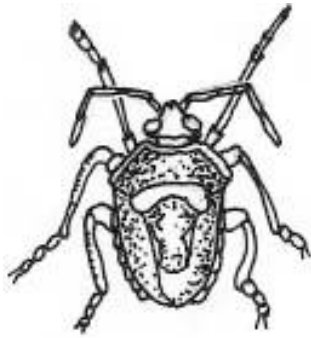
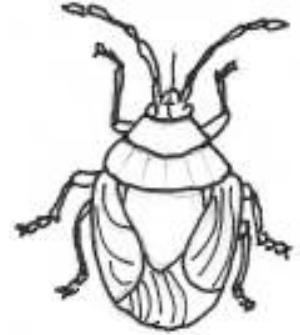
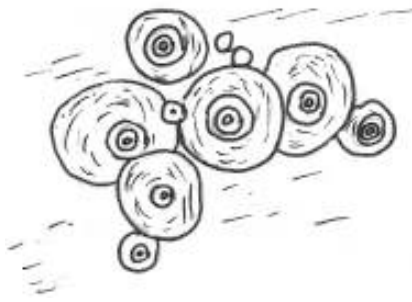
DAL Entomology Bulletin No 18 or Harvest 8(2) p 96

Hill

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 445 and opposite p 492

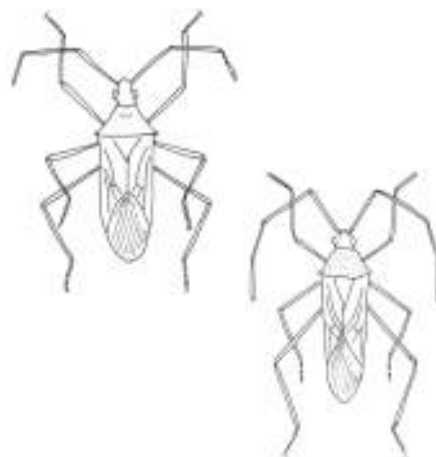
New Guinea Beetles plate 9f

Bugs, leafhoppers and aphids



Name **Amblypelta bugs**

(Or tip wilt bugs; green coconut bug;
Papuan tip wilt bug and coreid bugs)



Scientific names

Amblypelta cocophaga China - Green coconut bug

Amblypelta costalis szentivanyi Brown

Amblypelta gallegonis Lever

Amblypelta lutescens papuensis Br. - Papuan tip wilt bug

Amblypelta theobromae Brown - Tip wilt bug

Family: Coreidae

Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect

The adults are about 20 mm long. They are a greenish brown with smoky wings. The colour varies with species. They fly short distances in warm times of day.

Life cycle

Adults mate frequently and lay 2-3 eggs, singly on leaves and shoots each day for several days. Eggs are oval, pale green and about 1.7 mm long. They hatch after 6-7 days. Nymphs remain on the same plant all their life. A life cycle takes about 50 days and 3-4 generations per year.

Damage

They suck sap and secrete a toxic saliva. A few insects can cause extensive damage. They can cause plant shoot tips to wilt and young coconuts and other fruit to drop off.

They attack cacao, coconuts, rubber, cassava, pawpaw, mango, soursop, avocado, cashew, citrus, mung beans, winged bean, sweet potato, choko, rosella, aibika, sugarcane and other plants. They probably also attack bananas, guava, custard apple, citrus and macadamias.

In cassava they have been reported as killing the growing tips. This is particularly for *A. lutescens papuensis* and it occurs at low altitudes on the south side of PNG.

In Bougainville an ant interferes with the natural enemies and allows this insect to become serious occasionally. (*A. gallegonis*)

Control

1 As these bugs often live on trees in the bush, attack is probably worse when fruit trees are in gardens near bush.

2. In coconut and cocoa plantations the bug is controlled by the Kurukum ant *Oecophylla smaragdina*. Everything should be done to encourage the development of these ant colonies.

References

Hick, Rural development Handbook Series No 17 p 17

PNG Ag J 13(2) 1960 p 59

Wood, Cocoa Tropical Agriculture Series Longmans p 173

Name **Banana aphid**

Scientific name: *Pentalonia nigronervosa* Coq
Family: Aphididae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

These small brown aphids occur near the tops of banana plants and around the false stem and under the leaf bases. They are 1 to 2 mm long. Both winged and wingless forms occur. The winged forms have dark brown wings. A closed cell on the forewing helps identify the species. The winged forms fly between plants.

Life cycle

A life cycle takes about 2 weeks. There can be 20 -26 generations per year. Both winged and wingless females can produce 25-50 young each. Winged forms can produce 6-29 young

Damage

Direct damage is rare but the winged forms can spread virus diseases such as bunchy top virus. This disease causes plants to be stunted, leaves to bunch together and produce small fruit.

Bananas are the main plant attacked, but taro and ginger family plants can also be attacked.

Honey dew secreted by the insects cause sooty moulds to grow. Ants also occur in association with these insects and they help reduce the affect of predators.

Control

1. Some varieties of bananas seem less attacked than others.
2. Control by chemicals is normally too expensive.
3. Be careful not to take aphid-infected plants to a new garden.
4. Controlling ants helps predators to build up and control the aphids.

References

Hill, 1975, Ag Insect Pests of the Tropics and their control p 164

Kranz, 1977, Diseases, Pests and Weeds in Tropical crops p 366

PANS Manual No 1 Pest Control in Bananas p 108

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji

Waterhouse & Norris, 1987, Biological Control - Pacific Prospects p 42

Name **Banana lace-bug**

Scientific name: *Stephanitis typica* (Dist.)
[Synonym: *Cadamustus typicus* Dist.]
Family: Tingidae
Order: HEMIPTERA

**The insect**

These are small white bugs that are almost clear. They group together on the underside of leaves.

Life cycle**Damage**

Damage is probably only slight. Patches of the leaves turn yellow then brown.

Control

Not normally necessary.

References

CMI distribution maps No 308
Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 114
PANS Manual No 1 Pest Control in Bananas p 108

Name **Black leaf-footed bug**
(Also called leaf-footed plant bug)

Scientific name: *Leptoglossus australis* (Fab.)
[Synonym: *Leptoglossus membranicus*]
Family: Coreidae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

This bug is about 20 mm long and smoky black in colour. The body has several orange to red spots. The hind legs are long and flattened and toothed along the edge. The antennae have black and pale orange zones along their length.

Life cycle

Eggs are pale brown & about 1.6 mm long and barrel shaped. They are laid in chains on underside of leaves and hatch after 8-10 days. There are 5 nymphal instars

Damage

This bug damages at least 26 different species of plants. They are common on pumpkins and zucchini in highlands. They also get on cucumber, rockmelon, bitter cucumber, granadilla, cassava, sweet potato, taro, yams, passion fruit, tomato and on citrus.

The insect occurs in most districts of PNG at most temperatures and localities, wet and dry, grassland and forest up to 1750 m altitude.

The nymphs and adults suck the sap particularly of fruits causing plants to wilt, fruit to drop off and fruit to rot.

It is common but not very serious.

Control:

1. Control measures are not normally required.
2. Malathion insecticide can control this insect. It needs to be sprayed 12 days apart.

References

- DAL Entomology Bulletin 41 or Harvest 11(4) p 156-157
Hill, p 209
Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 101
PNG Ag J 13(2) Sep 1960 p 70
Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 145

Name **Brown backed rice planthopper**
(Also called brown planthopper)

Scientific name: *Nilaparvata lugens* Haseg
Family: Delphacidae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

A small brown hopper 2-3 mm long. It has 3 stripes along the back.

Life cycle

Eggs are laid at base of rice stems. They hatch after about 7 days. There are 5 nymphal instars over 14 days.

Damage

This insect is mainly a pest of irrigated rice. The sap sucking of large numbers of the pest causes rice plants to dry out leaving large brown patches in the crop this is called hopper burn.

Also it secretes honeydew on which sooty mould fungi grow leaving black stains at the base of the rice plants.

It is a potential virus carrying insect.

Control

1. Insecticides can be used but insects become resistant to them.
2. Burn rice stubble after harvest.
3. Some varieties of rice are resistant.

References

Hale, Field notes on rice pests, 1st PNG Food crops conference

Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook 17 p 5

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 131 and plate D opposite p 69

Lamb, Insect Pests of PNG p 13

O'Connor SPC Exotic Pests and Diseases. Rice Section

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 250

Name **Brown coffee scale**

(Also called hemispherical scale
and helmet scale and coffee scale)

Scientific name: *Saisettia coffeae* Walker

Family: Coccidae

Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

The scale insect is green when young but dark brown when older. Immature females have an H-shaped mark on their bodies. Mature scales are about 2 mm long.

Life cycle

A complete life cycle adult to egg takes about 6 months. Eggs are laid under females. Up to 600 eggs per female.

Damage

It attacks coffee and other plants such as citrus, guava, mango etc. It clusters on the shoots, leaves and fruit.

Control

1. Keep trees well fertilised.
2. White oil will control young scales.
3. Controlling ants help control the scales.
4. Pruning off heavily infected branches then leaving them on the ground allows the parasites that control the insect to emerge and then attach other insects.

References

Hill, D, S, 1975, Ag Insect Pests of the tropics p 183

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji

Name: Cacao mirid
(Also called Helopeltis bugs)

Scientific name: *Helopeltis clavifer* (Walker)
Family: Miridae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

These bugs have immature stages with soft bodies that are delicate and therefore they can easily dry out and die. They occur in warm humid areas. They are normally found only near the host plants. A distinctive feature of the adults and larvae is a pin-like process that arises vertically from the thorax.

Life cycle

Adults are 7-9 mm long and 2 mm wide, they have long legs and long antennae and live 6-10 weeks. They lay 50-300 long shaped eggs separately on shoots that hatch in 6-14 days.

Nymphs are soft bodied and take 2-4 weeks to become adult

Damage

Adults and nymphs have piercing mouthparts that secrete a toxic saliva which causes a dead spot on the plant. The poison can kill the terminal bud and growing shoot of plants. One insect can make 50 feeding punctures a day.

Young fruits can die and older fruits can be deformed.

They have been recorded damaging 25 species of plants in PNG. These include sweet potato, eggplant, snake bean, cashew, custard apple, mango, guava, passion fruit, Ficus sp., avocado, citrus, cacao and Leucaena.

The insects occur from sea level up to 1670 m altitude.

Infestation is often restricted to only to a section of a crop or tree.

Control

1. Collection of insects by hand is possible.
 2. Try to keep susceptible crops separate from each other.
 3. Reducing shade reduces the number of insects.
 4. Use well-drained and fertile soils for crops.
 5. Chemical insecticides can be used. They need to be sprayed on cool shady times of day.
- Only infested areas need to be sprayed.

References

Kranz, p 289

PNG Ag J 29(1-4) p 1

Wood, Cocoa, Tropical Agriculture Series p 167

Name **Cardamom mirid**

Scientific name: *Ragwelellus horvathi* Poppius
Family: Miridae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

A narrow insect 12 mm long with long antennae and big eyes

Life cycle

Adults fly easily and live for about 8 weeks, they lay 2 or 3 eggs in the midrib of leaves. The eggs hatch after about 20 days. There are 5 nymphal instars over 21 days. A life cycle takes about 50 days.

Damage

The adults and nymphs feed on leaves of cardamom leaving clear empty cells between the veins. They also damage ginger. Damage can be severe. The level of shade for cardamom does not seem to affect the likelihood of damage.

Control

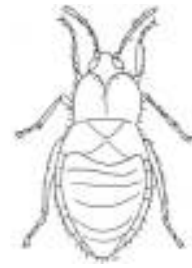
1. Remove other wild ginger family plants from nearby.
2. Kill insects by hand on young plants.
3. Usually only young plants are at risk.
4. Few predators or parasites seem to occur.

References

DAL Entomology Bulletin No 10 or Harvest 7(1) p 47
 Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook No 17 p 61
 PNG Ag J 28(2,3 & 4) 1977 p 97-101

Name **Chinch bugs**

Scientific name: *Caenoblyssus pilosus* (Barber)
Family: Lygaeidae
Order: HEMIPTERA

**The insect**

These are very small insects. When fully grown they are about 3 mm long. Young bugs are about the size of a pin head and are red with black markings. The adults are black with silver wings.

Life cycle**Damage**

They live under ground and eat the roots of wild grasses then move into rice. They suck the moisture out of the roots of young rice plants. They only attack upland rice. Rice that has been damaged looks as if the seedling is dying of drought.

Control

1. Flooded rice is not damaged.
2. Planting rice near bush gets less damaged than in grassland.

References

Hale, P.R., Check the roots of the problem in rice. Harvest. 5(2), 1979, p 92, 93

Name: Citrus aphids**Scientific name:****Brown citrus aphid** *Toxoptera citricidus* (Kirk.)[Synonym: *Toxoptera citricida* Kirk.]**Black citrus aphid***Toxoptera aurantii*. (B.d.F.)**(Also called Tropical citrus aphid and Oriental black citrus aphid)****Family:** Aphididae**Order:** HEMIPTERA**The insect**

These small black and brown aphids can cluster in large numbers on young plant shoots. Normally the aphid colonies, are visited by ants. The two species are distinguished, by different veins in the front wings. The brown citrus aphid is more tropical.

Life cycle

Adults are shiny black and winged or wingless. Only females are present and they produce live young.

One life cycle can occur in 6-8 days in warm weather.

Damage

The brown citrus aphid *Toxoptera citricidus* is smaller and often more common than the Black citrus aphid.

It mainly attacks citrus but can occur on fig, persimmon and loquat. It produces honeydew that causes sooty mould fungi to grow.

Sucking of sap can reduce the quality of the fruit. Leaves are rolled upwards and turn brittle. They can spread viruses.

Control

1. Many natural enemies occur.
2. Early colonies should be treated to stop distortion of leaves.
3. They can be controlled by spraying with white oil.
4. They are less common in wet weather.
5. Spraying should be done carefully so as not to kill aphid enemies.

References

Hill, p 150

Kranz, p 342, 343

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 47, 64

Name **Citrus mealy bug**

Scientific name: *Planococcus citri* (Risso)
[Synonym: *Pseudococcus citri*]
Family: Pseudococcidae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect

This mealy bug attacks a wide range of plants. The adults are 1.5-2 mm long and covered with a white wax. The fringe of wax threads is longer at the tail end. There is a dark separation of these threads in the middle.

Normally ants attend colonies of mealy bugs.

Life cycle

Adults are oval and pale yellow, males are smaller than females. Eggs are small, yellow and in egg sacs which look like cotton wool. A female can lay 50-600 eggs that hatch in 3-10 days. There are several instars and the first instars “crawlers” feed on softer parts of plant. A life cycle takes about 30 days and there can be 3-10 generations per year.

Damage

It attacks a number of plants including citrus, cacao, coffee, *Leucaena*, *Tephrosia*, *Crotalaria*, passion fruit, fig trees and yams.

They suck the sap causing the leaves to fall and fruit to fail to ripen. Damage is worse in hot dry areas.

This mealybug has often been mixed up with *Planococcus pacificus*.

Control

1. It is normally controlled by a ladybird (*Cryptolaemus affinis* Crotch).
2. It can be controlled by spraying with white oil at 1 part oil in 40 parts of water every 21 days.

References

CIE Distribution maps No 43

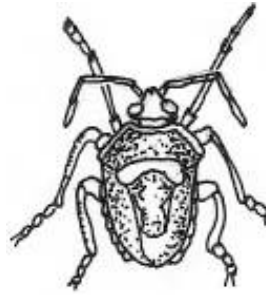
Hill, p

Kranz, p 350

Swain, Ag Zool in Fiji p 66,89, 238

Name **Coconut spathe bug**
(Also called Coconut shield bug)

Scientific name: *Axiagastus cambelli* Dist.
Family: Pentatomidae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

Adults are 13 mm long and 7 mm wide. They are dark brown with yellow marks. They give off a bad smell when disturbed.

Life cycle

Adults lay eggs on dry coconut spathes, they hatch after 7 days. There are several nymphal instars. A life cycle takes about 8 weeks.

Damage

They feed on the flowers of coconuts that causes the flower to turn brown. It tends to damage male flowers and to cause nuts to fall. It can weaken palms and high numbers can cause flowers to die or can prevent the nuts from filling out 'banana-shaped'. It is more of a pest in the islands and mainly occurs there. It has been recorded on wild betel nut.

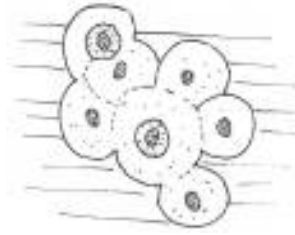
Control

1. Some predators and parasites occur and can be introduced to coconut plantations.
2. Kurukum ants help control the pest.

References

Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook 17
PNG Ag J 17(2) 1965, p 61
PNG Ag J 24(3) p 79-86

Name **Coconut scale**
 (Also called “Aspidiotus”, transparent scale
 and circular scale)



Scientific name: *Aspidiotus destructor* Sign.
Family: Diaspididae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect

A yellow scale insect with a grey, almost clear round scale over its body. They look like tiny bumps on the underside of coconut leaves. Young crawlers can spread in the wind.

Life cycle

Adults: female 2 mm with a yellow body and translucent scale.
 Males are fragile and winged. Eggs: 20-50 under the scale of the female. The first nymphal instars are about 0.2 mm long with legs and antennae. They are crawlers. A life cycle can take in about one month with 6-12 generations in one year.

Damage

On coconuts, the scales collect along the veins on the under-surface of the leaves and suck sap. The leaves turn yellow starting at the patch where the scales are feeding. In severe outbreaks the scales can completely cover leaves and nuts.

They also attack bananas, guava, mango, golden apple, cherimoya, soursop, sweet sop, pawpaws, sugarcane, pandanus and *Barringtonia sp.* (Pao nuts), breadfruit, betel nut palm, and other plants. Damage can be bad until suitable predators are introduced.

Control

1. It is mostly controlled by ladybird beetles.
2. Spraying is not normally used. It could be used in nurseries.

References

- Frohlich, Pests and Disease of Tropical crops p208
 Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook No.17
 Insects of Micronesia Vol 6 No 7 p 513
 Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 166
 Kranz, p 353
 O' Conner, SPC Exotic Pests and Diseases Coconut section
 Swain, Ag. Zoology in Fiji p 77
 Waterhouse & Norris, 1987, Biological Control - Pacific Prospects p 62

Name **Coconut white fly**

Scientific name: *Aleurodicus destructor* (Mackie)
[Synonym: *A. albofloccosa*]
Family: Aleyrodidae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect

This insect produces very long coiled wax threads. These form a woolly covering over the underside of infected leaves. The adult is small and white with wings and is 5 mm long.

Life cycle

Adults are a typical whitefly, they lay white, shiny 2 mm long eggs in concentric rings with waxy covers. These hatch in 4 days. Nymphs are covered with threads. A life cycle takes about 55-60 days.

Damage

Attacks coconut and other palms and bananas. It can also get on soursop. Reported in numbers on coconuts but damage is slight. They increase during the dry season. Infected leaves dry off and die. With coconuts, nuts fall early. In Australia it occurs on Banksia.

Control

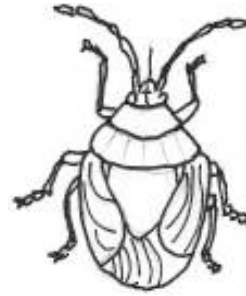
1. Parasites and predators help control.

References

CIE Distribution maps No. 356
Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 151-153

Name **Coffee bugs**
(Also called variegated bugs)

Scientific name: *Antestiopsis semiviridis* (Walker)
Family: Pentatomidae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

Life cycle

A life cycle takes about 50-60 days.

Damage

They are recorded as damaging pepper, coffee and Tephrosia.
They suck young fruit causing it to drop.
Damage gets worse in wet weather.

Control

1. Decreasing the shade cover lessens the damage by this insect.
2. Windy areas get less insect damage.

References

Kranz, p 288

Name **Corn lanternfly**

(Also called corn leafhopper)

Scientific name: *Peregrinus maidis* (Ashmead)
[Synonym: *Delphax maidis* Ashm.
 and *Pundaluoya simplicia* Dist.]
Family: Delphacidae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

A leaf hopper. There are both full winged and short winged adults. The larger form has spots on the wing tips and pale brown stripes on the back. The small form has wings reduced to scales which are transparent but have some dark spots.

Life cycle

A life cycle takes about 25 days.

Damage

It has been reported on corn in Papua New Guinea. In other countries it spreads virus diseases. (e.g. maize stripe virus). The damage where yellowing and stunting occurs is called “hopper burn”.

It also gets on sugarcane and sorghum.

They secrete honeydew that attracts ants.

Control

Not normally necessary.

References

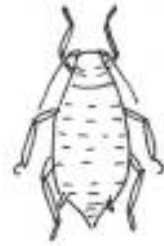
See CIE Distribution maps No 317.

Hill, p 213, 316

Kranz, Diseases, Pests and Weeds in tropical crops p 318, 22

Name **Corn leaf aphid**

Scientific name: Rhopalosiphum maidis (Fitch.)
[Synonym: Aphis maidis]
Family: Aphididae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect:

A bluish green insect with black legs and antennae. Adult about 2 mm long.

Life cycle

Adults can be winged or wingless and can produce young from 6-15 days after they themselves are born. One female may give birth to 3-67 young at a rate of 1-9 a day. A life cycle takes about 8 days to complete. 45 generations per year can occur.

Damage

They can develop into large numbers around the top of corn plants and cause plants to yellow and wilt. The formation of cobs on corn can be affected. This gets worse in dry periods. They can help spread sugarcane mosaic virus. This can spread to and from other grasses. It is known to attack corn, citrus, sugarcane, millets, sorghum, rice, and other grasses. Honeydew is secreted and sooty moulds can develop. It may also attract other insect pests.

Control

1. Getting rid of crop stubble after harvest helps reduce numbers.
2. With healthily growing crops natural predators mostly keep the aphids under control.
3. Time of planting can be important in some places.
4. Some varieties of crops are more resistant than others.
5. Avoid planting successive crops near each other if the insect is a problem.
6. Several predators are known to attack aphids to chemical sprays should be avoided.

References

CIE Distribution maps No 67(revised)
 Hill, p 155
 Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 154
 Kranz, p 338
 Swain, Agricultural Zoology of Fiji p 120

Name **Cowpea aphid**

**(Also called black bean aphid;
groundnut aphid
and common black aphid)**

Scientific name: *Aphis craccivora* Koch
Family: Aphididae.
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

Winged and wingless forms occur and both usually have shiny black bodies with dark-red eyes. Winged adults spread between crops and wingless forms spread within crops.

Life cycle

Adults are dark brown, 1.5 to 2 mm long. Nymphs are wingless dark and rounded in shape.

Damage

These aphids are often found feeding on snake beans. They rarely cause much damage. Large numbers get on cowpea in the wet season.

They can also attack other beans including winged bean, mung bean and lima bean.

They cluster in large numbers near the tips of stems and shoots and their feeding causes these parts to be deformed. Plants can be stunted and wilt.

Their importance for spreading viruses is not known. They can spread cowpea mosaic virus.

They also damage peanuts and tomatoes. Occasionally they get on sweet potato.

They can be spread in the wind.

Control

1. Plant spacing is important in control.
2. Natural enemies attack aphids.
3. They can be controlled by acephate or pirimicarb insecticides.

References

Feakin, Pest Control in Groundnuts PANS manual No 2

Hick, Rural development Series Handbook 17

Hill, p 161

Kranz, p 324

Young, Insect Pests of Grain Legumes 2nd PNG Food Crops Conference

Name **Crusader bug**

Scientific name: *Mictis profana* F.
Family: Coreidae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect:

The adult bug is about 25 mm long. It is a dark brown colour. The bug has a distinctive yellow cross on the back. The underneath of the insect is brown and the legs are long. They fly easily and when disturbed give off a bad smell.

Life cycle

Eggs are long and brown and laid in rows on twigs or fruit. Nymphs look like adults and feed in leaves. There are 5 instars.

Damage:

It is a serious pest of pigeon pea in some areas. With pigeon pea both the nymphs and adults suck young shoots causing the plant to die back. It probably also attacks citrus and pumpkin plants where it feeds on the stems.

Control

1. When numbers are small, they can be collected by hand and burned.
2. Many birds and other things eat the bugs.
3. Insecticides can be used with young trees or when large numbers of insects occur.

References

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 52
 Young: Pests of grain legumes in PNG. 2nd PNG Food Crops Conference

Name **Florida red scale**

Scientific name: *Chrysomphalus aonidum* (L.)
[Synonym: *Chrysomphalus ficus* Ashm.]
Family: Diaspididae
Order: HEMIPTERA

**The insect****Life cycle****Damage**

On citrus, breadfruit, coconut, Indian mulberry, banana, pandanus, cycads. Also can occur on candle nut, soursop, sweet sop, bullock's heart, tamarind.

Control**References**

CIE Distribution maps No 4

FAO Technical document No 135 p 18 Insect Pests of Economic Significance in Asia and the Pacific Region

Williams, D. J., and Watson, G.W., The Scale Insects of the Tropical South Pacific Region Part 1 The Armoured Scales CAB IIE p 93

Name **Foxglove aphid**
(Also called the glasshouse aphid)

Scientific name: *Aulacorthum solani* Kaltenbach
Family: Aphididae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

Life cycle

Damage

Reported on potatoes and beans.
It attacks plants in the potato/tomato family spreading virus diseases.

Control

Not normally necessary except where virus diseases are a problem for example in growing certified seed potatoes.

References

CIE Distribution maps No 86 (revised)
Hill, 1975, p151

Name **Grass bug**
(Also called sweet potato mirid)

Scientific names: *Alticus tibialis* Reut
[Synonym: *Halticus tibialis* Reut]
Also *Halticus insularis* Usinger
Family: Miridae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

This bug is about 20 mm long and black. It jumps like a flea beetle when disturbed.

Life cycle

Eggs are laid under leaf skin. Nymphs are narrow, and light green with long white antennae and legs.

A life cycle takes about 3-5 weeks.

Damage

Nymphs and adults feed on sap on sweet potato, parsnip, Chinese cabbage, okra, mung bean and soybean.

Can also feed on peanuts and pumpkin family plants. Usually abundant on pumpkin leaves.

Halticus minutus is also recorded on sweet potato and peanut and other plants.

It is considered a widespread and probably serious pest of cucumbers etc.

Control

Not normally necessary.

References

DAL Entomology Bulletin No 18 or Harvest 8(2) p 97

Insects of Micronesia Vol 7(1) p 51

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 127,128

Name **Green peach aphid**

(Also as peach aphid; tobacco aphid and peach-potato aphid)

Scientific name: *Myzus persicae* Sulzer

Family: Aphididae

Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

A small green insect between 1.25 and 2.5 mm long. They have dark marks on the body. The nymphs are like adults but smaller and paler and without wings.

Life cycle

The development of the life cycle varies with the climate and the crop.

A life cycle can take as little as 6-7 days.

Damage

It does damage by direct feeding and by transmitting viruses. Often the insect is scarcely noticed and the main result is the diseases it spreads. The direct feeding damage cannot normally be seen.

It attacks a very large number of plants and spreads a very large number of virus diseases. It is always present on cabbages in the highlands.

It damages taro, chillies, potato, sugarcane, beans, citrus, tomato, tobacco.

It normally produces little honeydew.

Control

1. Several predators and parasites are known to control this pest.
2. Insecticides are rarely useful in stopping this insect spreading virus diseases and can kill beneficial insects.
3. Crop rotation is important to stop virus disease spread in potatoes.
4. High temperatures and heavy rainfall help control the insect.
5. Some varieties of crops are more resistant.

References

- Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook No 17 p
 Hill, D.S., 1975, Ag Insect Pests of the Tropics and their control. CUP p 163
 Kranz, J., 1977, Diseases, Pests and Weeds of Tropical Crops p 333

Name **Green scale**

(Also called Green coffee scale and soft green scale)

Scientific name *Coccus viridis* (Green)

Family: Coccidae

Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

The scales are flat and light to dark green in colour. They are 4 mm long and 2.2 mm wide. There are a few black spots on the back. Only female insects have been found. They often live in association with ants. They mainly occur at altitudes below 1300 m. They are often found mixed with soft brown scale.

Life cycle

Adults are found mostly along main leaf vein. Eggs are laid under the body of the female that can lay up to 500 eggs. There can be 3 nymphal instars. One generation takes 1-2 months.

Damage

It attacks laulau (*Syzygium aqueum* and *S. malaccensis*). It also attacks coffee, citrus, tea, mango and other plants.

Damage is caused by removing sap and can be serious on young plants.

Because they secrete honeydew, sooty mould often develops.

Control

1. Controlling the associated ants can help reduce the pest.
2. Ladybirds help control the pest.

References

DAL Entomology Bulletin No 33 or Harvest 10(3) p 118-121

Hick, Rural Development Handbook No 17 p 30

Hill, p 181

Kranz, p 352

Name **Green Vegetable bug**
(Also called green stink bug)

Scientific name: *Nezara viridula* (Linnaeus)
Family: Pentatomidae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

The adults are green shield shaped bugs 10-13 mm long. This bug lays eggs in groups on leaves then these hatch out to small nymphs which look like the adult but don't have wings.

Life cycle

Adults live 3-6 weeks. Eggs are 1.3 mm long and laid in groups of 40-60 on underside leaves. They hatch in 10-20 days. There are 5 nymphal Instars. A life cycle can take 56-100 days with 3 or 4 generations per year.

Damage

Both the young nymphs and the adults suck sap. This causes plants to wilt and lumpy deformed fruit. They damage a number of vegetables and fruits. They damage beans, including winged bean, rice bean, soybean, broad bean, mung bean, snake bean, okra, tomatoes, rice, and also Tephrosia. The insects give off a smell that affects food to eat. A more serious pest in the lowlands.

Control

1. They are large enough to pick off.
2. They can be killed with contact insecticides such as pyrethroids.

References

Butcher, C.F. 1981, Green vegetable bug, Pest Advisory Leaflet No. 13 South Pacific Commission, Noumea, New Caledonia
 DAL Entomology Bulletin No 16 or Harvest 8(1) p 36-38
 Hill, p 221
 Swain. Ag Zool in Fiji p 172
 Waterhouse & Norris, 1987. Biological Control - Pacific Prospects p 81

Name **Hibiscus mealy bug**

Scientific name: *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green)
[Synonyms: *Maconellicoccus perforatus* (De Lotto)
and *Phenacoccus glomeratus* Green.]
Family: Pseudococcidae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect**Life cycle**

Eggs are laid in batches. There are 4 nymphal stages for males and 3 for females.

Damage

Reported on hibiscus leaves in Rabaul where it caused serious damage. Also gets on mulberry, grapes, cotton, pineapple, cacao, aibika and breadfruit.
Plant growth can be stunted, leaves curled and swellings produced.
Normally attended by ants.

Control

1. Predators to control them have been introduced to Papua New Guinea.

References

CIE Distribution maps No 100 (revised)
Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 188

Name **Longtailed mealybug**

Scientific name: *Pseudococcus longispinus* Targioni
[Synonym: *Pseudococcus aonidum*]
Family: Pseudococcidae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect

Female mealybugs are up to 3 mm long, slow moving, wingless, flattened and oval in shape. Their bodies are covered with a white mealy wax. At the rear end there are a pair of wax threads that are longer than the body. Males are delicate winged insects that are rarely seen. Nymphs look like adults.

Life cycle

There can be many generations in a year.

Damage

They suck sap especially in protected places such as under leaves or near the leaf sheath. Therefore they are often not noticed until large numbers have developed.

They also secrete honeydew that attracts ants.

They get worse in warm humid conditions.

They have been recorded damaging citrus - lemon, orange, pomelo; soursop, breadfruit, banana, cacao, cashew. They also get on some ferns.

Control

1. Try not to kill the others insects that keep these under control. (eg with sprays).
2. Keep plants well watered to reduce the damage.
3. Remove and destroy badly infected plant parts.
4. Control associated ants.

References

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 184,185

Name **Mango hopper**

Scientific names: *Idioscopus niveosparsus* (Leth.)
 [Recorded as *Chunrocerus niveosparsus*]
And *Idioscopus clypealis* (Leth.)
[Synonym: *Idiocerus niveosparsus*]
Family: Cicadellidae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

Adults are very small hoppers. Males are 3.4 to 3.7 mm and females 3.6 to 3.9 mm long. Young nymphs are white with red eyes. They move rapidly but only adults can jump.

Life cycle

Eggs are laid near flowers. Up to 200 eggs can be laid by each female. They hatch in 4-7 days. Nymphs live for 10-20 days and a life cycle takes about 12-16 days.

Damage

The insect is most active during the mango flowering season.

The nymphs and adults suck the sap of flowers causing them to go black and thus affecting the number of fruit formed.

They also secrete honeydew that helps sooty mould fungi to grow.

Damage gets worse in damp shady places such as neglected waterlogged orchards.

Control

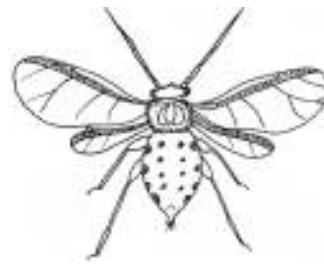
1. Keep areas near mangoes clear of rubbish and ensure good drainage.
2. Systemic insecticides can be used but only if damage is severe.

References

- Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 139
 Kranz, J. 1977, Diseases, Pests and Weeds of Tropical crops p 311

Name **Melon aphid**
(Also called cotton aphid)

Scientific name *Aphis gossypii* Glover
Family: Aphididae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

The insects are small (2 mm) and soft bodied and feed by sucking sap. The colour of them varies between green to black.

Life cycle

Typical aphid life cycle.

Damage

Large numbers can cause leaves to curl and this can stunt plant growth. It can reduce the numbers of flowers and fruit formed. The aphids also release honeydew that encourages the growth of sooty moulds.

Aphids transmit disease. This aphid transmits dasheen mosaic virus in taro, cucumber mosaic virus and possibly sugarcane mosaic and maize mosaic virus.

They damage aibika, taro, potato, lettuce, cucumber, winged bean, okra, eggplant, pumpkin, and a large number of others plants.

Control

1. They are eaten by birds and ladybirds beetles and these can give worthwhile control.
2. If numbers are large and damage is important insecticides such as pirimor and pyrethroids or dimethoate can be used.

References

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 141, 148
 Insect pests of PNG p 13

Name **Nigra scale**

(Also called black scale)

Scientific name *Parasaissetia nigra* (Nietner)
 [Synonym: *Saissetia nigra* (Nietner)]
Family: Coccidae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

Female scales are black, oval, shiny and 5 mm long. These small scale insects can occur on a number of plants both food crops and other plants.

Life cycle

Eggs are laid in large numbers underneath the female scale., they are small and pink. Young nymphs 'Crawlers' move to a new site, insert their proboscis and suck sap, they are pink, flat and oval.

Damage

They suck sap weakening the plant. They are often on stems and secrete honeydew leading to the growth of sooty mould fungi. The honeydew attracts ants.

They damage cassava and aibika, as well as coffee, rubber, cotton, Crotalaria, Leucaena etc.

Control

1. Normally no control measures are necessary.
2. Avoid affected planting material.

References

CSIRO Insects of Australia. p 429

Frohlich, Pests and Diseases of Tropical Crops p 109

O'Connor, SPC Exotic Plant Pests and Diseases.

PANS Manual No 4 Pest Control in Tropical Root Crops. p 132

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji. p 138, 222

Williams, D.J. & Watson, G.W., 1990, The Scale Insects of the Tropical South Pacific Region Part 3 The Soft Scales CAB p 135

Name **Onion aphid**

Scientific name: *Neotoxoptera formosana* (Takahashi)
Family: Aphididae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect**Life cycle****Damage**

It occurs on onion, shallot, garlic, chives, leek etc. and is common on onions in the highlands.

Control

Not normally necessary.

References

See Carver, M., 1980, J Aust Ent Soc. 19:139-142

Name **Paddy bugs**

(Also called rice stink bug)

Scientific names: *Leptocorisa acuta* (Thunberg)
Leptocorisa discoidalis
Leptocorisa oratorius (Fab.)
Leptocorisa palawanensis
Leptocorisa solomonensis Ahmad

Family: Alydidae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

These are long slender insects that are light brown on top and light green underneath. When disturbed they fly off quickly. Both the adults and nymphs give off a smell when disturbed. Adults can survive dry period in a resting state.

Life cycle

Adults are green in colour and 15 mm long, 3-4 mm wide. They can live for 114 days. Eggs are round flat brown and laid in rows on top of leaves. They hatch in 7 days. There are 5 nymphal instars over a 19 to 31 day period. They are more active near morning and evening. Life cycle takes about 1 month.

Damage

They suck the sap of both the flowers and the rice grains. Leaves and stalks go reddish-brown and empty white heads of rice can occur. Damage can be important in both dryland and irrigated rice. 40% to 90% loss of crop can occur. Damage is worse in East Sepik and Northern provinces. *L. acuta* and *L. solomonensis* are minor and mainly on dryland rice. They spread into rice crops from other grasses. Isolated and small rice fields often get worse damage. Bugs can feed on betel nuts, amaranths, beans, sugarcane etc.

Control

1. Damage is less in areas with a long dry season because natural enemies keep bug pest numbers down.
2. Cutting *Echinochloa colonum* annual grass in wet areas near rice helps control the insects that breed on this grass.
3. Some natural predators occur.
4. Early harvest helps control damage. Also quick maturing varieties.
5. Plant successive crops more than 3 weeks apart.

References

- Frohlich, Pests and Diseases of Tropical crops p 146
 Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook 17
 Hill, p 210
 Kranz, p 296
 Lamb, Insect Pests of PNG p 14
 Sands, Rice insects in PNG in Ag in the Tropics p 309
 Sands, D.P.A., The Biology and Ecology of *Leptocorisa* (Hemiptera: Alydidae) in Papua New Guinea. DPI Research Bulletin No 18 Port Moresby
 Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 252

Name **Pepper bug**

Scientific name *Nesocypsela piperica*
Family: Tingidae
Order: HEMPITERA

**The insect**

They are called lace bugs because they have a complex pattern of veins in their wings. It is grey in colour and about 3 mm long.

Life cycle**Damage**

The adult feeds on the underside of pepper leaves causing small yellowish-brown spots.

Control

Not normally necessary.

References

Aburu, K & Kukup, B 1975, Pepper. Rural Development Series Handbook No 7 p 21
Hick, Rural Development Handbook No 17

Name **Pineapple mealy bug**

Scientific name *Dysmicoccus brevipes* (Cockerell)
[Synonym: *Pseudococcus brevipes* (Cockerell)]
Family: Pseudococcidae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

The female is large and oval, 3 mm x 2 mm. It lives near the base and on the roots of pineapples. Only small numbers live on the leaves.

Life cycle

Adult- pink bodied and oval shaped and covered with a white waxy 'meal'. (Often give birth to live young without sexual reproduction). Small crawlers can be blown in the wind. There can be 6-7 generations per year.

Damage

It causes dark coloured spots on the leaves of pineapples. The fibre roots can be destroyed by sucking from the insect. In some countries it spreads Mealybug wilt virus of pineapples. It can cause fruit to appear unattractive.

Large amounts of honey dew forms on plants attracting ants and sooty moulds.

Numbers often increase at the end of the wet season and spread rapidly in the dry season.

It can also attack bananas, peanuts, mangoes, sugarcane and oil palms, coconut, coffee and *Pandanus*.

Control

1. Pineapple slips for planting should be dipped in insecticide.
2. Control of ants can reduce the numbers of mealy bugs.
3. Some varieties of pineapple are more resistant.
4. Spraying the leaves is of little use.

References

- Frohlich, Pests and Diseases of Tropical crops p 78
 Hill, 1975, Ag Insect Pests of the tropics and their control. CUP p 173
 Kranz, 1977, Diseases, Pests and Weeds of Tropical crops
 Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 186

Name **Pink wax scale****(Also called pink waxy scale)**

Scientific name *Ceroplastes rubens* Mask.
[Possibly *Gascardia rubens*]
Family: Coccidae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect**Life cycle****Damage**

It feeds on hundreds of different plants especially shrubs and trees. It is known to occur on coconut, mango, avocado, citrus, coffee, tea, cycads, and breadfruit.
It secretes lots of honeydew producing lots of sooty mould fungi.

Control

Not normally necessary.

References

CSIRO Insects of Australia p 114, 428, 430
Hill, p 99, 139, 221, 268, 348

Name **Pod sucking bug**
 (Also called bean bug)

Scientific name *Riptortus annulicornis* Boisd.
 Riptortus imperialis Kirk
 Riptortus obscuricornis Dallas
 Riptortus rubronotatus Blote
 Riptortus spp.

Family: Coreidae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

A medium sized sap-sucking bug. They are slender in shape. Brown in colour. They are similar to *Leptocorisa* sp.

Life cycle

Damage

It can cause severe damage to winged beans, snake beans, mung beans, soybeans, lima beans, peas, common bean and probably other beans. It sucks the pods. Also reported from strawberries. They occur throughout the year.

Control

Not normally necessary. If severe damage is expected then pesticides such as pyrethroids can be considered.

References

Young, 2nd PNG Food Crops Conference

Name **Potato aphid**

Scientific name: *Macrosiphum euphorbiae* (Thomas)
[Synonyms: *Macrosiphum solani*
and *Macrosiphum solanifolii*]
Family: Aphididae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect**Life cycle****Damage**

It attacks potato, tomato, capsicum, eggplant, sweet potato, pawpaw, pumpkin family, lettuce, and many other plants.

On potato they attack the leaves sucking sap and causing leaves to curl. They also transmit viruses.

Control

Not normally necessary unless certified potato seed is being grown.

References

Kranz, p 331

Name **Red cotton bug**
(Often called cotton stainers; red seed bug)

Scientific names: *Dysdercus cingulatus* (F.)
 Also *Dysdercus sidae* Montr.
[Synonym: *Dysdercus insularis* Stal.]
Family: Pyrrhocoridae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

Red bugs which fall to the ground when plant shaken.

Life cycle

Adults are 10-20 mm long and grey/ yellow/ brown in colour. They live for 5-14 days. Eggs are laid in groups of about 100 in ground or on the surface. They need moist soil and hatch in 5-8 days. There are 5 nymphal instars that last 21-35 days.
 Life cycle 20-40 days depending on temperature, humidity and feed.

Damage

They suck the pods of okra.

(They also damage cotton and probably other plants in the same family like aibika, hibiscus, and rosella.) They can damage cowpea.

They are an occasional pest probably due to seasonal conditions.

They are normally worse in hot dry regions.

Dysdercus sidae is known to damage cotton, kapok and hibiscus. It is also reported on corn.

Control

1. Harvest crop early.
2. Allowing chickens to roam in gardens helps to control these insects.

References

D.sidae See CIE distribution maps No 267
 (Other species)
 Frohlich, Pests and Disease of Tropical Crops p 251
 Kranz, p 298
 Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 93,94

Name **Red scale**
(Often called California red scale)
(See also yellow scale)

Scientific name *Aonidiella aurantii* Mask.
Family: Diaspididae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect

The scale is round and red with a nearly transparent edge. Female is about 2 mm across. Male is about half the size. It sucks sap. The body of the female insect is kidney shaped. The male insect is more oval and paler.

Life cycle Both male and female are needed for fertilisation and the young develop inside the body of the female. The young crawlers can move up to 3 m before settling down. They can be blown in the wind. They often settle near the midrib or veins of the leaves. About 150 crawlers are produced by each female

There can be up to 5 generations in a year.

Damage

This scale infests all parts of citrus trees. Damage is caused by the insect secreting toxic substances as it eats.

Leaves and twigs can be covered with red scales.

Leaves become spotted, turn yellow and may drop off.

Fruit can be deformed becoming rough and fall off.

Young trees are often more damaged.

It also attacks other ornamental plants and cycads.

Control

1. Sprays can be used when the insects are in the crawler stage and serious damage is expected.
2. They do worse damage in widely spaced trees and near the edges of orchards.
3. Dry areas and high temperatures reduce the insect numbers.
4. A number of natural predators and parasites occur.
5. Oil sprays can give control and these don't greatly reduce parasites.

References

Frohlich, p

Hill, Ag Insect Pests of the Tropics CUP p 185

Kranz, Diseases, Pests and Weeds in Tropical Crops p 355

O'Connor Exotic Plants Pests and Diseases

SPC Handbook No. 14 on Citrus p 39

Name **Soft brown scale**
(Also called citricola scale
and soft scale)

Scientific name *Coccus hesperidum* L.
Family: Coccidae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect

Adults are mobile. They are flat, oval and brown to pale yellow and 2.5 to 4 mm in length. Females can produce young in about 60 days.

Life cycle

Damage

Reported on coconut palms. It also attacks citrus and ornamental trees. Often just some branches on a tree or one tree in an orchard are attacked.

Control

Not normally necessary.

References

Name **Soft wax scale**

Scientific name: *Gascardia destructor* De Lotto
[Synonym: *Ceroplastes destructor* Newstead]
Family: Coccidae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect

These scale insects have a thick armour of wax. They are usually irregular in shape. The scale covers the shiny light-red to dark brown body of the mature female.

Life cycle

Eggs are reddish brown and underneath the body of the female. Nymphs are found on the upper surface of leaves and settle near midrib. They migrate back to twigs after 5-6 weeks.

Damage

They attack citrus, avocado.
They excrete honeydew that causes sooty moulds to grow.
Heavy attacks can kill trees.

Control

1. Summer oils are effective against crawlers.

References

DAL Entomology Bulletin No 37 or Harvest 11(2) p 75-77
Insect Pests of New Zealand p 54

Name **Spiralling whitefly**

Scientific name: *Aleurodicus dispersus* Russel
Family: Aleyrodidae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect

Adults are a typical whitefly. It leaves a characteristic spiral of white wax on leaves.

Life cycle

Eggs are white and laid singly or in a loose spiral under leaf. They are 0.3 mm long and hatch in 7-10 days. Nymphs have a wax deposit over body.
A life cycle takes about 26-56 days.

Damage

Attack guava and mango trees but also other plants.

Control

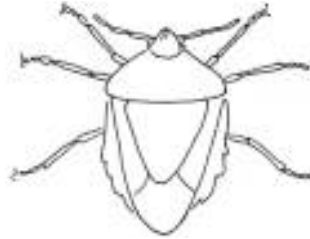
Parasites have been introduced to control this pest so sprays should be avoided.

References

FAO Plant Protection Commission Quarterly Newsletter Asia Pacific Region Apr. - Jun 1990 p 22
Waterhouse & Norris, Biological Control 1989, - Pacific Prospects Supplement 1, p 12

Name **Stink bug**

Scientific name *Plautia brunneipennis*
Family: Pentatomidae
Order: HEMIPTERA

**The insect**

They are shield shaped bugs about 8 mm long. They give off a bad smell when disturbed.

Life cycle**Damage**

Reported sucking sap of snake bean, capsicum and sunflower. Also on the heads of sorghum.

Control

Not normally necessary.

References

Name **Striped mealy bug**

(Also called cassava mealy bug
and leucaena mealybug)

Scientific name: *Ferrisia virgata* Cockerell
[Synonym: *Ferrisiana virgata*]
Family: Pseudococcidae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

The adult female has 2 dark stripes running along the body. They have glassy wax threads and a pronounced tail. A powdery wax secretion surrounds the mealybugs body. Both sexual and non sexual reproduction occur.

Life cycle

The adult female lays 300-400 eggs, and lives for 1-2 months but males only live for 1-3 days. Eggs hatch in few hours after being laid. Nymphs are fully grown in 6 weeks.

Damage

It occurs on a very large number of plants including cassava, cacao, coffee, guava, cotton, rubber, citrus, avocado, hibiscus, Leucaena, Erythrina, cashew,

It can transmit cacao viruses. They infest the fruit stalks and leaves and are usually accompanied by ants.

Leucaena is the main host.

Control

1. Controlling the pest on Leucaena is important.
2. Pyrethroid insecticides will give control.

References

Hill p 77,99, 110, 124, 166, 192, 199, 253, 268, 202, 334, 342, 360
 Kalshoven, L.G.E., 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 189
 Kranz, p 369

Name **Sugarcane aphid**
(Also called sorghum aphid)

Scientific name: *Aphis sacchari* Zehntner
[Synonym: *Longiunguis sacchari* (Zehntner)]
Family: Aphididae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

Normally this aphid is a dirty whitish yellow colour. It occurs in large numbers on the underside of young sugarcane leaves.

Life cycle

Winged females fly between plants and give birth to live young that spread on the plants. Warm dry conditions encourage the increase of this pest.

Damage

1. It can damage sugarcane, sorghum, corn, beans, sweet potato, tomato. Sugarcane is the major host.
2. A number of predators and parasites normally keep this insect under control.
3. Affected leaves become spotted with rusty brown marks and can dry up.
4. The insect secretes honeydew that drops on the leaves below and sooty moulds grow on this. So often sooty mould on sugarcane means there were aphids there earlier.
5. Normally the sugarcane recovers.

Control

1. Some varieties of sugarcane get more attacked than others.

References

Insects of Hawaii Vol. 5 p 86

Name **Sugarcane leafhoppers**
(Also called sugarcane planthopper)

Scientific names: 15 species in country
Perkinsiella bicaloris
Perkinsiella boreon Fennah
Perkinsiella bulli Fennah
Perkinsiella diagoras Fennah
Perkinsiella falcipennis Fennah
Perkinsiella lalokensis Muir
Perkinsiella macrinus Fennah
Perkinsiella mycon Fennah
Perkinsiella papuensis Muir
Perkinsiella rattlei Muir
Perkinsiella saccharicida Kirkaldy
Perkinsiella sinensis Kirkaldy
Perkinsiella thompsoni Muir
Perkinsiella vastatrix (Breddin)



Family: Delphacidae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect

These planthoppers are 3-5 mm long.

Life cycle

Adult females live 1-2 months. Each lays about 300 long curved eggs in groups on the midrib of a leaf low on upper surface. They hatch in 14-40 days. There are 5 nymphal instars
A life cycle takes about 48-56 days and there can be 5 or 6 generations a year.

Damage

They damage sugarcane by sucking leaves and the young buds, causing the plants to wither and turn yellow.

They also secrete honeydew that helps sooty mould fungi to grow.

Some species spread the virus that causes Fiji disease.

Control

1. If needed they can be controlled by repeated sprays of insecticides.

References

(other species)

Frohlich, Pests and Disease of Tropical Crops p 239

Hill, p 138

Name **Sugarcane mealy bug**
(Also as pink sugarcane mealy bug)

Scientific name: *Saccharicoccus sacchari* (Cockerell)
[Synonym: *Trionymus sacchari*]
Family: Pseudococcidae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect

A pink mealy bug. The body is clearly segmented and covered with a 'mealy' wax secretion. Often breed with females only. Males are rare but can be winged or wingless. Females are about 4 mm long.

Life cycle

Each female lays about 1,000 eggs that are laid under leaf sheathes. They hatch in 10-14 hours. Crawlers feed near leaf sheath and move out as they get larger. A life cycle takes about 30 days to complete.

Damage

It builds up in large numbers on sugarcane stalks. It sucks sap. It is an important pest because less sugar is produced. It can also attack sorghum, rice, and other grasses.

Control

1. Get rid of old crop plant parts after the crop is harvested.
2. Use uninfected canes when planting.
3. Planting material can be dipped in kerosene.
4. Spraying insecticides on the growing cane is normally not useful.
5. Varieties with less tightly fitting leaf sheaths get less damage.

References

Hill, p 169
Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 191
Kranz, p 348

Name **Sugarcane scale**

Scientific name: *Aulacaspis tegalensis* (Zhnt.)
[Synonym: *Aulacaspis rutherfordi*]
[Prob syn. *Diaspis rutherfordi*]
Family: Diaspididae
Order: HEMIPTERA

Other armoured scales in Papua New Guinea can also get on sugarcane. These include:

Aspidiella sacchari (Cockerell)

and *Aspidiotus destructor* Signoret

As well, soft scales can attack sugarcane. These include:

Promargarodes australis Jacobski

and *Pulvinaria elongata* Newstead

The insect

The female scale is white and almost round. Males are wingless.

Life cycle

The female lays 150-250 eggs. Life cycle lasts about 24-28 days.

Damage

It gets on sugarcane and pitpit. The scales get on the stalks and leaf sheaths.

Control

Not normally necessary.

References

CIE Distribution maps No 187

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 172

Williams, D.J. and Watson, G.W., The Scale Insects of the Tropical South Pacific Region Part 1 The Armoured Scales p 76

Name **Sugarcane whitefly**

Scientific name: *Neomaskellia bergii* (Signoret)
Family: Aleyrodidae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect**Life cycle****Damage**

Immature stages and adults feed on under surfaces of sugarcane leaves.

Control

1. Some parasites occur which help control.

References

CSIRO Insects of Aust. p 425

Name **Sugarcane woolly aphid**
(Also called white sugarcane aphid)

Scientific name: *Ceratovacuna lanigera* (Zehntner)
[Synonym: *Oregma lanigera* Zehntner]
Family: Aphididae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect

This aphid has a woolly covering which means it could easily be mistaken for a mealybug. The nymphs and unwinged females are covered by a waxy layer. The winged forms have no wax and are brownish green.

Life cycle

Damage

Moderately common under leaf blades of sugarcane. They can affect the growth of young sugarcane. They secrete honeydew causing sooty moulds to grow.

Control

1. Pesticides can reduce parasites so should be used carefully and only when serious damage is expected.

References

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 158,159
See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p 31

Name **Taro leafhopper**

Scientific name: *Tarophagus proserpina* (Kirk)
and
 Tarophagus colocaisae
and
 Tarophagus persephone

Family: Delphacidae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

These very small, white and brown leafhoppers jump when disturbed. Adults are 4 mm long. They are mostly on the coast. They spend all their life cycle on taro stems.

Life cycle

Eggs are laid near the midrib of the taro leaf. Nymphs are creamy white.

A life cycle takes about 18 days.

Damage

The main damage by these sucking insects is that they can spread virus diseases. The two virus diseases called *alomae* and *bobone* spread by these insects are killing taro plants in coastal areas. These diseases cause taros to become yellow and twisted.

Very large numbers of these insects on taro in the dry season can cause the plant to wilt.

Control

1. Diseased taro should be removed to reduce the source of disease.
2. An egg predator is known to control this pest so chemicals should be avoided.

References

Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook N0 17
PANS Manual No 4 Pest Control in Tropical Root Crops p 197
Waterhouse & Norris, Biological Control 1989, - Pacific Prospects, p 27

Name **Tobacco whitefly**
 (Also called cotton whitefly)

Scientific name *Bemisia tabaci* (Guen.)
Family: Aleyrodidae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

These are very small whiteflies. Adults are about 1 mm long. Nymphs do not move much. The whiteflies are mostly found on the lower leaf surface. If the leaves are shaken a cloud of small moth-like insects flutter out but resettle.

Life cycle

Adults have a yellow body and white waxy wings they are 1 mm long. Eggs are yellow and long and laid under leaves they are about 0.2 mm and pear shaped. They hatch in 7 days. Nymphs are yellow, round and scale like. They are 0.6 mm long. There is a resting stage, known as a puparium is white and 0.7 mm long.

A life cycle takes about 2-3 weeks.

Damage

The young insects suck sap, causing leaves to turn yellow, wilt and die if there are large numbers of insects.

They spread viruses. On taro they spread dasheen mosaic virus.

They also secrete honeydew causing sooty mould fungi to grow.

They damage sweet potato, taro, cassava and occasionally tomato and tobacco.

Damage is more common during the dry season and they disappear when rain starts.

Control

1. Control is not normally needed.
2. Parasites are known to control this pest you will know if they are present as the puparium is black.

References

Hill, p 146

Kranz, p 320

O'Connor, SPC Exotic Pests and Diseases -section on taro

Pests Control in Tropical Root crops. PANS Manual No 4 p 196

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 153

Name **White backed rice planthopper**
(Also called white-backed planthopper)

Scientific name *Sogatella furcifera* Horvath
Family: Delphacidae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

A small 2 mm long pale planthopper with a white stripe on the back of the head, the body is creamy white with a black back. The adults are very mobile and easily disturbed. The front wings are slightly brown and clear. Short winged and long winged generations alternate. Winged adults can fly considerable distances.

Life cycle

Adults are creamy white and live 18-30 days. Eggs are laid in masses in leaf sheaths. They hatch after 3-6 days. Nymphs are pale brown and this stage lasts 1-12 days.

A life cycle takes 3-4 weeks.

Damage

These small sap-sucking bugs attack rice and some other grasses. They secrete a toxic saliva. They attack the stem and leaf of individual plants causing them to die or fall over.

They tend to kill individual plants not whole areas, and are found mainly on irrigated rice.

They produce honeydew that causes sooty mould fungi to grow.

Control

1. Some predators assist with control.
2. As they survive in rice stubble it is important to remove this.

References

- Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 135
 O'Connor, SPC Exotic pests and diseases Rice section
 Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 116, 263

Name **White jassid**

(Also called white leafhopper
and white paddy leaf hopper)

Scientific name: *Cicadella spectra* (Dist.)
[Synonym: *Tettigoniella spectra* (Dist.)]
[Prob. Syn. *Cofana spectra* Distant]
Family: Cicadellidae
Order: HEMIPTERA

**The insect**

The adult is 8-11 mm long.

Life cycle

Eggs are laid in leaf sheaths particularly in parts that go under water occasionally.

Damage

Damages rice, sugarcane and grasses but not usually seriously. They also reported on sweet potato and corn.

Control

Not normally required.

References

CIE distribution maps No 385
CSIRO Insects of Australia p 415

Name **White louse scale**
(Also called snow scale)

Scientific name: *Unaspis citri* (Comst.)
Family: Diaspididae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect

These are small scales about 1-2 mm across. Males are white with 3 ridges and smaller than the females; females are brown. They live on the trunks and main branches of mature citrus trees.

Life cycle

Crawlers are yellow and are attracted to light and the ends of twigs.

A life cycle takes about 8 weeks.

Damage

It occurs on the twigs and leaves of citrus. The bark becomes hard and cracks. Snow scales normally only become a problem in neglected orchards. Seedling trees are more affected than commercial varieties.

It develops in humid regions.

It also occurs on Aibika.

Control

1. Improve the growing conditions of the trees.
2. Several predators and parasites are known to control this pest so chemical control is not usually recommended.
3. Lime-sulphur sprays are effective and lasts 2 to 3 years.

References

- CSIRO Insects of Australia p 431
Frohlich, Pests and Diseases of Tropical Crops p 53
Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 63
Waterhouse & Norris, 1987, Biological Control - Pacific Prospects p 72

Name **White scale**
 (Also called cassava scale;
 white peach scale and armoured scale)

Scientific name: *Pseudaulacaspis pentagona* (Targ.)
Family: Diaspididae
Order: HEMIPTERA



The insect

The female scale is 2-2.5 mm across, round, flat and white. It has older reddish brown skins near the edges. The adult male is 1.5 mm long and narrower. The young nymphs are red but later develop white waxy threads.

Life cycle

Females are usually mated within 3 weeks of settling in one spot. Approx. 125 eggs are laid 14-16 days after mating by each female. The first half, are usually only female and the second half are male. Eggs hatch in 4-5 days and crawlers emerge. They walk towards light but not far and settle to feed quickly. There are several instars before adult scales are formed.

Damage

It has been recorded in PNG on cassava stems, aibika and capsicum plants. In other places it has been recorded on passion fruit, okra, breadfruit, pawpaw and other ornamentals. They get on the stems of plants in large numbers and often a fungus, *Septobasidium sp.*, occurs together with it. The adults and nymphs suck sap, causing plants to wilt. The scales can entirely form a crust over stalks and twigs. In dry seasons damage can be more serious.

Control

1. Plant only unaffected cuttings.
2. It is attacked by parasites and ladybird predators.
3. Often no control is necessary.
4. However, spraying with malathion and white oil is effective.

References

- Hick, Rural Development Handbook No 17
 Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 171
 PANS Manual No 4 Pest Control in tropical root crops p 131
 Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji
 Waterhouse & Norris, 1987, Biological Control - Pacific Prospects p 50

Name **Yam mealy bug**
(*Planococcus citri* or citrus mealy bug also damages yams)

Scientific name: *Planococcus dioscoreae* Williams
Family: Pseudococcidae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect

The adult female mealybug is oval and 2.5 mm long. They are covered with a mealy wax like secretion.

Life cycle

Several instars occur as nymphs develop.

Damage

Stored yam tubers and yam roots in the field can be damaged. They cause roots and tubers to dry out.

It may be that unusual climatic conditions or something affecting the predators causes this pest to be a problem in some seasons.

Control

1. Only use clean healthy tubers as planting material

References

PNG Ag J 13(1) 1960 p 39

PANS Manual No 4 Pest Control in Tropical Root Crops p 175

Name **Yam mirid sap sucker**

Scientific name: *Platypeltocoris similis* Popp
Family: Miridae
Order: HEMIPTERA

The insect

A very small insect that sucks the sap of yams.

Life cycle**Damage****Control****References**

Name **Yellow scale**

(Also called citrus yellow scale)

(See also red scale)

Scientific name: *Aonidiella citrina* (Coq.)

Family: Diaspididae

Order: HEMIPTERA

**The insect****Life cycle****Damage**

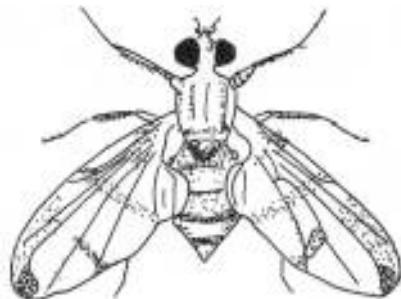
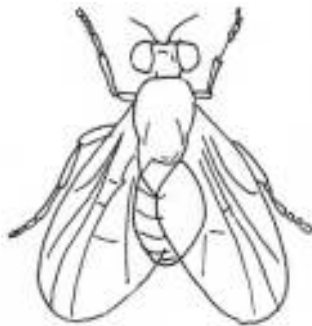
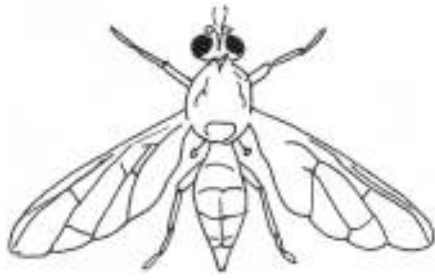
It favours shaded situations on the underside of lemon leaves and on lower branches.

It can cause leaves to fall off and fruit to get spots on them.

They infest leaves and fruit, often the lower surfaces of leaves and only rarely twigs or branches. It prefers cooler shady humid places.

Control**References**

Flies



Name **Fruit flies**

(See also banana fruit fly, melon fruit fly)

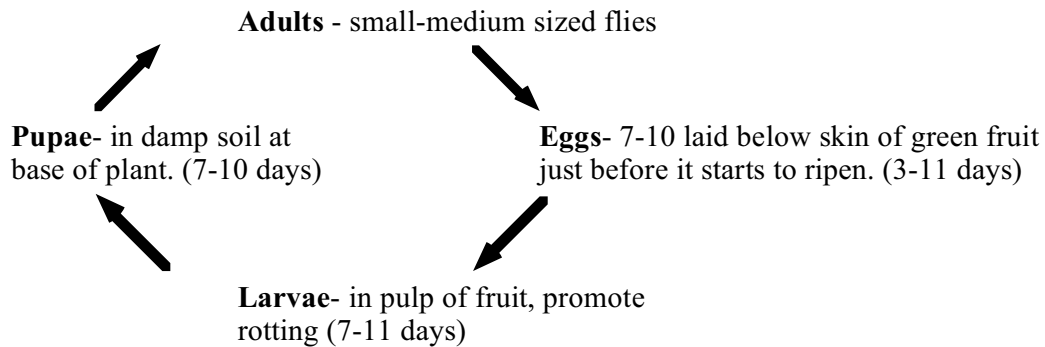
Scientific names

There are about 200 fruit fly species in Papua New Guinea. Only some of these are serious pests. At present it is not possible to name them all correctly. Most Pacific fruit flies are now considered to be in the genus *Bactrocera* rather than the Genus *Dacus* which is what most were formally named as.

The insects

Small to medium sized flies (0.5 - 1 cm long) with a superficial likeness to wasps, that is they often have yellow and brown stripes and grey or dusky wings.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes about 3-4 weeks in the lowlands.

Damage

Bactrocera atrisetosus Perkins

Reported in zucchini fruit. Also destroying fruit of squash, marrow, and cucumber. It tends to be at higher altitudes. It also attacks tomatoes.

Bactrocera bryoniae (Tryon.)

Attacks capsicum, mango, banana, nectarine

Bactrocera decipiens Drew

Occurs only on New Britain and is a serious pest of pumpkins.

Bactrocera dorsalis Hendel

Attacks many kinds of fruit.

Bactrocera frauenfeldi Schiner

Reported on *Syzygium sp* fruit. Also recorded from guava fruit. It is a serious pest of mango.

Bactrocera frenchi

Bactrocera musae (Tryon.)

Bactrocera neohumeralis Hardy

Reported damaging pawpaw and many other kinds of fruit.

Bactrocera obliquus

Bactrocera papuaensis Malloch

Reported on corn.

Bactrocera peculiaris

Bactrocera strigifinis atritus May

Reported in pumpkin fruit. Also destroy female flowers of squash.

Bactrocera trivialis Drew

Larvae recorded destroying fruits of capsicum, grapefruit, peach and guava in mainland PNG

Bactrocera umbrosus (F.)

Is abundant in lowland areas and infests citrus and breadfruit.

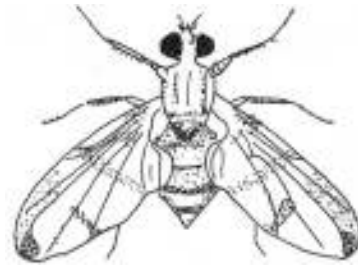
References

DAL Entomology Bulletin No 19 or Harvest 8(3) p 134-137

Waterhouse & Norris, 1993, Biological Control - Pacific Prospects Supplement 2 p 4

Name **Banana fruit fly**
(Several other *Bactrocera sp* also attack bananas)

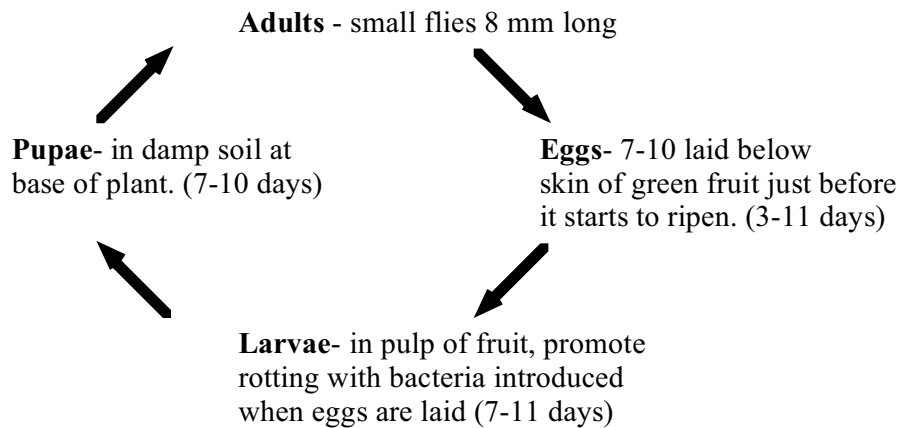
Scientific names: *Bactrocera musae* (Try.)
and *Bactrocera bryoniae* (Try.)
Family: Tephritidae
Order: DIPTERA



The insect

Fruit flies occur over much of PNG up to about 1600 m altitude.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes about 3-4 weeks in the lowlands.

Damage

Fruit fly damage a range of fruit including bananas, chillies, pawpaw, capsicums, tomatoes and guavas.

For banana damage is probably less in tall plants and in plants with harder skins.

High temperatures and humidity help numbers build up.

Attacks are occasional and it is not a regular problem with many varieties of bananas.

Control

1. Some kinds of fruit get less damage.
2. Fruit can be harvested green before eggs are laid in them.
3. Banana bunches can be covered with plastic bunch covers.
4. Wrapping of fruit in paper bags while green reduces damage.

References

DAL Entomology Bulletin No 19 or Harvest 8(3) p 134-137

Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook No 17 p 7

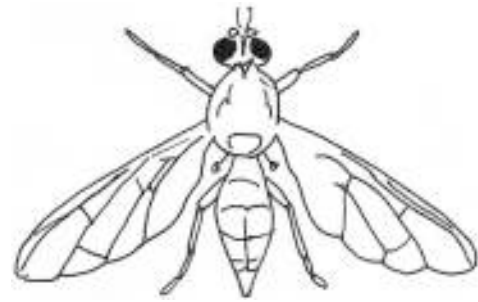
Smith, The Banana fruit fly in PNG in Agriculture in the Tropics p 323

Smith, PNG Ag J, 1977, Vol 28 (2,3 & 4) p 47

Waterhouse & Norris, 1993, Biological Control - Pacific Prospects. Supplement 2 p 4

Name **Melon fruit fly**

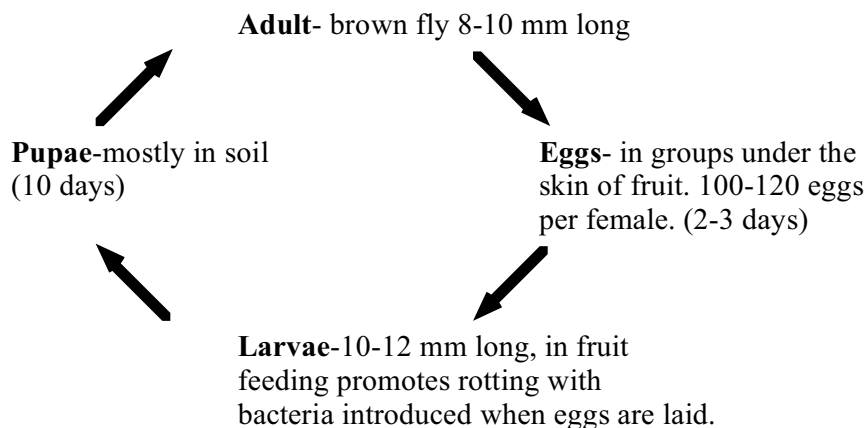
Scientific name: *Bactrocera cucurbitae* Coq
[Synonyms: *Dacus cucurbitae* Coq.
 and *Strumeta cucurbitae* Coq]
Family: Tephritidae
Order: DIPTERA



The insect

The adult is a medium sized brown fly 8-10 mm long. The eyes and head are dark brown. There is a dark brown stripe along the edge of the wing.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes about 3-4 weeks.

Damage

It commonly only occurs on pumpkin family plants such as watermelon, zucchini, squash, cucumber and rock melon. It can attack several other fruits.

Larvae tunnel into the fruit and a large number of the maggots occur in the pulp. It can be a serious pest.

Insect numbers are usually greater in the wet season.

It occurs in lowland areas of Papua New Guinea.

Control

1. It is attacked by some predators and parasites, but control is generally not adequate.
2. Destroy of fallen and infected fruit and rubbish.
3. Ploughing/digging under crops helps expose the pupae.
4. Some varieties of pumpkin family plants have resistance.
5. Portion bait sprays are being introduced and have been shown to be effective elsewhere.

References

Hill, 1975, Agricultural Insect Pests of the Tropics and their control CUP p 323

Kranz, J., 1977, Diseases, Pests and Weeds of Tropical Crops p 524

Waterhouse & Norris, 1993, Biological Control - Pacific Prospects Supplement 2 p 4

Name **Queensland fruit fly**

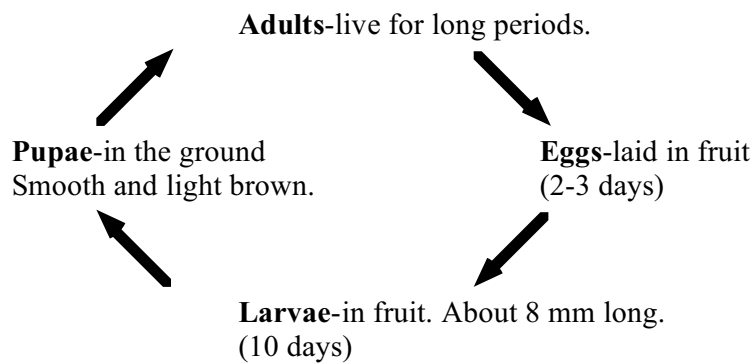
Scientific name: *Bactrocera tryoni* Frogg
[Synonyms: *Dacus tryoni* Frogg
 & *Strumeta tryoni* Frogg.]
Family: Tephritidae
Order: DIPTERA



The insect

The adult flies are a little like wasps in appearance and are red brown in colour. They are a little larger than a common housefly. There are yellow patches on the body. The wings are clear except for a dark band near the front and a stripe near the base.

Life cycle



There can be 5 or more generations per year.

Damage

The amount of damage varies with types of fruit as some fruit are harder and get less damaged. In soft varieties of fruit the whole fruit can go soft and squashy and rot.

Numbers get worse in humid warm weather.

Flies can breed in a very large number of fruits including fig fruits, tree tomato, passionflower, bananas, laulau, etc.

Flies are spread by flying and by being blown in the wind.

Control

1. Harvest fruit while still green and ripen in fly free area.
2. Collect and remove fallen fruit. It must not be buried, but burned.
3. Bait sprays can be used.
4. Insecticide sprays can be used 7 or 8 weeks before fruit ripen.
5. In some areas fruit flies are less.
6. Keeping areas weed free around fruit trees.
7. There are some other insects which parasitise fruit flies.

References

Hassan, E., Major Insect Pests of Australian Crops p 17, 78

Maddison, P.A., 1983, Queensland fruit fly, Pest Advisory Leaflet No 18 South Pacific Commission, Noumea, New Caledonia

O'Connor, Exotic Pests and Diseases. SPC section on citrus

Waterhouse & Norris, 1993, Biological Control - Pacific Prospects, Supplement 2 p 4

Name **Bean fly**

(Also called shoot galling fly and leaf mining maggot)

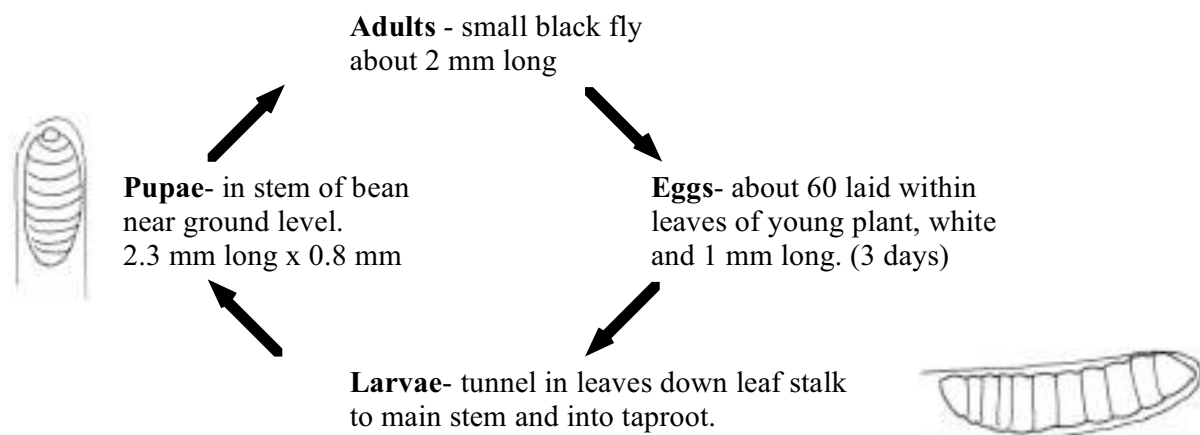
Scientific name: *Ophiomyia phaseoli* (Tryon.)
[Synonyms: *Agromyza phaseoli* Coq
 and *Melanagromyza phaseoli* Coq]
Family: Agromyzidae
Order: DIPTERA



The insect

The adult is a tiny black fly about 2 mm long and the larvae are small white maggots. The adult flies can fly strongly.

Life cycle



Life cycle takes about 2-3 weeks in hot weather.

Damage

Plants turn yellow and stems become swollen and cracked, and break off in wind. This insect commonly does serious damage during dry seasons. 8 to 10 maggots per plant can kill a seedling. Common bean is very easily damaged. It is probably the most important bean pest. It has been recorded on common bean, snake bean, soybean and mung bean.

Control

1. Remove old crop residues.
2. There are differences between kinds of beans. Snake and winged beans get less damaged.
3. Chemical seed dressings are used but these can be dangerous.
4. Seedlings can be sprayed with insecticide.
5. Avoid overlapping crops of beans near each other.
6. Traditional subsistence seeds are sometimes better than imported seeds.

References

DAL Entomology Bulletin No 28 or Harvest 9
 Hick, Rural Development Handbook No 17
 Hill p 329
 Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 549
 Kranz, p 5

Name **Cabbage leaf miner**

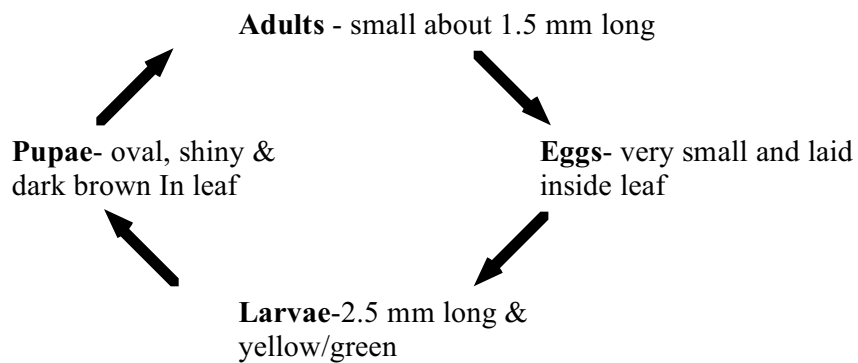
Scientific name: *Liriomyza brassicae* (Riley)
 [Also spelt as *Lyriomyza brassicae*]
Family: Agromyzidae
Order: DIPTERA



The insect

A very small fly, about 1.5 mm long. It is mostly yellow but with black lines across the back.

Life cycle



Damage

The larvae burrow into the leaves of cabbage, Chinese cabbage, radish, broccoli, and turnip. It probably also damages other cabbage family plants.
 In other countries it has been recorded mining into pea leaves.

Control

Not normally required.

References

Schreiner, I.H., 1989, Serpentine leafminers, Pest Advisory Leaflet No 23 South Pacific Commission, Noumea, New Caledonia
 Swain Ag Zoology in Fiji p 136, 175
 Waterhouse & Norris, 1987, Biological Control - Pacific Prospects, p 159

Name **Paddy stemfly**
(Also called rice seedling flies)

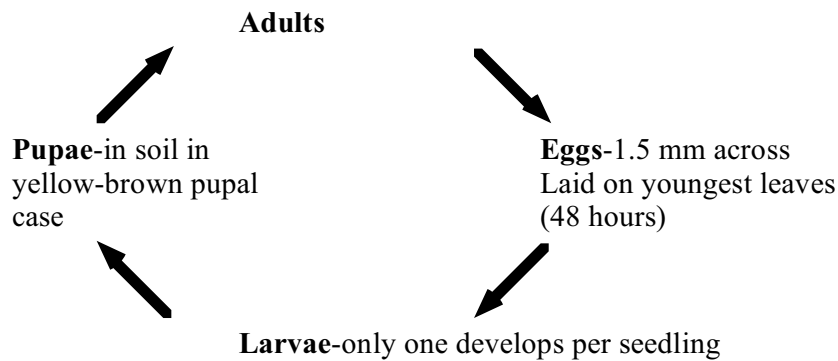
Scientific name *Atherigona oryzae* Malloch
 Family: Muscidae
 Order: DIPTERA



The insect

It resembles a small grey housefly.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes about 26 days.

Damage

Larvae infest rice seedlings causing dead hearts. They are also reported damaging young seedlings of maize. They mainly damage non-flooded rice.

Larvae only develop with high humidity therefore the pest does not occur in the dry season.

Damage can be serious in the wet season in seed-beds.

Control

Chemical control is possible but expensive.

References

CIE Distribution maps No 411

Kalshoven, L.G.E., 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia p 553-554

Name **Shootfly**

Scientific name: *Atherigona orientalis* Schiner
[Synonyms: *Atherigona excisa* Thomas
and *Atherigona trilineata* Stein.]
Family: Muscidae
Order: DIPTERA

**The insect**

A very small insect.

Life cycle**Damage**

Larvae reported in fruit of rockmelon. Also attacks fruit of capsicum, tomato, corn, common bean, marrow and pumpkin after the fruit have been slightly damaged. Also attack bitter cucumber. Known to attack sorghum in the Solomon Islands.

Control**References**

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 554

Name **Sorghum midge**

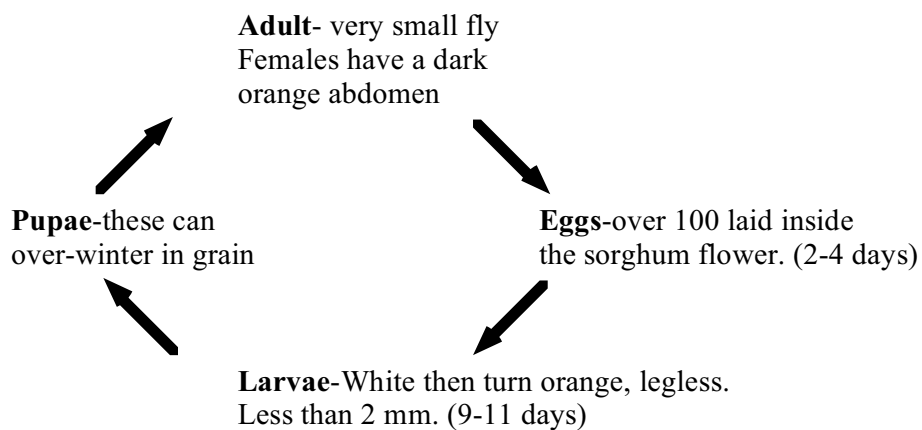
Scientific name: *Contarinia sorghicola* (Coq)
Family: Cecidomyiidae
Order: DIPTERA



The insect

These insects are very small and look like a mosquito. It has a bright orange body and one pair of wings. The larvae are small legless maggots. The larvae can go into a resting stage inside seed and stay alive for 3 years. This makes their spread easy.

Life cycle



A life cycle takes 14 to 21 days.

Damage

It damages the grain head of sorghum and other sorghum grasses. Damage can be serious.

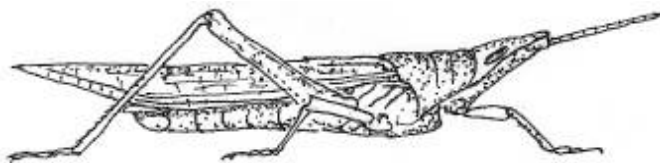
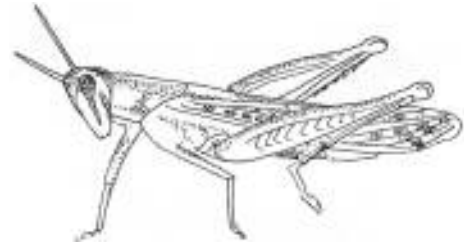
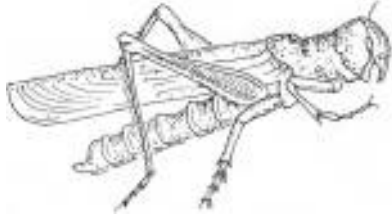
Control

1. Burn the remains of old crops.
2. Use good seed, and sow well.
3. Some varieties are resistant. Slow maturing varieties get more damage.
4. Don't grow successive crops in nearby gardens.
5. Chemicals do not offer a good solution

References

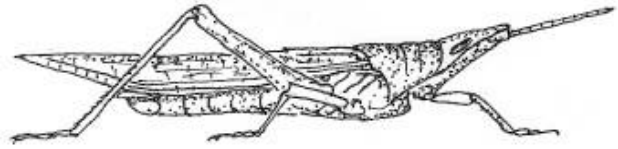
- DAL Entomology Bulletin No 15 or Harvest 8(1) p 32-35
 Hick, S., Rural Development Handbook No 17
 Hill, p 319
 Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 537
 Kranz, p 512

Grasshoppers, locusts and crickets



Name **Atractomorpha crenaticeps**

Scientific name *Atractomorpha crenaticeps* Blanch
Family: Acrididae
Order: ORTHOPTERA

**The insect**

This grasshopper is uniformly green or light brown with pale pink hind wings.

Life cycle**Damage**

It damages the leaves of okra, aibika, brussels sprouts, sugarcane and sweet potato. They tend to do damage in moist places.

Control

Not normally required.

References

See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p 13, 27

Name **Coconut tree hopper**

Scientific name: *Eumossula gracilis* Willemse
Family: Tettigoniidae
Order: ORTHOPTERA

The insect**Life cycle****Damage**

Reported damaging bananas.

Control

Not normally required.

References

Name **Coconut treehoppers**

(Also called Sexava)

Scientific names: *Segestidea defoliatria defoliatria* Ulvavov
Segestidea gracilis (Willemse)
Segestidea hanoverana Willemse
Segestidea insulana Willemse
Segestidea montana Willemse
Segestidea novaeguineae Brancsik
Segetes cornelii Willemse

Family: Tettigoniidae
Order: ORTHOPTERA



The insect

These are longhorn grasshoppers. The adults can be 10 cm long. They vary in colour from green to brown. They have well developed wings, jumping legs and very long antennae.

Life cycle

The adults live on palm leaves. Eggs are laid in the ground or in accumulated plant material on trunks. They hatch in approx. 70-80 days. Nymphs make their way to the top of palms, there are several instars over 100+ days. A life cycle takes over 200 days.

Damage

On the coast they attack coconuts and in the highlands they attack pandanus (Karuka). They also attack bananas and oil palm. They can seriously damage the leaves and crown of coconuts and karuka.

They get worse in places where there is no regular dry period.

The distribution of the ones damaging coconuts is:

Segestes decoratus Redt. - Coastal NG and New Britain.

Segestidea gracilis (Willemse) - New Britain and New Ireland.

Segestidea uniformis (Willemse) - Manus

Segestidea leefmansi (Willemse) - New Hanover, New Ireland.

Segestidea novaeguineae (Brancsik) - Coastal New Guinea.

Control

1. For coconuts the green tree Kurukum ant has a deterrent effect.
2. Some predators and parasites are known.

References

DAL Entomology Bulletin No 11 or Harvest 7(2) p 84-86.
 PNG Ag J 23(1 & 2) 1972 p 29

Name **Giant grasshopper**

Scientific name: *Valanga irregularis*
 Also **Javanese grasshopper**
Valanga nigricornis (Burm.)
Family: Acrididae
Order: ORTHOPTERA



The insect

A very large grasshopper, up to 90 mm long. The colour is green-brown for the adults while the nymphs are pale green. They can be fairly well hidden because their colour is often similar to the background vegetation.

Life cycle

Typical life cycle of a grasshopper

Damage

Both the nymphs and adults feed on citrus leaves and can cause extensive damage to leaves and fruit.

Control

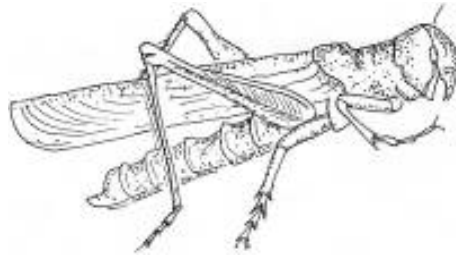
Not normally required.

References

CIE Distribution maps No 310
 Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 51

Name **Migratory locust**

Scientific name: *Locusta migratoria* (Linnaeus)
Family: Acrididae
Order: ORTHOPTERA



The insect

A grasshopper up to 40 mm long, and with a ring at its neck. The wings are speckled. The colour varies. Sometimes it breeds in large numbers and moves in a swarm of millions of insects.

Life cycle

Adults live 3 months. Eggs are laid in soil about 6 cm deep in a pod of 200 to 500. They are 6 mm long. They hatch in 17-22 days. Nymphs develop over 1 to 1.5 months before becoming adult. Life cycle takes about 70 to 110 days.

Damage

It can seriously damage the leaves of bananas, sugarcane, rice and maize as well as a large number of grasses. Also damages pineapple, palms and bamboo.

They occur up to about 1750 m altitude.

High temperatures and low humidity speed up development and heavy rains and lack of sunshine limit development. Often swarms develop in successive years.

Control

Normally in the solitary phase control is not necessary. However, swarms can be highly destructive and insecticides need to be used when they are still in the hopper stage.

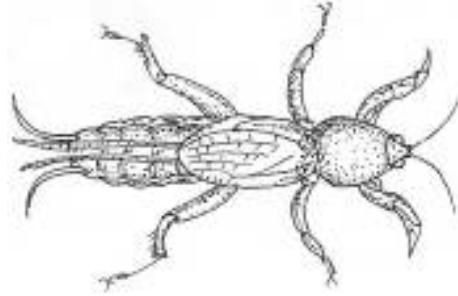
Early recognition and destruction of breeding places is used in Africa.

References

- Frohlich, Pests and Diseases of Tropical Crops p 16
 Kalshoven, L.G.E., 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 47,48
 Lamb, Insect pests of PNG p 11
 Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 112

Name **Mole crickets**
(Also called African mole cricket)

Scientific name: *Gryllotalpa africana* Pal.
Family: Gryllotalpidae
Order: ORTHOPTERA



The insect

The adult is a brown cricket about 25 mm long with a velvety appearance. The front legs are specially adapted for digging. Males are heard chirping in the evening. The eggs are oval brown and 1.5 mm long.

Life cycle

Adults hide in soil in daytime and feeds at night. Eggs are laid in tunnels in the soil. Up to 100, 2.5 mm long, eggs are laid per female. They hatch in 2-3 weeks. The nymphal stage last 10 months.

A life cycle takes about a year.

Damage

It attacks many crops at the seedling stage. Roots are damaged and plants wilt.

It is worse at lower altitudes and in moist soil.

It can burrow deeply into the soil. Most of the damage is to seedlings as the insects burrow just below the surface.

It damages sugarcane, tomatoes and other vegetables. They can feed on peanuts below the ground and sweet potato.

Control

Rice fields can be protected by flooding.

References

Hill, 1975, Ag Insect Pests of the Tropics and their control CUP p 111

Name **Phaneroptera brevis**

Scientific name: *Phaneroptera brevis* Aud.-Serv
[Synonym: *Euanerota brevis*]
Family: Tettigoniidae
Order: ORTHOPTERA



The insect

A long-horned grasshopper, common in the highlands. Its body is narrow. Antennae are 3-4 times the length of the body. Females lay up to 60 eggs over 3 months.

Life cycle

Adults are winged and green. Eggs are 3 mm long and laid on stems of bushes and are covered with bark. Nymphs are greenish with dark stripes and spots.

A life cycle takes 9-10 weeks.

Damage

It attacks aibika, beans including winged bean, pigeon pea, peas, Chinese cabbage, cabbage, radish, asparagus, basil, sunflower, okra, brussels sprouts and sweet potato by eating the leaves. It is often found in shady places.

Control

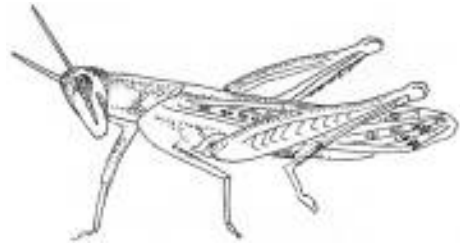
Usually not necessary

References

Kalshoven, L.G.E. 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 58

Name **Spur throated locust**
(Also as short horned grasshopper)

Scientific name: *Austracris guttulosa* Walk
Family: Acrididae
Order: ORTHOPTERA



The insect

This grasshopper has short antennae and dark markings on the fore wings and unmarked transparent hind wings. The adult is grey brown in colour and 45-55 mm long. It has a peg or spur in the throat region.

Life cycle

Has a typical grasshopper life cycle.

Damage

1. It can form plagues.
2. Adults and nymphs chew sugarcane leaves and other grasses leaving edges with a ragged appearance.
3. They are also known to chew citrus leaves.

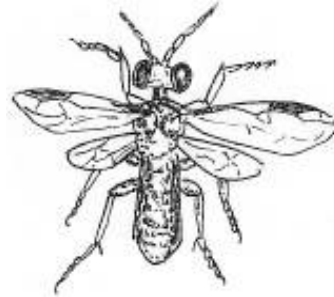
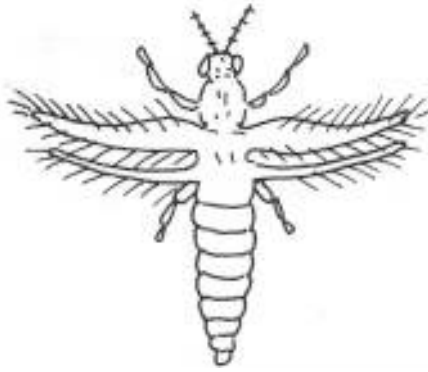
Control

Birds can control this pest when in small numbers.

References

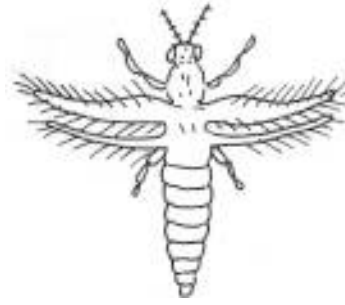
CSIRO Insects of Australia p 343, 344
Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 114

Thrips, sawflies, termites and mites



Name **Banana rust thrips**

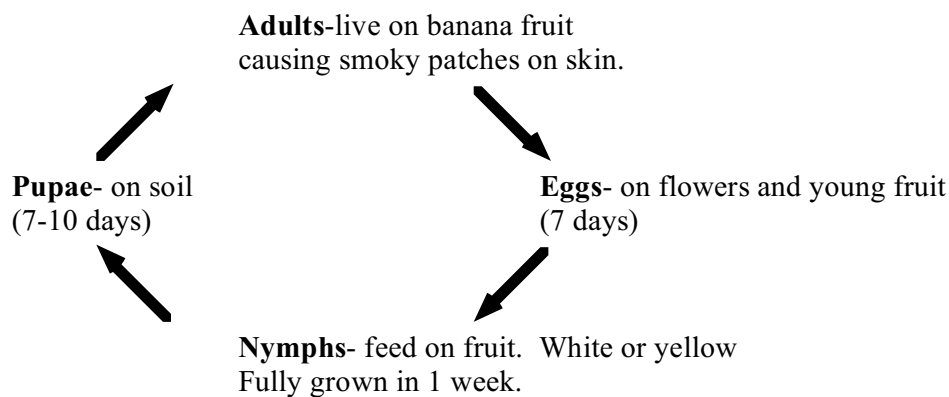
Scientific name: *Chaetanaphothrips orchidii* F.
Also *Chaetanaphothrips signipennis*
Family: Thripidae
Order: THYSANOPTERA



The insect

Adults are about 2 mm long and thin and golden-yellow. They have two pairs of narrow, strap-like, wings with many hairs on them. The front wings have dark areas of colour. All stages of the insect's life cycle seek cover to hide. Insects fly only poorly and probably get to new gardens in planting material or in the wind.

Life cycle



Damage

Adults and nymphs feed on fruit causing brown rust patches on banana fingers. This does not affect the eating quality of the fruit.

Damage is less in cooler weather as the insect favours warm humid areas.

Removing the male bud may help control.

The thrips can also occur on citrus and giant taro.

Control

1. Plant washed peeled rhizomes as the insect is spread with banana planting material.
2. Cover the developing fruit bunches with polythene bags.

References

CSIRO Insects of Australia p 463

Frohlich plate 6

Hassan, Major Insect and Mite pests of Australian Crops p 23

Hick, Rural Development Series Handbook No 17

Kranz, Diseases, Pests and Weeds of Tropical crops

Pest Control in Bananas PANS Manual No 1 p 94

Name **Cacao thrips**
(Also called red banded thrips)

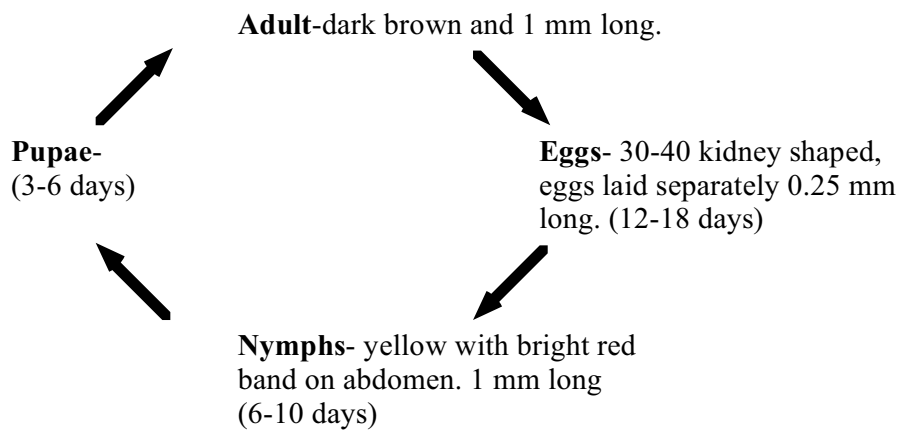
Scientific name: *Selenothrips rubrocinctus* (Giard)
Family: Thripidae
Order: THYSANOPTERA



The insect

Slender brown insects up to 2 mm long.

Life cycle



10 generations can occur in a year.

Damage

It damages cacao, cashew, mango, avocado, apple and some other crops. They damage macadamia nuts in Queensland.

Leaf tissue withers and becomes silvery. Later leaves of cacao become red.

It gets worse in dry periods and in sunny locations. It causes leaves to fall off.

Control

Not normally required.

Usually associated with plants that are already under stress for some other reason such as drought or poor soils. These problems should be cured first.

References

Frohlich, p 91

Hill, p 234

Name **Onion thrips**

Scientific name: *Thrips tabaci* Lind.
Family: Thripidae
Order: THYSANOPTERA

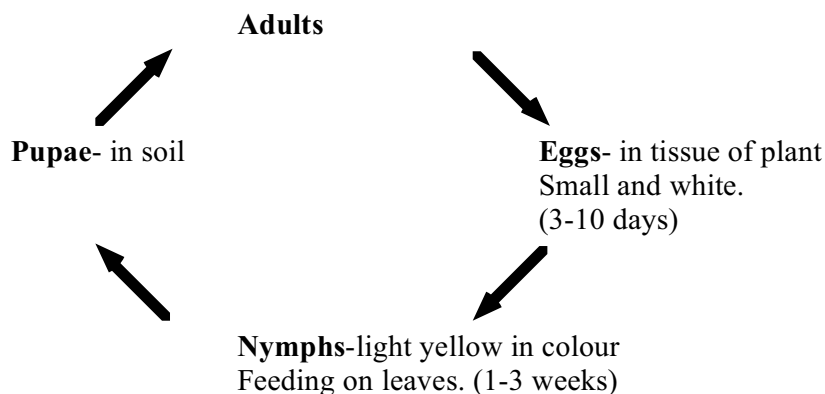


The insect

This insect is small 1-1.2 mm long and pale yellow. They have 2 pairs of narrow fringed wings. It can be picked out from other thrips because it has short bristles on the rear of the prothorax and 4 bristles on the front wings away from the body.

They can lay eggs without being fertilised and these will produce young.

Life cycle



Life cycle depends on temperature. There can be 15 cycles per year.

Damage

They attack onions, tobacco, capsicums and other plants in the tomato family as well as many other plants.

They suck sap producing small white spots on leaves, mostly close to the veins. Leaves can be deformed as a result. The insects usually feed under the leaves.

They can transmit viruses.

They are worse in areas with hot dry weather.

They leave small black droplets of faecal matter.

Control

1. Sprays can be used but must be repeated after a short interval as they do not kill the eggs.
2. Digging the ground and getting rid of old plants helps reduce numbers.
3. Rain or overhead irrigation, reduce numbers.
4. Some crop varieties are less susceptible.

References

Frohlich, Pests and Diseases of Tropical crops p 13,129

Hill, p 225; Kranz, p 280

Swain, Ag Zoology in Fiji p 183

Waterhouse & Norris, Biological Control 1989, - Pacific Prospects Supplement 1, p 36

Name **Red spider mite**

Scientific name: *Tetranychus marianae* McGregor
Family: Tetranychidae
Order: ACARINA

The mite

This is a mite (it has 8 legs) not an insect. Mites are very small and grow up to a length of only 0.5 mm. They are wingless so cannot spread quickly. They usually spread by spinning a fine thread (web) and float in the air rather like a parachute.

Life cycle

Adults are red and 0.5 mm. Eggs are spherical and laid under leaves. Nymphs are yellow, green or red.

Damage

It commonly attacks leaves of cassava, bananas, peas, dwarf beans and winged beans. Other plants can also be attacked.

They live on the lower surfaces of leaves often near veins. They suck sap and yellow spots are produced on the leaf that then may dry off.

They leave a fine silk webbing under the leaf and in bad attacks this may cover the whole plant.

Damage gets worse in hot dry weather.

They can cause heavy damage to beans.

Control

Control is often not necessary or practical.

References

Name **White ants or termites**

Scientific name: *Coptotermes elisae*
 Microcerotermes biroi

Family:

Order: ISOPTERA

The insect

Coptotermes live partly above and partly below ground. They live in colonies. They can penetrate living as well as dead trees and make mud covered walkways on trunks of trees to a height of 2-3 m.

Life cycle**Damage**

Normally they attack dead trees and wood but if a tree is not growing well may also be attacked.

Control

As damage is more common in newly cleared rain forest, planting annual food crops before fruit trees helps reduce damage to trees.

References

DAL Entomology Bulletin No 47 or Harvest 12(3) p 97

Kalshoven, L.G.E., 1981, Pests of crops in Indonesia, p 74-77

Name **Yam sawfly**

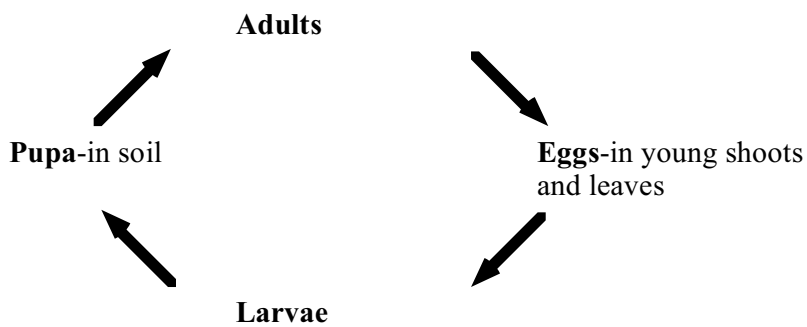
Scientific name: *Senoclidia purpurata* (F. Sm.)
Family: Tenthredinidae
Order: HYMENOPTERA



The insect

This sawfly or wasp is about 10 mm long.

Life cycle



Damage

Larvae have been reported on yam leaves, feeding together in rows. They can occasionally cause serious leaf loss.

Control

Not normally required.

References

PANS Manual No 4 Pest Control in Tropical Root crops p 173

Minor insect pests with occasional records

<i>Acalolepta holotephra</i> Boisd	Cerambycidae (COL)	Boring, Ficus, LAES East New Britain Province July 1976. Also boring into cassava stems, LAES
<i>Acauloplacella immunis</i>	Tettigonidae (ORTH)	Reported eating leaves of coastal pitpit
<i>Acleris</i> sp.	Tortricidae (LEP.)	Damaging brussels sprouts.
<i>Acrocercops cramerella</i> (Snellen)	Gracillariidae (LEP) Cacao pod borer	Also known to damage rambutan. Kalshoven p 209. Now <i>Conomorpha cramerella</i>
<i>Acrocercops</i> sp nr. <i>phaedeta</i> Meyr	Gracillariidae (LEP)	Reported mining leaves of Java almond throughout year near Port Moresby.
<i>Actinus imperialis</i> Fauvel	Staphylinidae (COL)	Reported on cardamom.
<i>Acyrtosiphon solani</i> Kaltenbach	Aphididae (HEM)	Reported on potato.
<i>Adoxophyes melichron</i>	Tortricidae (LEP) leaf roller	Reported damaging peanuts; also okra and sugar pea. Can also damage cacao and pawpaw.
<i>Adoxophyes tetrapracta</i> Meyrick	Tortricidae (LEP)	Larvae reported damaging leaves velvet bean.
<i>Adoxophyes</i> sp	Tortricidae (LEP) leaf roller	Reported damaging avocado, peanuts, parsley, chinese cabbage, soybean, asparagus, eggplant, okra, peas, sweet potato, soursop. Other species in Kalshoven p 222, 223
<i>Aedia sericea</i> Butler	Noctuidae (LEP)	Frequent in small numbers in sweet potato in highlands. See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p 6
<i>Agapophyta bipunctata</i> Boisd.	Pentatomidae (HEM)	Reported on coconut and sago.
<i>Agapophyta similis</i> Blote	Pentatomidae (HEM)	
<i>Agapophyta viridula</i> Blote	Pentatomidae (HEM)	Pests of pigeon pea and Tephrosia. Large populations can occur and kill plants. Nymphs and adults feed on young shoots.
<i>Agonoscelis rutila</i>	Pentatomidae (HEM)	Reported sap sucker on basil. Other species in Kalshoven p 94
<i>Agromyza papuensis</i>	Agromyzidae (DIPT)	Reported mining in leaf of coastal pitpit.
<i>Agrotis interjectionis</i> Guenee	Noctuidae (LEP)	Lettuce seedlings severely damaged. Also tomato leaves eaten at Wau. See Kalshoven p 568.
<i>Agrypnus</i> sp.	Elateridae (COL)	In leaf sheaths sugarcane See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p 26
<i>Aiteta iridias</i> Myr.	Noctuidae (LEP)	Larvae feeding on foliage of <i>Terminalia catappa</i> or Java almond
<i>Alcidodes australis</i> Boisduval	Curculionidae (COL)	Reported causing minor damage to yam leaves.
<i>Alcidodes</i> sp.	Curculionidae (COL)	Recorded on beetroot at Wau.
<i>Alcidodes elegans</i> Guerin-Meneville	Curculionidae (COL)	Feeding on leaves of <i>Ficus</i> . Other species in Kalshoven p 518,520
<i>Aleurodes comata</i>	Aleurodidae (HEM)	Reported damaging sugarcane.
<i>Altica</i> sp	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Reported doing minor damage to pumpkin leaves. Kalshoven p 445
<i>Alticus</i> sp.	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Reported on raspberry (Syn. <i>Halticus</i> sp.)
<i>Amorbus rhombeus</i> Westw.	Pentatomidae (HEM)	Reported on rice
<i>Anadastus albertisi</i> Harold	Languridae (COL)	On aibika.
<i>Ananipa</i> sp.	Gryllidae (ORTH)	Reported damaging lettuce.
<i>Anomala anoguttata</i> Burm.	Rutelidae (COL)	Reported slightly damaging sugarcane

		leaves. Also pitpit. Other sp. Kalshoven p 472.
<i>Antestiopsis chambereti</i> Le Guillon	Pentatomidae (HEM)	on sweet potato See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p 19.
<i>Antestiopsis semiviridis</i> (Walk.)	Pentatomidae (HEM)	(<i>A intricata</i> and <i>A orbitalis</i> in Africa CIE Distribution map 381 & 382)
<i>Anticarsia irrorata</i> F.	Noctuidae (LEP)	Reported eating leaves of mung bean and snake bean at Wau Ecology Institute. Syn. <i>Thermesia rubricans</i> Bdv.. Also known to attack velvet bean. (<i>Anticarsia gemmatalis</i> illustrated in Holloway, D.J., Lepidoptera p 158)
<i>Apachynus beccarii</i> Dubrony	Apachyidae (DERM)	Damaging potato.
<i>Aphodius lividus</i> Olivier	Scarabaeidae (COL)	Larvae damaging false stem cardamom.
<i>Aphthona bicolorata</i> Jacoby	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Doing minor damage to pumpkin leaves eating epidermis. Destroyed sorghum seedlings. Also on cucumber stripping off the leaf epidermis. Feed on the leaf epidermis of sweet potato.
<i>Aphthona</i> sp nr <i>scutellata</i> Baly	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Doing minor damage to pumpkin leaves.
<i>Araecerus</i> sp. (See <i>Oxyderes</i>)	Anthribidae (COL)	Damaging sugarcane. Picture Frohlich plate 49. Reported damaging pawpaw. Damage potato. Related to coffee bean weevil. Kalshoven p 807 Damaging cabbage.
<i>Araecerus fasciculatus</i> Degeer	Anthribidae (COL)	Reported damaging winged bean. Kalshoven p 484 with picture.
<i>Araecorynus</i> sp.	Anthribidae (COL)	Reported damaging sugarcane.
<i>Araecorynus cumingi</i> Jekel	Anthribidae (COL)	Reported damaging winged bean.
<i>Argina astrea</i> Drury	Arctiidae (LEP) Orange sann moth	Recorded as <i>Argina cribraria</i> (Clerck) on sweet potato and Crotalaria. An orange spotted moth. There are white edged spots on the front wings and darker spots on the rear wings. Larvae feed within the seedpods of crotalaria. Caterpillar is black with yellow rings across the body and with long black and white hairs. There is a row of orange spots along the side. They are up to 25 mm long. See CSIRO Insects p 861, 62. Ag Zool in Fiji p 391. Kalshoven p 324
<i>Armacia</i> sp	Ricaniidae (HEM)	Feeding on young stems and leaves of <i>Ficus</i> .
<i>Arrhenes dschilus</i> Plotz.	Hesperiidae (LEP)	Recorded causing moderate damage to sugarcane. In Common, Butterflies of Australia. plate 9
<i>Artona</i> sp	Zygaeinidae (LEP)	Larvae eating banana leaves in highlands. Minor pest. See Thistleton, Survey Bulletin 36 p 56. <i>Artona catoxantha</i> (Hmps.) known to damage coconut and other palms in Indonesia. see CIE Distribution map No 55. Kalshoven p 297
<i>Astacops dorycus</i> Boisd.	Lygaeidae (HEM)	Reported on coconut fronds.
<i>Astacops flavicollis</i> Walk.	Lygaeidae (HEM)	
<i>Astacops villicollis</i> (Stal.)	Lygaeidae (HEM)	Two small bugs causing wilting of leaves

<i>Asura crocota</i> Hampson	Arctiidae (LEP)	of Colocasia taro Larvae reported boring superficial channels in stored sweet potato tubers in the highlands.
<i>Ataenius spinator</i> Harold	Scarabaeidae (COL)	Reported feeding on roots of coastal pitpit.
<i>Atractomorpha similis</i>	Acrididae (ORTH)	
<i>Atysa</i> sp.	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Reported on leaves of sweet potato and also pollinating plant.
<i>Aulacophrys fascialis</i> Marsh.	Curculionidae (COL)	Adults fed on leaves and fruit of strawberry.
<i>Badamia exclamationis</i> Fabricius	Hesperiidae (LEP)	Moderate to severe defoliation of young okari nut tree.
<i>Bathytricha truncata</i> Walker	Noctuidae (LEP)	As <i>Phragmatiphila truncata</i> Walker Cane-moth borer; Large sugarcane moth borer Reported damaging sugarcane. Zhang Bin-Cheng, 1994, Index of Economically Important Lepidoptera. CABI
<i>Batrachamorphus</i> sp.	Cicadellidae (HEM)	Reported as sap sucker of roselle and sunflower at Wau Ecology Institute
<i>Blastophaga</i> sp	Agaonidae (HYM)	Reported on millet
<i>Blissus</i> sp	Lygaeidae (HEM)	Adults and larvae fed on leaf sheath and stems of rice seedlings near and under the ground.
<i>Borbo cinnara</i> Wallace	Hesperiidae (LEP.)	Reported eating leaves of maize at Wau Ecology Institute. Larvae feeding on rice leaves.
<i>Bothrichara palliata</i> Macleay	Cerambycidae (COL.)	Reported on rice.
<i>Bothrogonia</i> sp	Cicadellidae (HEM.)	Sap sucker of coastal pitpit, and kidney bean at Wau Ecology Institute
<i>Brachyplatys papuus</i> Guer.	Pentatomidae (HEM.)	Recorded damaging beans. Also damages some tree legumes.
<i>Brachyplatys</i> sp	Pentatomidae (HEM.)	Recorded sucking pod of velvet bean at Wau Ecology Institute.
<i>Brachyplatys translineatus</i> Walk.	Pentatomidae (HEM)	Damaging <i>Passiflora foetida</i> and cacao
<i>Brontispa lateralis</i>	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Recorded damaging sugarcane
<i>Bryscia exigua</i> Dist.	Pentatomidae (HEM)	Reported damaging cassava.
<i>Caedius demejerei</i> Geb.	Tenebrionidae (COL)	Reported damaging beans especially young seedlings to which they can cause considerable damage. Also reported on taro. The adults are found on the ground under beans. Also radish.
<i>Calliteara horsfieldi</i> Saunders	Lymantriidae (LEP)- tussock moths.	as <i>Dasychira horsfieldi</i> Saunders Reported damaging sugarcane.
<i>Carpophilus</i> sp nr <i>tenuis</i> Murray	Nitidulidae (COL)	
<i>Carpophilus maculatus</i> Murray	Nitidulidae (COL)	Reported damaging betel nut
<i>Cassida diomma</i> Boisduval	Chrysomelidae (COL) small tortoise beetle	Damaging lettuce. Also damaging sweet potato leaves and potato leaves with minor damage. Picture Epenhuijsen Vegetables in Nigeria p 52
<i>Cassida papuana</i> Spaeth	Chrysomelidae (COL.)	
<i>Cassida sexguttata</i> Boisduval	Chrysomelidae (COL.)	Reported feeding on sweet potato leaves in small numbers and doing minor damage. See DAL Entomology Bulletin No 18 or Harvest 8(2) p 96.

<i>Cephrenes mosleyi</i> (Butl.)	Hesperiidae Coconut skipper	Larvae caused moderate leaf damage to young coconuts. Parasites help control. Other species in Kalshoven.
<i>Ceresium pachymerum</i> (Pascoe)	Cerambycidae (COL)	
<i>Ceroplastodes chiton</i> Green	Coccidae (HEM)	Check wax scales. Occurs on cacao, soursop, pawpaw. Now renamed <i>Drepanococcus chiton</i> (Green). Attended by ants.
<i>Chaetocnema basalis</i> (Baly)	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Reported on corn leaves. Attacks rice, wheat, millet and mustard. See Distribution maps No 462. Kalshoven p 445.
<i>Chauliognathus waroensis</i> Wittmer	Cantharidae (COL)	Reported damaging sweet potato and bean leaves in highlands.
<i>Chelisoche morio</i> Fabricius	Chelisocidae (DERM)	Commonly associated with flowering taro. Also recorded damaging banana fruit. In Kalshoven p 69 with picture. A predator of small insects.
<i>Chlumetia transversa</i> Walker	Noctuidae (LEP) Mango shoot caterpillar	Reported damaging mango trees. Kalshoven p 350 It occurs up to 1250 m The violet larvae initially bores into the young leaf, then the leaf stalk, buds and shoots. The caterpillars pupate in the soil in flimsy cocoons. The eggs are laid on the young leaves. Total development takes 22-27 days. Repeated attacks can lead to serious damage.
<i>Cicadella sp.</i>	Cicadellidae (HEM)	Reported damaging lettuce, taro and sugarcane at Wau Ecology Institute. Cause severe brown spotting of leaves. Reported damaging potato leaves.
<i>Cicadella wallacei</i> Distant	Cicadellidae [Jassidae](HEM)	On sweet potato in highlands. See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p 13
<i>Cicindela decem-guttata</i> urvillei Dejean	Cicindellidae (COL)	Reported on rice.
<i>Circopes sp.</i>	Nitidulidae (COL)	Reported on male flower of betel nut.
<i>Clavigralloides acantharis</i> Fabricius	Coreidae (HEM)	Reported damaging pigeon pea.
<i>Cletus sp.</i>	Colobathristidae (COL)	Reported sucking the seed of amaranth
<i>Clostera rubida</i> Druce	Notodontidae (LEP)	Reported on <i>Flacourtia sp.</i>
<i>Clysterius angustus</i> Arrow	Scarabaeidae (COL)	In sweet potato See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p 21
<i>Coelophora inaequalis</i> F.	Coccinellidae (HEM)	Reported damaging lettuce and soybean. Leave circular holes in leaves. Kalshoven p 406 Normally predator of aphids.
<i>Coelophora ripponi</i> Crotch	Coccinellidae (HEM)	Reported on corn.
<i>Colasposoma regulare</i> Jacoby	Chrysomelidae (COL)	On leaves and stems of sweet potato. Check <i>Colaspoma</i> . Kalshoven p 440
<i>Colgar tricolor</i> Dist.	Flatidae (HOM)	Makes small round holes in sweet potato. Reported damaging aibika, chinese cabbage, sunflower, okra, avocado, cabbage; as well as coffee, rubber, cacao, cashew. Sap sucker.
<i>Colposcelis vignaphila</i> Bryant	Chrysomelidae (COL)	On common bean.
<i>Compsolacon gracilis</i>	Elateridae (COL)	Adults reported feeding on corncobs. In

Candeze		leaf sheaths sugarcane See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p 26 Possibly predators on leafhoppers. On potato leaves.
<i>Conoderus mucronatus</i> Candeze	Elateridae (COL)	
<i>Conogonia</i> sp.	Cicadellidae (HEM.)	On flowering taro.
<i>Coproporus</i> sp.	Staphylinidae (COL.)	Reported damaging cabbage.
<i>Coptosoma pygmaeum</i> Mont.	Pentatomidae (HEM.)	See CSIRO Insects of Aust p 450. Reported damaging pigeon pea.
<i>Coptosoma variegata</i> Herrich-Schaffer	Plataspidae (HEM) dwarf shield bugs	Reported on maize. Kalshoven p 90
<i>Coptotermes hyaloapex</i> Holmg.	Rhinotermitidae (ISOP)	On Ton <i>Pometia pinnata</i>
<i>Coronacella kirkaldyi</i> Muir	Delphacidae (HEM)	Reported on rice.
<i>Cretonotus gangis</i> (L.)	Arctidae (LEP) a "bear caterpillar"	Larvae have been reported on maize. Moths are attracted to lights. See Kalshoven p 563 Dutch edition and p 321 English edition. Now <i>Amsacta</i> . Larvae dark with light stripe along side some white spots on body and red warts bearing hair tufts. They move quickly and can appear in numbers on sugarcane or maize. They pupate in loose cocoons. The moths are remarkable because of the long dark triangular marks on the light coloured front wings. See Kalshoven p 322.
<i>Crioceris</i> sp.	Crioceridae (COL)	Causes defoliation of yams. Most noticeable after rains. Pupation takes place in the soil.
<i>Crioceris clarkii</i> Baly	Crioceridae (COL)	Feeding on leaves of pumpkin.
<i>Criontiades</i> sp.	Miridae (HEM)	On potato leaves. On sweet potato leaves.
<i>Cryptophasa setiotricha</i> Meyr.	Xyloryctidae (LEP)	Larvae reported damaging raintree trunk near Port Moresby
<i>Cryptophasa</i> sp. nr <i>arithmologia</i> Meyrick	Xyloryctidae (LEP)	Reported damaging Malay apple.
<i>Cyrtopeltis modestus</i>	Miridae (HEM)	Reported sap-sucker of tomato at Wau Ecology Institute. Other species in Kalshoven p 126. Possibly <i>Cyrtopeltis tenuis</i> due to confusion with naming.
<i>Cyrtorhinus lividipennis</i> Reuter	Miridae (HEM)	Reported on rice and possible predator of <i>Nilaparvata lugens</i> . See Kalshoven p 126.
<i>Cyrtorhinus</i> sp.	Miridae (HEM)	Reported on taro.
<i>Darala rubeola</i> Feld.	Lasiocampidae (LEP)	Larvae on fronds of coconuts. Feed on fronds at night but during day rest under fibrous cover of leaf axil of young palms. Pupal period 20 days.
<i>Dasychira mendosa</i> Hubn.	Lymantriidae (LEP) leaf eating caterpillar	Larvae reported feeding on foliage of Hibiscus at Kerevat. Also known to damage potato. Eating leaves eggplant, cassava and soursop at Wau Ecology Institute Kalshoven p 360. Larvae small and brightly coloured. The head and legs are red. A tuft of white hairs occurs on the fourth segment, and a black one on the fifth. There is a white band around the body surrounded by a red spot. They are 30-40 mm long. They eat many shrubs and

<i>Deanolis albizonalis</i> Hampson	Pyralidae (LEP) Red banded mango borer.	trees. Some now renamed <i>Psalis</i> . As <i>Noorda albizonalis</i> Hamps Larvae reported feeding on mango fruit. Kalshoven p 277. The larvae feed in the pulp and later the pith. The borers grow to 2cm long. Fruit flies later attack. Pupation takes place in the soil. See Zhang Bin- Cheng, 1994, Index of Economically Important Lepidoptera. CABI
<i>Demonax collaris</i> Pascoe	Cerambycidae (COL)	Reported damaging soybean in highlands.
<i>Dendrothripoides ipomoeae</i> Bagn.	Thripidae (THYS)	Feeding on sweet potato leaves causing yellow freckling.
<i>Dentiblistus venosus</i> Breddin	Lygaeidae (HEM)	On sugarcane.
<i>Depsages granulosa</i> Guerin-Meneville	Cerambycidae (COL)	Reported damaging pigeon pea.
<i>Deraecoris</i> sp.	Miridae (HEM)	On taro, LAES.
<i>Desmopterella</i> sp	Pyrgomorphidae (ORTH)	Reported eating leaves of sunflower.
<i>Diacrisia niceta</i> (Stal.)	Arctiidae (LEP)	Hairy caterpillar reported feeding on <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> . They feed on the young leaves. The pupa is in the soil or under dry leaves.
<i>Diacrisia papuana</i> Roth.	Arctiidae (LEP)	Reported feeding extensively on banana fruit in highlands.
<i>Dichocrosis</i> sp.nr <i>punctiferalis</i> Guenee	Pyralidae (LEP) Peach yellow moth	Reported damaging wild ginger. <i>D punc.</i> larvae damage macadamia nuts in Queensland. Also recorded damaging cotton. Kalshoven p 266. Occurs to 1750 m. Found incidentally on many plants. Caterpillar is red brown and lives in a web made of frass. The pupae lie in a fairly solid cocoon.
<i>Dieuches finitimus</i> Van Duzee	Lygaeidae (HEM)	Reported from strawberries (<i>F vesca</i>) in highlands.
<i>Dieuches</i> sp	Lygaeidae (HEM)	Reported sucking the seed of basil.
<i>Dimorphopterus cornutus</i> Slater	Lygaeidae (HEM)	Infesting roots of rice seedlings.
<i>Dimorphopterus</i> sp.	Lygaeidae (HEM)	Killed significant area of rice.
<i>Dindymus pyrochrous</i> Boisd.	Pyrrhocoridae (HEM)	Reported damaging ginger. Other species in Kalshoven p 111.
<i>Ectatorhinus magicus</i> Gerstaecker	Curculionidae (COL)	Boring into trunk of galip.
<i>Elassogaster lineata</i> de Meij	Platystomatidae (DIPT)	
<i>Elassogaster sepsoides</i> Walk.	Platystomidae (DIPT)	Reported from sugarcane.
<i>Elaunon bipatitus</i> Kirby	Forficulidae (DERM)	On potato.
<i>Enoplopteron</i> <i>?hieroglyphicum</i> de Meij	Tephritidae (DIPT)	On sugarcane and bananas.
<i>Epilachna guttatopustulata</i> Fabricius	Coccinellidae (COL)	On taro.
<i>Epilachna signatipennis</i> Boisd.	Coccinellidae (COL) leaf eating beetle	Reported damaging sweet potato, rice bean, common bean, cowpea, lima bean, cucumber. NG Beetles p 50
<i>Epilachna</i> <i>vigintisexpunctata</i>	Coccinellidae (COL)	Causing severe damage to eggplant leaves.

<i>doryca</i> Boisduval <i>Erythroneura</i> sp.	Cicadellidae [Jassidae](HEM)	Adults and nymphs feeding on underside of leaves of winged bean. Damage sometimes severe. Many not described. Kalshoven p 139.
<i>Euborellia annulipes</i> Lucas	Labiduridae (DERM)	Boring into peanut fruit and feeding on kernels.
<i>Euconocephalus</i> sp	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)	Reported eating leaves of maize and coastal pitpit.
<i>Eudecatoma</i> sp. <i>Eumetopina flavipes</i> Muir	Eurytomidae (HYMEN) Delphacidae (HEM)	Wasp forming galls on lime trees. Reported damaging sugarcane. A sap sucker. Adults and nymphs get in the leaf rolls. Very common in highlands. See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p 28
<i>Eumossula gracilis</i> Willemse <i>Eupneusta solena</i> Bradley	Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Coconut tree hopper Elachistidae (LEP) leaf miner of sugarcane	Reported damaging bananas.
<i>Euproctis</i> sp	Lymantriidae (LEP)	Reported larvae mining sugarcane leaves. See Bull. Ent Res. 64:73-79. 1974. Damage not severe. This species is very similar to <i>Dicranoctetes saccharella</i> Busk. The larvae grow to 6 or 7 mm long. The pupae are 5-6 mm long in a cocoon on the leaf of sugarcane.
<i>Euricania discigutta</i> (Walk.)	Ricaniidae (HEM) plant hopper	Reported eating leaves of broccoli, okra, asparagus, apple, capsicum and winged bean at Wau Ecology Institute. Other <i>Euproctis</i> spp. See CIE Distribution maps No 388 and 362 (revised). Called gold-tail moth and brown tailed moth respectively.
<i>Euricania tristicula</i> Stal <i>Euricania villica</i>	Ricaniidae (HEM.) Ricaniidae (HEM) plant hopper	Reported damaging coffee and also cabbage, chinese cabbage, aibika, beans and corn. Related species reported on cassava in Solomons.
<i>Euronotobrachys</i> sp <i>Euryphlepsia</i> sp.	Eurybrachidae (HEM) Cixiidae (HEM)	Adults collected from citrus. Reported sucking sap of sunflower, avocado, common bean, soursop at Wau Ecology Institute.
<i>Euscyrthus hemelytrus</i> (de Haan)	Gryllidae (ORTH)	Reported on taro. Reported damaging sugarcane.
<i>Eysarcoris ventralis</i> West. <i>Ganae pulchella</i> Pascoe	Pentatomidae (HEM) Curculionidae (COL)	Reported damaging lettuce.
<i>Gesonula mundata</i> <i>sanguinolenta</i> Kraus	Acridiidae (ORTH)	Adults feed on leaf sheath of rice. Reported feeding on stems of okra and hibiscus. A brightly coloured small grasshopper reported damaging taro, sugarcane, and macadamia. PNG Ag J 17(3) 1965. Defoliating young macadamia trees. On taro adults and hoppers feed on leaves. Eggs laid in petioles. Moderate damage to leaves.
<i>Glenea aluensis</i> Gahan	Cerambycidae (COL)	Adults feeding on aibika and boring into stems. Kalshoven p 437. picture p 436. An important pest of cacao in Bismarck Archipelago.
<i>Glyptoporopterus sharpi</i> Faust.	Curculionidae (COL)	Reported on taro.
<i>Gonocephalum</i>	Tenebrionidae (COL)	Reported damaging radish Other species in

<i>ochthebioides</i> Ful.	False wireworm	Kalshoven p 423
<i>Gymnopholus interpres</i> Hllr.	Curculionidae (COL)	Reported damaging raspberries.
<i>Gymnopholus marquardti</i> Hllr.	Curculionidae (COL)	Reported damaging raspberries.
<i>Gymnopholus weiskei</i> Hllr.	Curculionidae (COL.)	Reported damaging yam. See PNG Ag J 18(3)
<i>Halticus insularis</i> Usinger	Miridae (HEM.)	On taro. Now <i>Alticus</i>
<i>Halticus minutus</i> Reuter	Miridae (HEM) flea hopper.	Reported on peanuts and beans. Sucking sap of common bean, cucumber, parsnip, chinese cabbage, okra, coriander, dill, soybean, sweet potato, lettuce and radish at Wau Ecology Institute. Now <i>Alticus</i>
<i>Hapatesus tropicus</i> Neboiss	Elateridae (COL)	In leaf sheaths sweet potato See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p 26
<i>Haptoncus</i> sp. nr <i>concolor</i>	Nitidulidae (COL)	Reported on male flower of betel nut palm.
<i>Harpedona plana</i> Poppius	Miridae (HEM)	Nymphs and adults reported damaging greater yam leaves and some varieties suffered severe damage. The leaves go spotted with light patches. See photo Gagne Staple crops in subsistence agriculture. <i>Monographie Biologicae</i> Vol 42 p 248.
<i>Helicoverpa assulta assulta</i>	Noctuidae (LEP)	Reported eating leaves of onion, sunflower, lettuce at Wau. (Syn <i>Heliothis</i> ?)
<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> Wallengren	Noctuidae (LEP)	More common in lowlands.
<i>Hemisphaerinus</i> sp	Issidae (HEM)	Reported sucking sap of soursop
<i>Heteropternis obscurella</i> (Blanch)	Acrididae (ORTH)	Reported feeding on sugarcane leaves and okra but damage slight.
<i>Hexacentrus mundar</i> Walker	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)	Reported on taro.
<i>Hippotion boerhaviae</i> Fab.	Sphingidae (LEP)	Reported on taro. Moderate to severe damage by eating leaves.
<i>Homeoxipha fuscipennis</i>	Gryllidae (ORTH)	Reported chewing leaves of potato, capsicum, sunflower, turnip, avocado, maize, okra, winged bean.
<i>Hypolixus mastersi</i> Pascoe	Curculionidae (COL)	Reported damaging corn and yam. Other species in Kalshoven p 506.
<i>Hypolixus ritsemae</i> Pasc.	Curculionidae (COL)	Reported damaging sugarcane. Long narrow areas had been chewed in leaves but damage was slight.
<i>Hyposidra talaca</i> (Wlk.)	Geometridae (LEP)	Eating leaves of asparagus, common bean, yam, custard apple, soursop and avocado at Wau Ecology Institute. Kalshoven p 307. The caterpillar attacks many woody plants. It can attack coffee, <i>Syzygium</i> . The larvae are brown and bear rows of white spots across the body. The mature larvae lower themselves on threads and pupate 2-4 cm deep in the soil. The eggs are iridescent and in clusters. One female may deposit several hundred eggs. A life cycle takes 2.5 to 3.5 months at 1700 m altitude. The loss of leaves of tea etc can be serious.
<i>Hypotactus ruralis</i> Fst.	Curculionidae (COL)	Reported damaging cassava.
<i>Idiophantis eugeniae</i>	Gelechiidae (LEP)	In galls on large laulau (<i>Eugenia species</i>)

Bradley		
<i>Idopsis coerulea</i> Faust.	Curculionidae (COL)	fruit trees. Causing minor shot hole damage to potato. Also reported damaging chilli.
<i>Idopsis excellens</i> Faust.	Curculionidae (COL)	Reported damaging sweet potato leaves.
<i>Idopsis grisea</i> Faust.	Curculionidae (COL)	Check <i>Idiopsis</i> ? on passionfruit, citrus, sweet potato, avocado.
<i>Ischiopsopha bifasciata</i> Quoy & Gaim var. <i>hyla</i> Heller	Cetoniinae (COL)	Reported adults feeding on ripe pawpaw fruit.
<i>Ischiosopha ignatipennis</i> Boisd.	Cetoniidae (COL)	Reported damaging coconut flowers.
<i>Ischnaspis longirostris</i> (Sign.)	Diaspididae (HEM)	Armoured scale on persimmon. Kalshoven p 175. A somewhat threadlike dark brown scale. 4.4 x 1 mm Appears on coffee, <i>Guilielma gasipaes</i> palms, and mango. Damage can be severe to seedlings.
<i>Kolla</i> sp.	Cicadellidae (HEM)	Reported damaging lettuce causing brown spotting. Also sweet potato leaves.
<i>Lacoptera impressa</i> Blanchard		See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p 10
<i>Lagria</i> sp.	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Shot hole damage to leaves of apple. Damaging mulberry.
<i>Lasiodactylum notabilis</i> Oloff	Nitidulidae (COL)	Damaging Malay apple.
<i>Lema papuana</i> Jac.	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Reported on banana and hemp. See <i>Oulema</i>
<i>Lema variator</i> Gres.	Chrysomelidae (COL)	See <i>Oulema</i>
<i>Lema wauensis</i> Gres.	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Reported damaging ginger and <i>Lema</i> sp reported chewing banana leaves at Wau. See <i>Oulema</i> Picture other species in Kalshoven. p 438
<i>Leptothea ciskii</i> Weise	Coccinellidae (COL)	Reported on pumpkins.
<i>Licyllus albicollis</i> Fab.	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Reported feeding on leaves of eggplant.
<i>Lilioceris</i> sp nr. <i>bakewelli</i> Baly	Crioceridae (COL)	
<i>Lilioceris papuana</i> (Jac.)	Crioceridae (COL)	Reported adults and larvae chewing leaves of greater yam at Wau Ecology Institute.
<i>Lophops saccharicida</i> Kirkaldy	Lophopidae (HEM)	Reported on sugarcane. Adults and nymphs in moderate numbers. On underside of leaves.
<i>Lophops</i> sp.	Lophopidae (HEM)	On rice.
<i>Lophotectes penicilliger</i> (Heller)	Curculionidae (COL)	Reported on coconut flowers.
<i>Lygaeus hospes</i> Fabr.	Lygaeidae (HEM)	Adults common on and causing yellow spots on silver beet.
<i>Lymantria rosina</i> Pag.	Lymantriidae (LEP)	Numerous larvae reported on guavas in Gazelle peninsula. See <i>Dasychira</i> and <i>Psalis</i>
<i>Machaerota humboldti</i>	Machaerotidae (HEM)	Reported sucking sap of okra, turnip, sugarcane and sunflower at Wau Ecology Institute.
<i>Megalurothrips usitatus</i> Bagnall	Thripidae (THYS)	On mung bean, peanut, soybean, lima bean.
<i>Megamelus</i> sp.	Delphacidae (HEM)	
<i>Megymenum papuense</i> Dist.	Pentatomidae (HEM)	Nymphs and adults reported on bitter cucumber (<i>Momordica charanta</i>) and marrow.
<i>Meijerella inaequalis</i>	Chloropidae (DIPT)	Larvae in ginger. Kalshoven p 554. Syn.

Becker

<i>Melacanthus argineguttatus</i>	Alydidae (HEM)	<i>Oscinella inaequalis</i> . It attacks rice seedlings and can cause serious damage needing re-sowing. Recorded sucking pods of mung bean at Wau Ecology Institute.
<i>Melanhyphus clypealis</i> Arrow	Scarabaeidae (COL)	Reported on taro.
<i>Melanitis constantia</i> Cramer	Satyridae (LEP)	Reported larvae feeding on leaves of sugarcane.
<i>Meninda bisignata</i> Walker	Pentatomidae (HEM)	On rice.
<i>Menochilus sexmaculatus</i> Fab.	Coccinellidae (COL)	Reported on corn. In Kalshoven p406. Syn. <i>Chilomenes sexmaculatus</i> . A common predator of aphids and whiteflies. It is red with black spots arranged in zigzag rows. It is 5-6mm long. The larvae are black brown with white and yellow markings. Development takes 18-24 days, They are attracted to light.
<i>Meredolus sp.</i>	Curculionidae (COL)	Reported on betel nut palm.
<i>Meredolus cocotis</i> Marshall	Curculionidae (COL)	From male flowers coconut.
<i>Meroleptus cinctor</i> Marshall	Curculionidae (COL)	From strawberry plants.
<i>Metrania papuana</i>	Noctuidae (LEP)	
<i>Metriona sp</i>	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Adults feeding on foliage of sweet potato. See <i>Cassida</i>
<i>Microtermes biroi</i> Desneaux	Rhinotermitidae (ISOP)	Building runways on trunk coconuts. See DAL Entomology Bulletin No 47
<i>Mulciber linnaei</i> Thoms	Cerambycidae (COL)	Adults very common in sugarcane gardens. Larvae bore into cane stems and can cause moderate damage.
<i>Mycalesis asophis</i> Hew	Satyridae (LEP)	Other species in Kalshoven p 370
<i>Mythimna unipuncta</i> Haw	Noctuidae (LEP)	As <i>Cirphus unipuncta</i> Haw. Cutworm damaging sugarcane
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> Laing	Aphididae (HEM)	Common in highlands on potato
<i>Nagia episcopalis</i> Hampson	Noctuidae (LEP)	Reported from Terminalia tree (Okari nut family).
<i>Neotermes sp</i>	Colotermitidae (ISOPTERA)	Kalshoven p73.
<i>Nephotettix apicalis</i> (Motsch.)	Cicadellidae [Jassidae] (HEM) Green rice leafhopper. Best called Green jassid.	Adults feed on leaf sheath of rice. Now <i>Nephotettix nigropictus</i> . Kalshoven p137. Adults 406 mm long. Occurs on many plants in the grass family. The damage is direct (hopper burn) and indirect by spreading viruses. There are often a large number of nymphal skins on the leaf. Much honeydew is produced which results in sooty moulds. While feeding the nymphs and adults remain parallel to the veins. The adults are very active during night and are attracted to lights. The eggs are laid in soft parts of the leaf sheath in rows of about 25. A female lays about 100-200 eggs. They hatch after a week. Nymphs are white then become green. They are fully grown in 3 weeks. Adults live about 4 weeks. They have black spots on the centre and tips of the wings. The abdomen is brown. Removing weeds helps

<i>Nipaecoccus vastator</i> (Mask)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pink mealybug	control. Mealybug on citrus. Kalshoven p185. Syn. <i>Pseudococcus defluiteri</i> Betr. The body contents are dark orange. It is a pest of coffee. A wasp can give good control.
<i>Nisia</i> sp.	Meenoplidae (HEM)	Reported on taro
<i>Nisotra basselae</i> Bry	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Adults on aibika and amaranthus
<i>Nisotra obliterated</i> Jacoby	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Causing severe shot hole damage to aibika. On coast and to 1600m.
<i>Nisotra</i> spp	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Reported feeding on okra and hibiscus. Other species in Kalshoven p 444
<i>Nyctemera baulus</i> Boisduval	Arctiidae (LEP)	Larvae damaging leaves of cabbage. Larvae feeding on leaves taro in highlands. Also damaging winged bean leaves.
<i>Nysius epiensis</i> China	Lygaeidae (HEM)	Reported damaging beans. Adults cause yellow spotting of foliage. Also on peanuts.
<i>Nysius femoratus</i> Van Duzee	Lygaeidae (HEM)	On leaf taro.
<i>Nysius villicus</i> Van Duzee	Lygaeidae (HEM)	Reported sucking the seed of sunflower and lettuce. Also on potato and sweet potato. They are inconspicuous greyish brown bugs 3-4mm long. The damage is normally unimportant. They normally live on weeds.
<i>Odontomyia</i> sp	Stratiomyiidae (DIPT)	Larvae in cabbage.
<i>Olethreutes (Argyroploce)</i> sp.	Tortricidae (LEP)	Heavy shedding of fruit of pao nut tree. Now <i>Cryptophlebia</i> . Actually Olethreutidae related to Tortricidae with similar life cycle. Moths have rows of slanting stripes along the edges of the fore wings. <i>Cryptophlebia ombrodelta</i> (Low) occurs in Asia and Pacific and attacks fruit. Kalshoven p 225. Picture p 226. Larvae are pink and up to 15mm long. The head is brown. Life cycle about 26-32 days. Early harvesting of fruit is recommended as control.
<i>Onchyrotica concursa</i> Walker	Pterophoridae	Larvae on sweet potato. Larvae fold and web leaves. See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p6
<i>Onthophagus latinasutus</i> Arrow	Scarabaeidae (COL)	Reported damaging radish. See NG Beetles p31/32.
<i>Onthophagus</i> sp nr <i>papuensis</i> Harold	Scarabaeidae (COL)	On cabbage.
<i>Opogona fumiceps</i>	Hieroxestidae (LEP)	
<i>Opogona saccharella</i>	Hieroxestidae (LEP)	Reported damaging sugarcane. See CSIRO p807. Ag Zool p198,
<i>Orchamoplatus</i> <i>mammaeferus</i> (Quaintance & Baker)	Aleyrodidae	On beans. See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p45
<i>Orinaeme</i> sp.	Cerambycidae (COL)	Reported damaging sugarcane.
<i>Orosius argentatus</i> Evans	Cicadellidae (HEM)	Feeding on leaf taro Kalshoven p 142. Picture p141. Also attacks peanuts. A hopper about 3mm long. It lays eggs in the petioles and stems. About 200 per female. Development takes about a

<i>Orthaca cincticornis</i> Walk.	Lygaeidae (HEM)	month. Both nymphs and adults actively feed on leaves. It can transmit virus disease of peanuts. It can also transmit disease of tomato and legumes. Dense populations on maize leaves and flowers.
<i>Oryctes centaurus</i> Sternb	Scarabaeidae (COL)	Reported damaging coconuts.
<i>Oxidus gacilis</i>		Reported feeding on strawberry fruit and peanut seedlings at Wau Ecology Institute.
<i>Oxya gavis</i> (Walk.)	Acrididae (ORTH)	
<i>Oxya japonica</i> (Thnb.)	Acrididae (ORTH)	[Syn <i>O.j.vitticollis</i> (Blanchard) and <i>O.j.japonica</i> (Thnb.)] On sugarcane See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p27 On maize, p53. See CIE Distribution maps No 295. Also occur on rice, maize, coconuts, cacao, coffee and cotton.
<i>Oxya vittigera</i> (Blanch)	Acrididae (ORTH)	Reported causing slight damage to sugarcane foliage. Also damaging rice and maize.
<i>Oxyderes cyrtus</i> Jordan [ex <i>Araecerus</i>]	Anthribidae (COL)	Reported damaging pawpaw. On rotting fruit and dying petiole scars.
<i>Pachybrachius nervosus</i> Horv.	Lygaeidae (HEM)	Reported causing yellow spotting on beans. Also feeds on developing rice grains. Adults can infest leaf sheath of rice. Very common on sugarcane in some areas on young leaves and in leaf rolls.
<i>Pamara amalia</i> Semper	Hesperiidae (LEP)	
<i>Papuanella</i> sp.	Flatidae (HEM)	On mandarin.
<i>ParaBactrocera perplexus</i>	Trypetidae (DIPT)	Reported as important especially in New Britain damaging pumpkin fruit. Few fruits can be harvested.
<i>Parastasia guttulata</i> Fairmaire	Scarabaeidae (COL)	Larvae reported from among roots of coastal pitpit Adult also reported boring tunnels into jackfruit fruit.
<i>Paratella</i> sp.	Flatidae (HEM)	
<i>Paratella miniata</i> Mcl.	Flatidae (HEM)	Reported sucking sap of avocado. Also cacao.
<i>Paromius gracilis</i> Rambur	Lygaeidae (HEM)	On sorghum
<i>Patanga</i> sp.	Acrididae (ORTH)	Reported damaging sugarcane. Bands of hoppers. Other species in Kalshoven p55 Possibly <i>Patanga succincta</i> (L.)
<i>Pelopidas agna dingo</i> Evans	Hesperiidae (LEP)	Feed on rice and obvious but probably not serious. Other species in Kalshoven p383.
<i>Phaciocephalus</i> sp.	Derbidae (HEM)	Reported damaging sugarcane. Adults fed on leaf sheaths.
<i>Phaenacantha</i> spp.	Colobathristidae/Pyrrocoridae (HEM)	Probably <i>P. australiae</i> . Reported damaging sugarcane. Sucks sap. Other species in Asia On potato. See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p32 <i>Phaenacantha saccharicida</i> in Kalshoven p110
<i>Pharotes torvus</i> Marshall	Curculionidae (COL)	Reported severely chewing petioles of taro. See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p40
<i>Philia femorata</i> Walk.	Pentatomidae (HEM)	Reported on peanut.
<i>Phodoryctis caerulea</i> Meyrick	Gracillariidae (LEP)	As <i>Acrocercops caerulea</i> Meyrick Leaf miner causing slight damage to cowpea.
<i>Phormesa</i> sp.	Colydiidae (COL.)	On cabbage.
<i>Phyllophora boshmai</i> de	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)	Adults and nymphs on leaves of karuka.

Jong		See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p54
<i>Piezodorus rubrofasciatus</i> Fab.	Pentatomidae (HEM)	Sucking pods of mung bean. Other species in Kalshoven p 93
<i>Pinnaspis strachani</i> (Cooley)	Diaspididae (HEM)	Armoured scale on persimmon.
<i>Platystomus wallacei</i> Pascoe	Anthribidae (COL)	Reported damaging pigeon pea.
<i>Plautia sp.</i>	Pentatomidae (HEM) stink bugs	
<i>Plautia brunneipennis</i>	Pentatomidae (HEM)- stink bugs	Reported damaging capsicum, snake bean, sunflower and sugarcane.
<i>Polyomonatus boeticus</i> (L)	Lycaenidae (LEP)	Larvae reported inside pods of pigeon pea.
<i>Prodromopsis oculatus</i>	Miridae (HEM)	Reported sap sucker on banana.
<i>Prosopius griseus</i> Breuning	Cerambycidae (COL)	Reported on corn/maize flowers
<i>Prosopius oblique plagiatus</i> Breuning	Cerambycidae (COL)	Reported on pods of winged bean.
<i>Protaetia fusca</i> Herbst	Scarabaeidae (COL) Mango flower beetle	Reported on flowers of corn plants. Known to damage sugarcane. Kalshoven p484
<i>Protaetia papuana</i> Moser	Scarabaeidae (COL)	Reported on cassava.
<i>Psammoecus sp.</i>	Silvanidae (COL)	In old coconut leaf mine.
<i>Pseudodoniella typica</i> China & Carvalho	Miridae (HEM)	Adults and nymphs on young leaves and fruit of avocado causing considerable dieback and fruit shedding.
<i>Pseudoligota sp.</i>	Staphylinidae (COL)	On male flower of betel nut palm. On male flower coconut.
<i>Pternistria sp.</i>	Coreidae (HEM)	Reported damaging granadilla.
<i>Pterolophia griseus</i> Pascoe	Cerambycidae (COL)	Syn <i>P terrea</i> Pascoe. Reported damaging pigeon pea.
<i>Pyroderes ? amphisaris</i> Meyrick	Cosmopterigidae (LEP)	From grains of sorghum.
<i>Ragwellelus festivus</i> Miller	Miridae (HEM)	Reported damaging guava. Causing severe damage and distortion of young leaves. Adults cause scabbing of fruit. Eggs in midribs of young leaves.
<i>Rhinoscapa cobaltinata</i> Heller	Curculionidae (COL)	Reported damaging highlands breadfruit.
<i>Rhinoscapa funebris</i> Chev.	Curculionidae (COL)	Reported on soybean.
<i>Rhinoscapa maclayi</i> MacLeay	Curculionidae (COL)	Reported damaging pawpaw.
<i>Rhinoscapa thomsoni</i> Wterh.	Curculionidae (COL) Citrus leaf eating weevil	Reported feeding on lemon trees. Larvae and pupae in soil to depth of 1m. Roots showed feeding scars.
<i>Rhynchortalia wallacii</i> Crotch	Coccinellidae (COL)	Reported on citrus in Karimui
<i>Rhyparida cacaona</i> Gressitt	Chrysomelidae (COL)	
<i>Rhyparida clypeata</i> Jacoby	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Large numbers skeletonising leaves of mango.
<i>Rhyparida coriacea</i> Jac.	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Reported causing slight damage to mulberry. Also okra and hibiscus. Feeding on leaves of mung bean. Also feeding on sugarcane leaves with slight damage.
<i>Rhyparida ? fasciata</i> Baly	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Causing severe damage to eggplant leaves.

<i>Rhyparida morosa</i> Jac.	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Reported damaging sugarcane and grasses.
<i>Rhyparidella casuarinae</i>	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Reported eating leaves of eggplant at Wau.
<i>Rhyparidella sobrina</i> Bryant.	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Causing shot hole damage to aibika in highlands.
<i>Rhyparidella wauensis</i>	Chrysomelidae (COL)	Reported adults eating leaves of soybean, mung bean, pumpkin, sunflower, radish, broad bean at Wau ecology institute.
<i>Ricanula puncticosta</i>	Ricaniidae (HEM)	Reported sap sucker of sunflower, asparagus at Wau Ecology Institute
<i>Ropica honesta</i> Pascoe	Cerambycidae (COL)	Reported damaging dry winged bean pods.
<i>Rosenbergia weiskei</i> Heller	Cerambycidae (COL)	Reported damaging highlands breadfruit.
<i>Saccolaemus longiceps</i> Pascoe	Curculionidae (COL)	On trunk okari nut tree.
<i>Sciophyrus diminutus</i> Horvath	Coreidae (HEM)	Under sweet potato vines on soil.
<i>Scolioptthalmus</i> sp	Chloropidae (DIPT)	Larvae boring into stems of sugarcane.
<i>Scirpophaga excerptalis</i> (Walker)	Pyralidae (LEP) White tip borer	Reported in PNG in FAO Technical document 135 Insect Pests of Econ Sig in Asia and Pacific. p36. And Bulletin No 38. Boring tops of mature sugarcane. Other species in Kalshoven p240, 244.
<i>Scirpophaga nivella</i> Fabricius	Pyralidae (LEP)	Boring tops of sugarcane.
<i>Sesamia grisescens</i> Walker	Noctuidae (LEP) stem borer.	Reported damaging sugarcane. Heavy damage. Larvae were found in canes of all ages. See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p24. Kalshoven p349.
<i>Silba</i> sp.	Lonchaeidae (DIPT)	Larvae boring into stems of sugarcane. Also from capsicum fruit. Other species in Kalshoven p 547.
<i>Simodactylus</i> sp.	Elateridae (COL)	From carrot foliage.
<i>Simplicia caeneusalis</i> Walker	Noctuidae (LEP)	Larvae reported boring into potato tubers. Kalshoven p 351 Occurs in large numbers in coffee prunings and sago leaf.
<i>Solephyma papuana</i>	Galerucidae (COL)	Reported damaging sweet potato
<i>Spilosoma owgarra</i> Bethune-Baker	Arctiidae (LEP)	Larvae feeding on cabbage. Other species in Kalshoven p 321. Reddish brown "bear caterpillars". Eat various vegetables.
<i>Spirocara bissellata</i> Mulsant	Coccinellidae (COL)	Reported on corn.
<i>Stenocatantops</i> <i>augustifrons</i> (Walker)	Acrididae (ORTH)	Reported to cause slight damage to sugarcane foliage. Also reported damage to rice.
<i>Stephanitis typica</i> (Distant)	Tingidae (HEM)	Reported as sap sucker of banana leaves.
<i>Strumeta barringtoniae</i> (Tryon.)	Tephritidae (DIPT)	
<i>Strumeta recurrens</i> Her.	Tephritidae (DIPT)	
<i>Symphilites</i> sp.	Cerambycidae (COL)	
<i>Syncrotus (Syncrotellus)</i> <i>similis</i> Ghauri	Pyrrhocoridae (HEM)	
<i>Syntherata janetta</i> White	Saturniidae (LEP)	Larvae severely defoliating leaves of guava.
<i>Tabidia insuralis</i> Snell	Pyralidae (LEP)	Reported causing extensive windowing of sweet potato leaves in lowlands. They tie leaves together and chew the leaves. Other species in Kalshoven p264.
<i>Taenaris butleri</i> Oberth.	Amathusiidae (LEP)	Reported damaging <i>Cycas cicatricalis</i>

<i>Taenaris dimona</i> Hew	Amathusiidae (LEP)	Reported damaging banana leaves.
<i>Tagiades obscurus tindali</i> Rbb	Hesperiidae (LEP)	
<i>Tagiades tregellius</i> Hopf.	Hesperiidae (LEP)	Larvae of <i>T. obsc.</i> reported to feed on yam leaves throughout the year. PNG Ag J 21(7). Only slight damage. Also <i>T. treg.</i> larvae rolling leaves.
<i>Tagiades tregellius</i> <i>canonicus</i>	Hesperiidae (LEP)	Eating leaves of yam at Wau Ecology Institute.
<i>Tauchiridea adusta</i> Bolivar	Acrididae (ORTH)	Reported damaging sugarcane.
<i>Teleclita strigata</i> <i>cinnamomea</i> Rothsch.	Notodontidae (LEP)	Larvae feeding on Java almond near Port Moresby.
<i>Teleogryllus commodus</i> Wlk.	Gryllidae-field cricket	In sweet potato. See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p22 Other species in Kalshoven p 64
<i>Telostylinus</i> sp.	Neriidae (DIPT)	On breadfruit. Also on cucumber.
<i>Terentius nubifasciatus</i> Walker	Membracidae (HOM)	Reported as sap sucker of soursop, avocado, and eggplant at Wau Ecology Institute
<i>Tettigella pasiphae</i> Kirk	Cicadellidae (HEM)	
<i>Tettigella</i> sp.	Cicadellidae (HEM)	Reported damaging sugarcane. Also sweet potato
<i>Tetraneura</i> <i>nigriabdominalis</i> (Sas.)	Aphididae (HEM) Rice root aphid.	Adults and nymphs fed on roots of rice. Kalshoven p159. Syn <i>Tetraneurella</i> . and <i>Byrsocrypta hirsuta</i> Bak. Oval strongly arched and light yellow. Black legs and a few long bristles. 2 x 1.5mm. Also occurs on sugarcane. Development takes 13-18 days and 25-70 young are produced. Infestation occurs on 10 day old seedlings and reaches a peak when rice is 40 days. Rice varieties vary in susceptibility. Larvae causing minor damage to taro.
<i>Theretra oldenlandiae</i> Fab.	Sphingidae (LEP) Vine hawkmoth	
<i>Thressa punctifera</i> de Meijere	Chloropidae (DIPT)	On ginger. See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p35
<i>Thysanoplusia orichalcea</i> Fabricius	Noctuidae (LEP)	As <i>Diachrysis orichalcea</i> Fab Reported doing damage to cabbage. (Check Plusia and Phytometra)
<i>Tiracola rufimargo</i>	Noctuidae (LEP)	Reported on apple.
<i>Trachycentra</i> <i>chlorogramma</i> Meyrick	Tineidae (LEP)	Case moth causing moderate damage to karuka and marita leaves. See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p55.
<i>Trachylepidia</i> <i>fructicassella</i> Ragonot	Pyralidae (LEP)	Green borer in sprouting sugarcane.
<i>Trichogomphus excavatus</i> Mohinke	Scarabaeidae (COL)	Moderate damage to coconut fronds.
<i>Trichogomphus semmelinki</i> Rits	Scarabaeidae (COL) rhinoceros beetle	Reported damaging coconuts.
<i>Trochorhopalus</i> <i>strangulatus</i> Gyllenhal	Curculionidae (COL)	Reported damaging sugarcane. Adults bore into stems near ground. Light damage. Reported from dead sago palm. Adults and larvae boring into lower 40 cm of false stem of bananas causing heavy damage over limited area in central province.
<i>Trypopsilopa chinensis</i> Wiedimann	Ephydriidae (DIPT)	Larvae in seedling rice.
<i>Valanga irregularis</i>	Acrididae (ORTH) Giant	

(Walker) <i>Valanga nigricornis</i> (Burm.) <i>Valanga sp.</i>	grasshopper Acrididae (ORTH) Javanese grasshopper Acrididae (ORTH)	CIE Distribution maps No 310. Damages palms, rice, Kalshoven p51 Giant grasshoppers reported causing damage to sugarcane, rice, pepper, Chinese cabbage and aibika. See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p28
<i>Xanthodes transversa</i> Guenee	Noctuidae (LEP)	Reported on okra. Kalshoven p 351 Syn <i>Acontia</i> . Feed on leaves of Malvaceae - hibiscus, aibika, and roselle. The young larvae are green with short diagonal lateral stripes on each segment. Mature larvae are dark purple and 38mm long. They pupate in a cocoon in the soil.
<i>Zeuzera coffeae</i> Nietner	Cossidae (LEP) Red twig borer or red branch borer.	Also called red coffee borer. Reported damaging chilli plant by boring into stems. Also damage coffee, tea, teak, mahogany, sandalwood. See CIE distribution maps No 313. Kalshoven p199 Larvae are red to violet brown often with yellow rings. They bore into woody stems. A circular tunnel is formed under the bark. The end of the branch dies. The moths fly at night. Up to 1000 eggs per female. Development takes 4-5.5 months. Control is seldom necessary.
<i>Zophiuma lobulata</i> Ghauri	Lophopidae (HEM) Lophopid treehopper	This insect injects a toxin and can cause serious nut fall of coconuts in the Finschhafen and Popondetta areas. It has egg parasites that help control the pest. Also called coconut leafhopper. Adults and nymphs present on palms. Reported on granadilla.
<i>Zygina sp.</i> <i>Zygina medioborealis</i> Ghauri	Cicadellidae (HEM) Cicadellidae (HEM)	Reported on winged bean leaves. Common on sweet potato in highlands. See Thistleton survey Bulletin 36 p13

INSECT PESTS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF ORDER

MITES

Tetranychus marianae McGregor

Tetranychidae (ACAR) Red spider mite

BEETLES AND WEEVILS

Araecerus sp. (See *Oxyderes*)

Anthribidae (COL)

Araecorynus sp.

Anthribidae (COL)

Oxyderes cyrtus Jordan

Anthribidae (COL)

Agrilus occipitalis Esch

Buprestidae (COL)

Chauliognathus waroensis Wittmer

Cantharidae (COL)

Aspidomorpha adhearens Weber

Cassididae (COL) tortoise beetles

Aspidomorpha australasiae Jacoby

Cassididae (COL) tortoise beetles

Aspidomorpha miliaris (F.)

Cassididae (COL) tortoise beetles

Aspidomorpha ?punctum

Cassididae (COL)

Aspidomorpha quadriradiata Boh.

Cassididae (COL) tortoise beetles

Aspidomorpha socia Montr.

Cassididae (COL) tortoise beetles

Aspidomorpha testudinaria Montr.

Cassididae (COL) tortoise beetles

Acalolepta holotephra Boisd

Cerambycidae (COL)

Bothrichara palliata Macleay

Cerambycidae (COL)

Ceresium pachymerum (Pascoe)

Cerambycidae (COL)

Demonax collaris Pascoe

Cerambycidae (COL)

Mulciber linnaei Thoms

Cerambycidae (COL)

Orinaeme sp.

Cerambycidae (COL)

Prosopius grisescens Breuning

Cerambycidae (COL)

Prosopius oblique plagiatus Breuning

Cerambycidae (COL)

Ropica honesta Pascoe

Cerambycidae (COL)

Rosenbergia weiskei Heller

Cerambycidae (COL)

Symphilites sp.

Cerambycidae (COL)

Ischiopsopha bifasciata Quoy & Gaim var.
hyla Heller

Cetoniinae (COL)

Alticus sp.

Chrysomelidae (COL)

Arsipoda tenimberensis Jacoby

Chrysomelidae (COL) Black flea beetle

Aulacophora abdominalis (Fabricius)

Chrysomelidae (COL) pumpkin beetles

Aulacophora coffeae Hornstedt

Chrysomelidae (COL)

Aulacophora culcullata Blackburn

Chrysomelidae (COL)

Aulacophora femoralis (Mots.)

Chrysomelidae (COL)

Aulacophora melanopus Blanchard

Chrysomelidae (COL)

Aulacophora pallidifasciata Jacoby

Chrysomelidae (COL)

Aulacophora papuana Jac.

Chrysomelidae (COL)

Aulacophora pygidialis Baly

Chrysomelidae (COL)

Aulacophora rigoensis Jacoby

Chrysomelidae (COL)

Aulacophora similis Oliv.

Chrysomelidae (COL)

Aulacophora wallacii Baly

Chrysomelidae (COL)

Brontispa lateralis

Chrysomelidae (COL)

Brontispa longissima Gestro

Chrysomelidae (COL) Coconut hispid

Brontispa palmivora Gres

Chrysomelidae (COL)

Cassida diomma Bois.

Chrysomelidae (COL)

Chaetocnema basalis Baly

Chrysomelidae (COL)

Lagria sp.

Chrysomelidae (COL)

<i>Lema papuana</i> Jac.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Lema variator</i> Gres.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Lema wauensis</i> Gres.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Licyllus albicollis</i> Fab.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Metrioria</i> sp.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Monolepta nigroapicata</i> Bry.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Monolepta semiviolacea</i> Fab.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Nisotra basselae</i> Bry	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Nisotra</i> spp	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Psylliodes loriae</i> Jac.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Rhyparida cacaona</i> Gressitt	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Rhyparida coriacea</i> Jac.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Rhyparida morosa</i> Jac	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Cicindela decem-guttata urvillei</i> Dejean	Cicindellidae (COL)
<i>Coelophora inaequalis</i> F.	Coccinellidae (COL)
<i>Epilachna cucurbitae</i> Richards	Coccinellidae (COL)
<i>Epilachna signatipennis</i> Boisduval	Coccinellidae (COL) Leaf eating beetle
<i>Henosepilachna haemorrhoea</i> (Biel)	Coccinellidae (COL) leaf eating ladybird
<i>Henosepilachna signatipennis</i> Boisd	Coccinellidae (COL) leaf eating ladybird
<i>Leptothea ciskii</i> Weise	Coccinellidae (COL)
<i>Menochilus sex-masculatus</i> Fab.	Coccinellidae (COL)
<i>Rhynchortalia wallacii</i> Crotch	Coccinellidae (COL)
<i>Spirocara bissellata</i> Mulsant	Coccinellidae (COL)
<i>Cletus</i> sp	Colobathristidae (COL)
<i>Onthophagus latenasutus</i> Arrow	Copridae (COL)
<i>Crioceris</i> sp.	Crioceridae (COL)
<i>Crioceris clarkii</i> Baly	Crioceridae (COL)
<i>Liliaceris bakewelli</i> Baly	Crioceridae (COL)
<i>Lileaceris papuana</i> (Jac.)	Crioceridae (COL)
<i>Apirocalus cornutus</i> (Pascoe)	Curculionidae (COL) Horned weevil
<i>Apirocalus ebrius</i> Faust	Curculionidae (COL) Horned weevil
<i>Apirocalus terrestris</i> Thompson	Curculionidae (COL) Horned weevil
<i>Alcidodes australis</i> Boisduval	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Aulacophrys fascialis</i> Marsh.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i> (Germar)	Curculionidae (COL) Banana weevil borer
<i>Cylas formicarius elegantulus</i> (Summers)	Curculionidae (COL) Sweet potato weevil
<i>Diocalandra taitense</i> (Guer.)	Curculionidae (COL) Lesser coconut borer
<i>Eupholus nickerli</i> Hllr.	Curculionidae (COL) Eupholus weevils
<i>Eupholus schonherri</i> Guer	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Ganae pulchella</i> Pascoe	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Glyptoporoapterus sharpi</i> Faust.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Gymnopholus interpres</i> Hllr.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Gymnopholus marquardti</i> Hllr.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Gymnopholus weiskei</i> Hllr.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Hypolixus mastersi</i> Pascoe	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Hypolixus ritsemae</i> Pasc.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Hypotactus ruralis</i> Fst.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Idopsis caerulea</i> Faust.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Idopsis excellens</i> Faust.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Idopsis grisea</i> Faust.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Meroleptus cinctor</i> Marshall	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Oribius cinereus</i> Mshl.	Curculionidae (COL) Shot hole weevils

<i>Oribius cruciatus</i> Fst.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Oribius destructor</i> Marshall	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Oribius improvidus</i> Marshall	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Oribius inimicus</i> Marshall	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Pharotes torvus</i> Marshall	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Rhabdoscelus obscurus</i> (Boisduval)	Curculionidae (COL) Cane weevil borer
<i>Rhinoscapha cobaltinata</i> Heller	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Rhinoscapha funebris</i> Chev.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Rhinoscapha maclayi</i> Macleay	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Rhinoscapha thomsoni</i> Wterh.	Curculionidae (COL) Citrus leaf eating weevil
<i>Rhynchophorus bilineatus</i> (Montr.)	Curculionidae (COL) Palm weevil
<i>Sparganobasis subcruciatus</i> Marsh.	Curculionidae (COL) Coconut bole weevil
<i>Trochorhopalus strangulatus</i> Gyllenhal	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Scapanes australis australis</i> Boisd.	Dynastidae (COL)
<i>Scapanes australis grossepunctatus</i> Stern	Dynastidae (COL) NG rhinoceros beetle
<i>Compsolacon gracilis</i> Candeze	Elateridae (COL)
<i>Cassena intermedia</i> Jac.	Galerucidae (COL)
<i>Cassena papuana</i> (Jac.)	Galerucidae (COL)
<i>Solephyma papuana</i>	Galerucidae (COL)
<i>Promecotheca papuana</i> Csiki	Hispidae (COL) Coconut leaf miner
<i>Anomala anoguttata</i> Burm.	Rutelidae (COL)
<i>Aphodius lividus</i> Olivier	Scarabaeidae (COL)
<i>Ataenius spinator</i> Harold	Scarabaeidae (COL)
<i>Dermolepida nigrum</i> (Non f.)	Scarabaeidae (COL)
<i>Dermolepida noxium</i> Britton	Scarabaeidae (COL)
<i>Lepidiota reuleauxi</i> Brenske	Scarabaeidae (COL) Ramu canegrub
<i>Melanhyphus clypealis</i> Arrow	Scarabaeidae (COL)
<i>Oryctes centaurus</i> Sternb	Scarabaeidae (COL)
<i>Oryctes rhinoceros</i> (L.)	Scarabaeidae (COL) Asiatic rhinoceros beetle
<i>Papuana biroi</i> End.	Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
<i>Papuana huebneri</i> Fairm.	Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
<i>Papuana japenensis</i> Arrow	Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
<i>Papuana laevipennis</i>	Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
<i>Papuana semistriata</i>	Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
<i>Papuana trinodosa</i> Prell.	Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
<i>Papuana woodlarkiana</i> (Montr.)	Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
<i>Parastasia guttulata</i> Fairm.	Scarabaeidae (COL)
<i>Protaetia fusca</i> Herbst.	Scarabaeidae (COL) Mango flower beetle
<i>Protaetia papuana</i> Moser	Scarabaeidae (COL)
<i>Trichogomphus semmelinki</i> Rits	Scarabaeidae (COL) Rhinoceros beetle
<i>Xylotrupes gideon</i> (L.)	Scarabaeidae (COL) Elephant beetle
<i>Xylotrupes spp.</i>	Scarabaeidae (COL) Elephant beetle
<i>Xyleborus exiguus</i> Walk.	Scolytidae (COL)
<i>Xyleborus perforans</i> (Wollastan)	Scolytidae (COL) Coconut shot-hole borer
<i>Xyleborus potens</i> Schedl.	Scolytidae (COL)
<i>Actinus imperialis</i> Fauvel	Staphylinidae (COL)
<i>Caedius demeijerei</i> Geb.	Tenebrionidae (COL)
<i>Gonocephalum ochthebioides</i> Ful.	Tenebrionidae (COL) False wireworm

FLIES

<i>Agromyza papuensis</i>	Agromyzidae (DIPT)
<i>Lyriomyza brassicae</i> (Riley)	Agromyzidae (DIPT) Cabbage leaf miner
<i>Ophiomyia phaseoli</i> (Tryon.)	Agromyzidae (DIPT) Bean fly
<i>Contarinia sorghicola</i> (Coq)	Cecidomyiidae (DIPT) Sorghum midge
<i>Scoliophthalmus</i> sp.	Chloropidae (DIPT)
<i>Drosophila pararubida</i> Mather	Drosophilidae (DIPT)
<i>Drosophila rubida</i> Mather	Drosophilidae (DIPT)
<i>Drosophila setifemur</i> Malloch	Drosophilidae (DIPT)
<i>Silba</i> sp.	Lonchaeidae (DIPT)
<i>Atherigona orientalis</i> Schiner	Muscidae (DIPT) Stem fly
<i>Atherigona oryzae</i> Mall.	Muscidae (DIPT) Paddy stem fly
<i>Elassogaster lineata</i> de Meij	Platystomatidae (DIPT)
<i>Elassogaster sepsoides</i> Walk.	Platystomidae (DIPT)

Fruit flies

<i>Bactrocera atrisetosus</i> Perkins	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Bactrocera bryoniae</i> Tryon	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> Coq	Tephritidae (DIPT) Melon fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera curvifera</i> Walker	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Bactrocera decipiens</i> Drew	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> Hendel	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Bactrocera frauenfeldi</i> Schiner	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Bactrocera frenchi</i>	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Bactrocera indecorus</i> Drew	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Bactrocera musae</i> (Try.)	Tephritidae (DIPT) Banana fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera neohumeralis</i> Hardy	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Bactrocera obliquus</i>	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Bactrocera papuanensis</i>	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Bactrocera peculiaris</i>	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Bactrocera sequivi</i> Hering	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Bactrocera strigifinis atritus</i> May	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Bactrocera trivialis</i> Drew	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> Frogg	Tephritidae (DIPT) Queensland fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera umbrosus</i> Fabricius	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Strumeta barringtoniae</i> (Tryon.)	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Strumeta recurrens</i> Her.	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>ParaBactrocera perplexus</i>	Trypetidae (DIPT)

BUGS**Whiteflies (Aleyrodidae)**

<i>Aleurodes comata</i>	Aleyrodidae (HEM)
<i>Aleurodicus destructor</i> Mackie	Aleyrodidae (HEM) Coconut whitefly
<i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i> Russel	Aleyrodidae (HEM) Spiralling whitefly
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Genn.)	Aleyrodidae (HEM) Tobacco white fly
<i>Neomaskellia bergii</i> (Signoret)	Aleyrodidae (HEM) Sugarcane white fly

Leptocorisa acuta (Thunberg)
Leptocorisa discoidalis
Leptocorisa oratorius (Fab.)
Leptocorisa palawanensis
Leptocorisa solomonensis Ahmad
Melacanthus argineguttatus

Alydidae (HEM) paddy bugs
Alydidae (HEM) paddy bugs
Alydidae (HEM) paddy bugs
Alydidae (HEM) paddy bugs
Alydidae (HEM) paddy bugs
Alydidae (HEM)

Aphids (Aphididae)

Aphis craccivora Koch
Aphis gossypii Glover
Aphis sacchari Zehntner
Ceratovacuna lanigera Zehntner
Macrosiphum euphorbiae (Thomson)
Myzus ornatus Laing
Myzus persicae Sulzer
Neotoxoptera formosana Takahashi
Pentalonia nigronervosa Coq
Rhopalosiphum maidis (Fitch)
Tetraneura nigriabdominalis (Sas.)
Toxoptera aurantii B.de Fonsc.
Toxoptera citricidus (Kirk)

Aphididae (HEM) Cowpea aphid
Aphididae (HEM) Cotton aphid
Aphididae (HEM) Sugarcane aphid
Aphididae (HEM) Sugarcane woolly aphid
Aphididae (HEM) Potato aphid
Aphididae (HEM)
Aphididae (HEM) Green peach aphid
Aphididae (HEM) Onion aphid
Aphididae (HEM) Banana aphid
Aphididae (HEM) Corn leaf aphid
Aphididae (HEM)
Aphididae (HEM) Black citrus aphid
Aphididae (HEM) Brown citrus aphid

Leafhoppers

Batrachamorphus sp.
Bothrogonia sp.
Cicadella spectra Dist.
Cofana spectra Distant [*Cicadella*]
Idioscopus clypealis (Leth.)
Idioscopus niveosparsus (Leth.)
Kolla sp.
Nephotettix apicalis Motsch.)
Tettigella pasiphae Kirk
Tettigella sp.

Cicadellidae (HEM)
Cicadellidae (HEM)
Cicadellidae (HEM) White jassid
Cicadellidae (HEM) White leafhopper
Cicadellidae (HEM) Mango hopper
Cicadellidae (HEM) Mango hopper
Cicadellidae (HEM.)
Cicadellidae (HEM) Green rice leafhopper
Cicadellidae (HEM)
Cicadellidae (HEM)

Euryphlepsia sp.

Cixiidae (HEM)

Soft Scales (Coccidae and others)* indicates more serious pest

**Icerya purchasi* Maskell
**Icerya seychellarum* (Westwood)
Promargarodes australis Jakubski
Steatococcus samaraius Morrison

Margarodidae (HEM)
Margarodidae (HEM)
Margarodidae (HEM)
Margarodidae (HEM)

Sangiococcus truncatispinus (Reyne)

Eriococcidae (HEM)

Anthococcus kerevatae Williams
Ceroplastes ceriferus (F.)
**Ceroplastes destructor* Newstead
Ceroplastes murrayi Froggatt
**Ceroplastes rubens* Maskell
**Coccus celatus* De Lotto
**Coccus hesperidum* Linnaeus
Coccus longulus (Douglas)
**Coccus viridus* (Green)
Drepanococcus chiton (Green)

Coccidae (HEM)
Coccidae (HEM)
Coccidae (HEM)
Coccidae (HEM)
Coccidae (HEM) Pink wax scale
Coccidae (HEM)
Coccidae (HEM) Soft brown scale
Coccidae (HEM)
Coccidae (HEM) Green scale
Coccidae (HEM)

<i>Eucalymnatus tessellatus</i> (Signoret)	Coccidae (HEM)
* <i>Kilifia acuminata</i> (Signoret)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Melanesicoccus kleinhoviae</i> Williams	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Milviscutulus ciliatus</i> Williams	Coccidae (HEM)
* <i>Milviscutulus mangiferae</i> (Green)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Milviscutulus pilosus</i> Williams	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Milviscutulus spiculatus</i> Williams	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Neoplatyolecanium</i> sp.	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Neosaissetia keravatae</i> Williams	Coccidae (HEM)
* <i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> (Nietner)	Coccidae (HEM) Nigra scale
<i>Platylecanium cocotis</i> Laing	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Pulvinaria cacao</i> Williams	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Pulvinaria elongata</i> Newstead	Coccidae (HEM)
* <i>Pulvinaria psidii</i> Maskell	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Pulvinaria ubicola</i> (Cockerell)	Coccidae (HEM)
* <i>Saissetia coffeae</i> (Walker)	Coccidae (HEM) Coffee scale
<i>Saissetia miranda</i> (Cockerell & Parrott)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Saissetia neglecta</i> De Lotto	Coccidae (HEM)
* <i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Westwood)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Asterolecanium</i> sp	Asterolecaniidae (HEM)
* <i>Bambusaspis bambusae</i> (Boisduval)	Asterolecaniidae (HEM)
<i>Coelophora ripponi</i> Crotch	Coccinellidae (HEM)
<i>Phaenacantha</i> spp.	Colobathristidae (HEM)
<i>Amorbus rhombeus</i> Westw.	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Amblypelta cocophaga</i> China	Coreidae (HEM) Green coconut bug
<i>Amblypelta costalis szentivanyi</i> Brown	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Amblypelta gallegonis</i> Lever	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Amblypelta lutescens papuensis</i> Br.	Coreidae (HEM) Papuan tip wilt bug
<i>Amblypelta theobromae</i> Brown	Coreidae (HEM) Tip wilt bug
<i>Helopeltis clavifer</i> (Walker)	Coreidae (HEM) Cacao mirid
<i>Leptoglossus australis</i> (Fab.)	Coreidae (HEM) Black leaf footed bug
<i>Mictis profana</i> F.	Coreidae (HEM) Crusader bug
<i>Pternistria</i> sp.	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Riptortus annulicornis</i> Boisd.	Coreidae (HEM) Pod sucking bug
<i>Riptortus imperialis</i> Kirk	Coreidae (HEM) Bean bug
<i>Riptortus obscuricornis</i> Dallas	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Riptortus</i> spp.	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Coronacella kirkaldyi</i> Muir	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Eumetopina flavipes</i> Muir	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Megamelus</i> sp.	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Nilaparvata lugens</i> Haseg	Delphacidae (HEM) Brown backed rice planthopper
<i>Perkinsiella bicaloris</i>	Delphacidae (HEM) Sugarcane leafhoppers
<i>Perkinsiella boreon</i> Fennah	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella bulli</i> Fennah	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella diagoras</i> Fennah	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella falcipennis</i> Fennah	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella lalokensis</i> Muir	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella macrinus</i> Fennah	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella mycon</i> Fennah	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella papuensis</i> Muir	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella rattlei</i> Muir	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella saccharicida</i> Kirkaldy	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella sinensis</i> Kirkaldy	Delphacidae (HEM)

<i>Perkinsiella thompsoni</i> Muir	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella vastatrix</i> (Breddin)	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Sogatella furcifera</i> Horvath	Delphacidae (HEM) White backed rice planthopper
<i>Tarophagus colocasiae</i>	Delphacidae (HEM) Taro leafhopper
<i>Tarophagus persephone</i>	Delphacidae (HEM) Taro leafhopper
<i>Tarophagus proserpina</i> (Kirk)	Delphacidae (HEM) Taro leafhopper
<i>Phaciocephalus sp.</i>	Derbidae (HEM)
Armoured scales (Diaspididae)	
<i>Abgrallaspis cyanophylli</i> (Signoret)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Andaspis numerata</i> Brimblecombe	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Andaspis sinosa</i>	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Aonidiella aurantii</i> (Maskell)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Aonidiella comperei</i> McKenzie	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Aonidiella eremocitri</i> McKenzie	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Aonidiella inornata</i> McKenzie	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Aonidiella orientalis</i> (Newstead)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Aspidiella hartii</i> (Cockerell)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Aspidiella sacchari</i> (Cockerell)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> Signoret	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Aspidiotus excisus</i> Green	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Aspidiotus musae</i>	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Aulacaspis tegalensis</i> (Zehntner)	Diaspididae (HEM) Sugarcane scale
<i>Aulacaspis vitis</i> (Green)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Chrysomphalus aonidum</i> (Linnaeus)	Diaspididae (HEM) Florida red scale.
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> (Morgan)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Chrysomphalus pinnulifer</i> (Maskell)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Duplaspidiotus claviger</i> (Cockerell)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Fiorinia coronata</i>	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Fiorinia fioriniae</i> (Targioni)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i> (Signoret)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Hemiberlesia palmae</i> (Cockerell)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Howardia biclavis</i> (Comstock)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Ischnaspis longirostris</i> (Signoret)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i> (Newman)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Lepidosaphes gloverii</i> (Packard)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Lepidosaphes karkarica</i>	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Lepidosaphes rubrovittata</i> Cockerell	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Lepidosaphes tokionis</i> (Kuwana)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Lopholeucaspis baluanensis</i>	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Morganella longispina</i> (Morgan)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Odonaspis ruthae</i> Kotinsky	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Odonaspis saccharicaulis</i> (Zehntner)	Diaspididae (HEM) Scale sugarcane
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> Douglas	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Parlatoria proteus</i> (Curtis)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Pinnaspis aspidistrae</i> (Signoret)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Pinnaspis buxi</i> (Bouche)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Pinnaspis strachani</i> (Cooley)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli</i> (Cooley)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> (Targioni)	Diaspididae (HEM) White scale
<i>Schizentaspis silvicola</i>	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Unaspis citri</i> (Comstock)	Diaspididae (HEM) White louse scale
<i>Megymenum sp.</i>	Dinidoridae (HEM)
<i>Colgar tricolor</i> Dist.	Flatidae (HOM)
<i>Paratella sp.</i>	Flatidae (HOM)

<i>Paratella miniata</i>	Flatidae (HOM)
<i>Hemisphaerinus sp.</i>	Issidae (HEM)
<i>Lophops saccharicida</i> Kirk.	Lophopidae (HEM)
<i>Zophiuma lobulata</i> Ghauri	Lophopidae (HEM) Lophopid treehopper
<i>Astacops dorycus</i> Boisd.	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Astacops flavicollis</i> Walk.	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Astacops villicollis</i> (Stal.)	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Blissus sp.</i>	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Dieuches finitimus</i> Van Duzee	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Lygaeus sp.</i>	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Lygaeus hospes</i> Fabr.	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Nysius epiensis</i> China	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Nysius villicus</i>	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Orthaca cincticornis</i> Walk.	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Pachybrachius nervosus</i> Horv.	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Machaerota humboldti</i>	Machaerotidae (HEM)
<i>Terentius nubifasciatus</i> Walker	Membracidae (HOM)
<i>Cyrtopeltis modestus</i>	Miridae (HEM)
<i>Halticus insularis</i> Usinger	Miridae (HEM)
<i>Halticus minutus</i> Reuter	Miridae (HEM) Fleahopper
<i>Halticus tibialis</i> Reut.	Miridae (HEM) Grass bug
<i>Harpedona plana</i> Poppius	Miridae (HEM)
<i>Platypeltocoris similis</i> Popp	Miridae (HEM) Yam mirid sapsucker
<i>Prodromopsis oculatus</i>	Miridae (HEM)
<i>Ragwellellus festivus</i> Miller	Miridae (HEM)
<i>Ragwellellus horvathi</i> Poppius	Miridae (HEM) Cardamom mirid
<i>Agapophyta bipunctata</i> Boisd.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Agapophyta similis</i> Blote	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Agapophyta viridula</i> Blote	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Agonoscelis rutila</i>	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Antestiopsis semiviridis</i> (Walk.)	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Axiagastus cambelli</i> Dist.	Pentatomidae (HEM) Coconut spathe bug
<i>Brachyplatys papuus</i> Guer.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Brystica exigua</i> Dist.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Coptosoma pygmaeum</i> Mont.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Eysarcoris ventralis</i> West.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Nezara viridula</i> (Linnaeus)	Pentatomidae (HEM) Green vegetable bug
<i>Philia femorata</i> Walk.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Piezodorus rubrofasciatus</i> Fab.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Plautia sp.</i>	Pentatomidae (HEM) Stink bugs
<i>Plautia brunneipennis</i>	Pentatomidae (HEM) Stink bugs
Mealybugs (Pseudococcidae)	
<i>Antonina graminis</i> (Maskell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Rhodes grass mealybug
<i>Brevennia rehi</i> (Lindinger)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Mealybug of rice
<i>Cannococcus ikshu</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Cannococcus palauensis</i> (Beardsley)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Chaeococcus bambusae</i> (Maskell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Chorizococcus talipikanus</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Criniticoccus theobromae</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)

<i>Crisicoccus theobromae</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Dysmicoccus boninsis</i> (Kuwana)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Gray sugarcane mealybug
<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pineapple mealybug
<i>Dysmicoccus nesophilus</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Dysmicoccus papuanicus</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Ferrisia consobrina</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Ferrisia virgata</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Geococcus coffeae</i> Green	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Laingioccoccus painei</i> (Laing)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Leptococcus metroxylis</i> Reyne	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i> (Green)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Hibiscus mealybug
<i>Maculicoccus malaitensis</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Mutabilicoccus simmondsi</i> (Laing)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Mutabilicoccus vanheurni</i> (Reyne)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Nipaecoccus viridus</i> (Newstead)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Palmicultor browni</i> (Williams)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Paraputo leverii</i> (Green)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Planococcus citri</i> (Risso)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Citrus mealybug
<i>Planococcus dioscoreae</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Yam mealybug
<i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Planococcus pacificus</i> Cox	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Pseudococcus elisae</i> Borchsenius	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> (Targioni)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Longtailed mealybug
<i>Pseudococcus sacharicola</i> Takahashi	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Pseudococcus solomonensis</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Rastrococcus neoguineensis</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Rastrococcus vicorum</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Saccharicoccus sacchari</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pink sugarcane mealybug
<i>Dindymus pyrochrous</i> Boisd.	Pyrrhocoridae (HEM)
<i>Dysdercus cingulatus</i> (F.)	Pyrrhocoridae (HEM) Red cotton bugs
<i>Dysdercus sidae</i> Mont.	Pyrrhocoridae (HEM)
<i>Euricania discigutta</i> (Walk.)	Ricaniidae (HEM)
<i>Euricania tristicula</i> Stal	Ricaniidae (HEM)
<i>Euricania villica</i>	Ricaniidae (HEM)
<i>Ricanula puncticosta</i>	Ricaniidae (HEM)
<i>Stephanitis typica</i> (Dist.)	Tingidae (HEM) Banana lace-bug
WASPS	
<i>Eudecatoma</i> sp.	Eurytomidae (HYMEN)
<i>Senoclidia purpurata</i> (F.Sm.)	Tenthredinidae (HYMEN) Yam sawfly
MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES	
<i>Taenaris dimona</i> Hew	Amathusiidae (LEP)
<i>Taenaris myops kirschi</i> Stgr.	Amathusiidae (LEP) Myops owl butterfly
<i>Argina cribraria</i> (Clerck)	Arctiidae (LEP)
<i>Asura crocota</i> Hampson	Arctiidae (LEP)
<i>Cretonotus gangis</i> (L.)	Arctiidae (LEP)
<i>Diacrisia niceta</i> (Stal.)	Arctiidae (LEP)
<i>Diacrisia papuana</i> Roth.	Arctiidae (LEP)
<i>Eupneusta solena</i> Bradley	Elachistidae (LEP) Leaf miner sugarcane

<i>Idiophantis chirodaeta</i> Meyr.	Gelechiidae (LEP)
<i>Phthorimaea operculella</i> (Zell.)	Gelechiidae (LEP) Potato tuber moth
<i>Ectropis bhurmitra</i> Walker	Geometridae (LEP) Cacao looper
<i>Hyposidra talaca</i>	Geometridae (LEP)
<i>Acrocercops homalacta</i> Meyr.	Gracillariidae (LEP) Leaf miner
<i>Arrhenes dschilus</i> Plotz	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Borbo cinnara</i> Wallace	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Borbo impar tetragraphus</i> Mab.	Hesperiidae (LEP) Borbo butterfly
<i>Cephenes mosleyi</i> (Butl.)	Hesperiidae (LEP) Coconut skipper
<i>Erionota thrax</i> L.	Hesperiidae (LEP) Banana skipper
<i>Pamara amalia</i> Semper	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Pelopidas agna dingo</i> Evans	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Tagiades obscurus tindali</i> Rbb	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Tagiades trebellius canonicus</i>	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Tagiades tregellius</i> Hopf.	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Opogona fumiceps</i>	Hieroxestidae (LEP)
<i>Opogona saccharella</i>	Hieroxestidae (LEP)
<i>Scopelodes nitens</i> B.Bak.	Limacodidae (LEP) Cup moth
<i>Thosea sinensis</i> (Walk.)	Limacodidae (LEP) Coconut cup moth
<i>Lampides boeticus</i> L.	Lycaenidae (LEP) Pea blue butterfly
<i>Polyommatus boeticus</i> (L)	Lycaenidae (LEP)
<i>Zizina otis</i> (F.)	Lycaenidae (LEP) Common grass blue butterfly
<i>Calliteara horsfieldi</i> Saunders	Lymantriidae (LEP)
<i>Dasychira mendosa</i> Hubn.	Lymantriidae (LEP) Leaf eating caterpillar
<i>Euproctis</i> sp	Lymantriidae (LEP)
<i>Lymantria rosina</i> Pag.	Lymantriidae (LEP)
<i>Bedellia somnulentella</i> (Zeller)	Lyonetiidae (LEP) Sweet potato leaf miner
<i>Leucoptera psophocarpella</i> Brad & Cart	Lyonetiidae (LEP) Winged bean blotch miner
<i>Achaea janata</i> (Linnaeus)	Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao false looper
<i>Agrotis interjectionis</i> Guenee	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i> (Hufn.)	Noctuidae (LEP) Black cutworm
<i>Aiteta iridias</i> Myr.	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Anomis flava</i> Fabricius	Noctuidae (LEP) Cotton semi-looper
<i>Anticarsia irrorata</i>	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Bathytricha truncata</i> Walker	Noctuidae (LEP) Cane-moth borer; Large sugarcane moth borer
<i>Chlumetia transversa</i> Walker	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Chrysodeixis eriosoma</i> Doubleday	Noctuidae (LEP) Green looper
<i>Earias fabia</i> Stoll [now <i>E vittella</i>]	Noctuidae (LEP) Spotted bollworm
<i>Earias vittella</i> (F.) [Syn <i>E fabia</i> Stoll]	Noctuidae (LEP) Aibika shoot boring grub
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hubner)	Noctuidae (LEP) Corn earworm
<i>Helicoverpa assulta assulta</i> Guenee	Noctuidae (LEP) Cape gooseberry budworm
<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> Wallengren	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Metrania papuana</i>	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Mythimna loreyi</i> (Dup.)	Noctuidae (LEP) Rice armyworms
<i>Mythimna separata</i> (Walk.)	Noctuidae (LEP) Rice armyworms
<i>Mythimna unipuncta</i> Haworth	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Nagia episcopalis</i> Hampson	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Penicillaria jocosatrix</i> (Guen.)	Noctuidae (LEP) Large mango tipborer

<i>Phytometra orichalcaea</i> (F.)	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Sesamia arfaki</i> Bethune-Baker	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Sesamia griseascens</i> Walk.	Noctuidae (LEP) Stem borer
<i>Sesamia inferens</i> (Walker)	Noctuidae (LEP) Violet rice stem borer
<i>Simplicia caeneusalis</i> Walker	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Spodoptera exempta</i> (Walker)	Noctuidae (LEP) African armyworm
<i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fabricius)	Noctuidae (LEP) Cluster caterpillar
<i>Spodoptera mauritia</i> (Boisduval)	Noctuidae (LEP) Rice moth
<i>Thysanoplusia orichalcea</i> Fab	Noctuidae (LEP) Flax caterpillar
<i>Tiracola plagiata</i> (Walker)	Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao armyworm
<i>Tiracola rufimargo</i>	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Xanthodes transversa</i> Guenee	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Clostera rubida</i> Druce	Notodontidae (LEP)
<i>Teleclita strigata cinnamomea</i> Rothsch.	Notodontidae (LEP)
<i>Melanitis constantia</i> Cramer	Nymphalidae (LEP)
<i>Melanitis ledabankia</i> F.	Nymphalidae (LEP) Evening brown butterfly
<i>Mycalesis asophis</i> Hew	Nymphalidae (LEP)
<i>Graphium agamemnon</i> L.	Papilionidae (LEP) Green spotted triangle
<i>Papilio aeacus</i> Donovan	Papilionidae (LEP) Citrus butterfly
<i>Papilio aegaeus ormenus</i> Guerin	Papilionidae (LEP) Citrus butterfly
<i>Phyllocnistis citrella</i> Staint	Phyllocnistidae (LEP) Citrus leaf miner
<i>Caunacea sera</i> Meyrick	Plutellidae (LEP)
<i>Plutella xylostella</i> (L.)	Plutellidae (LEP) Diamond back moth
<i>Chilo auricilius</i> (Dudg.)	Pyralidae (LEP) Gold-fringed rice borer
<i>Chilo suppressalis</i> (Walker)	Pyralidae (LEP) Purple lined rice stem borer
<i>Chilo terrenellus</i> Pag.	Pyralidae (LEP) Sugarcane borer
<i>Cnaphalocrocis medinalis</i> (Gn.)	Pyralidae (LEP) Rice leaf roller
<i>Cnaphalocrocis poeyalis</i> Boisduval	Pyralidae (LEP) Rice leaf roller
<i>Crocidolomia binotalis</i> Zeller	Pyralidae (LEP) Cabbage cluster caterpillar
<i>Dichocrocis sp.nr punctiferalis</i> Guenee	Pyralidae (LEP)
<i>Lamprosema indica</i> F. (<i>Hedylepta</i>)	Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf roller
<i>Maliarpha separatella</i> Rag.	Pyralidae (LEP) White rice stem borer
<i>Mampava bipunctella</i> Rag.	Pyralidae (LEP) Sorghum head caterpillar
<i>Marasmia bilineatis</i>	Pyralidae (LEP) rice leaf roller
<i>Marasmia hexagona</i>	Pyralidae (LEP) rice leaf roller
<i>Marasmius venilalis</i>	Pyralidae (LEP)
<i>Maruca vitrata</i> Fabricius	Pyralidae (LEP) Bean pod borer
<i>Nacoleia octasema</i> (Meyrick)	Pyralidae (LEP) Banana scab moth
<i>Deanolis albizonalis</i> Hampson	Pyralidae (LEP) Red banded mango borer
<i>Omiodes indicata</i> Fabricius	Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf roller
<i>Omiodes diemenalis</i> Guenee	Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf roller
<i>Ostrinia furnacalis</i> (Guen)	Pyralidae (LEP) Maize stem borer
<i>Scirpophaga excerptalis</i> (Walker)	Pyralidae (LEP) White tip borer
<i>Scirpophaga innotata</i> (Walker)	Pyralidae (LEP) White rice borer
<i>Scirpophaga nivella</i> Fabricius	Pyralidae (LEP)
<i>Spoladea recurvalis</i> Fabricius	Pyralidae (LEP) Beet webworm
<i>Syllepte derogata</i> Fabricius	Pyralidae (LEP) Cotton leaf roller
<i>Tabidia insuralis</i> Snell	Pyralidae (LEP)
<i>Tirathaba igneivena</i> Hmps.	Pyralidae (LEP)
<i>Tirathaba rufivena</i> Walk.	Pyralidae (LEP) Coconut spathe moth
<i>Syntherata janetta</i> White	Saturniidae (LEP)

Hawkmoths

<i>Agrius convolvuli</i> (L.)	Sphingidae (LEP) Sweet potato hawkmoth
<i>Hippotion boerhaviae</i> Fab.	Sphingidae (LEP)
<i>Hippotion celerio</i> (L.)	Sphingidae (LEP) Grapevine hawkmoth
<i>Theretra nessus</i> Dry	Sphingidae (LEP) Yam hawkmoth
<i>Theretra oldenlandiae</i> Fab.	Sphingidae (LEP) Vine hawkmoth
<i>Acleris</i> sp.	Tortricidae (LEP)
<i>Adoxyphyes melichron</i>	Tortricidae (LEP) Leaf roller
<i>Homona coffearia</i> Niet	Tortricidae (LEP) Coffee leafroller
<i>Cryptophasa setiotricha</i> Meyr	Xyloryctidae (LEP)
<i>Cryptophasa</i> sp. nr <i>arithmologia</i> Meyrick	Xyloryctidae (LEP)

GRASSHOPPERS AND LOCUSTS

<i>Atractomorpha crenaticeps</i> Blanch	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Atractomorpha similis</i>	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Austracris guttulosa</i> (Walk.)	Acrididae (ORTH) Spur throated locust
<i>Gesonula mundata sanguinolenta</i> Kraus	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Heteropternis obscurella</i> (Blanch)	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Locusta migratoria</i> (Linn.)	Acrididae (ORTH) Migratory locust
<i>Oxya gavis</i> (Walk.)	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Oxya japonica</i> (Thnb.)	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Oxya vittigera</i> (Blanch)	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Oxya</i> sp.	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Patanga</i> sp.	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Stenocatantops augustifrons</i> (Walker)	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Tauchiridea adusta</i> Bolivar	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Valanga irregularis</i> (Walker)	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Valanga nigricornis</i> (Burm.)	Acrididae (ORTH) Javanese grasshopper
<i>Valanga</i> sp.	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Ananipa</i> sp.	Gryllidae (ORTH)
<i>Euscyrtes hemelytrus</i> (de Haan)	Gryllidae (ORTH)
<i>Homeoxipha fuscipennis</i>	Gryllidae (ORTH)
<i>Gryllotalpa africana</i> Beauv	Gryllotalpidae (ORTH) Mole cricket
<i>Desmopterella</i> sp	Pyrgomorphidae (ORTH)
<i>Acauloplacella immunis</i>	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Euconocephalus</i> sp	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Eumossula gracilis</i> Willemse	Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Coconut treehopper
<i>Hexacentrus mundar</i> Walker	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Phaneroptera brevis</i> Serv.	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Segestes decoratus</i> Redt.	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Segestidea defoliatria defoliatria</i> Ulvavov	Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Coconut treehopper
<i>Segestidea gracilis</i> Willemse	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Segestidea hanoverana</i> Willemse	Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Coconut treehoppers
<i>Segestidea insulana</i> Willemse	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Segestidea leefmansi</i> (Willemse)	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Segestidea montana</i> Willemse	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Segestidea novaehuinae</i> Brancsik	Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Coconut treehopper
<i>Segestidea uniformis</i> (Willemse)	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Segetes cornelii</i> Willemse	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)

THRIPS

Chaetanaphothrips orchidii F.
Chaetanaphothrips signipennis Bagn.
Dendrothripoides ipomoeae Bagn.
Megalurothrips usitatus Bagnall
Thrips tabaci Lind.
Selenothrips rubrocinctus (Giard)

Thripidae (THYS) Banana rust thrips
Thripidae (THYS)
Thripidae (THYS)
Thripidae (THYS)
Thripidae (THYS) Onion thrips
Thripidae (THYS) Red banded thrips

Armoured scales (Diaspididae)

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Abgrallaspis cyanophylli (Signoret)

Andaspis numerata Brimblecombe
Andaspis sinosa
Aonidiella aurantii (Maskell)

Aonidiella comperei McKenzie
Aonidiella eremocitri McKenzie
Aonidiella inornata McKenzie
Aonidiella orientalis (Newstead)
Aspidiella hartii (Cockerell)

Aspidiella sacchari (Cockerell)

Aspidiotus destructor Signoret

Aspidiotus excisus Green
Aspidiotus musae
Aulacaspis tegalensis (Zehntner)
Aulacaspis vitis (Green)
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Linnaeus)

Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Morgan)

Chrysomphalus pinnulifer (Maskell)
Duplaspidotus claviger (Cockerell)
Fiorinia coronata
Fiorinia fioriniae (Targioni)
Hemiberlesia lataniae (Signoret)

On banana, coconut, avocado, guava, loquat, breadfruit, pao nut, tea, cardamom, laulau's, figs, soursop, greater yam, cassava, macadamia, p22
On tea.
On fig.
On grapefruit, sour orange, sweet orange, lime, mandarin, lemon, pomelo, breadfruit, marrow, paper mulberry, chilli, coconut, p 37.
On Indian mulberry, banana, fig, velvet apple, p40.
On pao trees, coconut, and citrus. p 40.
On pao, banana, grapevine, pandanus, kava. p 42.
On pawpaw. p 43.
On yam, ginger, sweet potato. It particularly occurs on yams in storage. It can be on greater or lesser yam. p 45-47.
On giant taro, sugarcane, and grasses. It is mainly a pest of sugarcane. p 47
On breadfruit, coconut, bullock's heart, pawpaw, oil palm, laulau, banana, avocado, guava, cacao, cowpea, chinese taro, kava, pomelo and cycads. It also occurs on many other plants including yams, taro, mangoes, sugarcane. p 53
On pawpaw, citrus. p 57 & 58
On banana. p 64
On sugarcane and pitpit. p76
On durian. p 77-79
Florida red scale. On citrus, breadfruit, coconut, Indian mulberry, banana, pandanus, cycads. Also can occur on candle nut, soursop, sweet sop, bullock's heart, tamarind. p 93.
On jackfruit, asparagus, citrus, coconut, apple, mango, avocado, pao nut, tea, macadamia, guava, golden apple, laulau, pawpaw, Java almond, vanilla, dye fig, Chinese taro, betel nut, cycad, cassava, oil palm, eggplant, p 94.
On citrus. p 97.
On citrus and figs. p 107.
On nipa, coconut and pandanus. p 116.
On avocado, coconut, citrus, tea and cycads. p 118
On jackfruit, citrus, coconut, loquat, laulau, apple, cassava, swamp taro, avocado, madras thorn, guava, grapes, Indian mulberry, passionfruit, coffee, candle

- nut, five corner, cherry guava, cycads, yams. p 132, 134.
- Hemiberlesia palmae* (Cockerell) On soursop, sweet sop, bullock's heart, breadfruit, jackfruit, pao nut, tea, citrus, coconut, turmeric, macadamia nut, mango, banana, avocado, cherry guava, guava, golden apple, cacao, chinese taro, pandanus, cardamom, vanilla, candle nut, cycads, yams, taro, laulau, Indian mulberry, passionfruit, p133-135
- Howardia biclavis* (Comstock) On tea, pawpaw, citrus, litchi, tomato, soursop, sweet sop, mulberry, pomegranate, rambutan, macadamia nut, Java almond, kava, sapodilla, p137, 138, 140.
- Ischnaspis longirostris* (Signoret) Black thread scale. On coffee, oil palm, Tahitian chestnut, coconut, persimmon, banana, mango, litchi, citrus. p142.
- Lepidosaphes beckii* (Newman) On citrus. p146.
- Lepidosaphes gloverii* (Packard) On giant taro, citrus, kumquat, coconut. p154, 155.
- Lepidosaphes karkarica* On coconut. p155-157.
- Lepidosaphes rubrovittata* Cockerell On fig, Tahitian chestnut, Malay apple. p161,162.
- Lepidosaphes tokionis* (Kuwana) On citrus. p170.
- Lopholeucaspis baluanensis* On citrus. p177, 178.
- Morganella longispina* (Morgan) On citrus, pawpaw, laulau, avocado. p181, 182.
- Odonaspis ruthae* Kotinsky On hibiscus and nypa. p198, 199.
- Odonaspis saccharicaulis* (Zehntner) On sugarcane. p201.
- Parlatoria crotonis* Douglas On Pandanus, coconut, Tahitian chestnut. p206, 207.
- Parlatoria proteus* (Curtis) On Macadamia nut, cacao, citrus, coffee, p210, 211.
- Pinnaspis aspidistrae* (Signoret) On coconut, oil palm, Tahitian chestnut, banana, pandanus, tomato, tanget, egg plant, Java almond, p212-215.
- Pinnaspis buxi* (Bouche) On tanget, tomato, ceriman (monstera), betel nut, coconut, taro, bitter cucumber, jackfruit, citrus, banana, pao nut, Tahitian chestnut, Indian mulberry, galip nut, pandanus. p214, 215.
- Pinnaspis strachani* (Cooley) On candle nut, avocado, soursop, bullock's heart, breadfruit, capsicum, citrus, coconut, taro, tanget, pumpkin, yams, persimmon, oil palm, aibika, Tahitian chestnut, tomato, cassava, Indian mulberry, banana, pandanus, eggplant, Java almond, grapes, ginger, litchi, Fei banana, p216-218.
- Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli* (Cooley) On coconut, pawpaw, mango, p221, 222.
- Pseudaulacaspis pentagona* (Targioni) On okra, aibika, cassava, citrus, pawpaw, capsicum, soybean, tomato, common bean, Indian mulberry, passionfruit, granadilla, coconut. p232, 233.
- Schizentaspis silvicola* On cultivated pandanus. p238, 239, 241.
- Unaspis citri* (Comstock) On citrus, banana, guava, soursop, jackfruit, coconut, aibika. It is common on and prefers citrus. p247, 248.

Soft Scales (Coccidae and others)* indicates more serious pest

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Margarodidae

**Icerya purchasi* Maskell

On citrus, pigeon pea. p 22, 23, 25.

**Icerya seychellarum* (Westwood)

On bullock's heart, sweet sop, soursop, breadfruit, jackfruit, citrus, Tahitian chestnut, apple, banana, guava, five corner, mangosteen, avocado,

- Promargarodes australis* Jakubski
Steatococcus samaraius Morrison
- Eriococcidae**
- Sangiococcus truncatispinus* (Reyne)
- Coccidae**
- Anthococcus kerevatae* Williams
- Ceroplastes ceriferus* (F.)
**Ceroplastes destructor* Newstead
- Ceroplastes murrayi* Froggatt
**Ceroplastes rubens* Maskell
- **Coccus celatus* De Lotto
**Coccus hesperidum* Linnaeus
- Coccus longulus* (Douglas)
- **Coccus viridus* (Green)
- Drepanococcus chiton* (Green)
- Eucalymnatus tessellatus* (Signoret)
- **Kilifia acuminata* (Signoret)
- Melanesicoccus kleinhoviae* Williams
Milviscutulus ciliatus Williams
**Milviscutulus mangiferae* (Green)
- Milviscutulus pilosus* Williams
Milviscutulus spiculatus Williams
Neoplatyolecanium sp.
Neosaissetia keravatae Williams
**Parasaissetia nigra* (Nietner)
- pomegranate, grapes, wild ginger, giant taro, paper mulberry, chilli, yam, mango, chinese taro, pigeon pea, lablab bean, common bean, coconut, Surinam cherry, Malay apple, feijoa, strawberry, red raspberry, sweet potato, lettuce, litchi, macadamia nut, monstera, mulberry, pandanus, radish, golden apple, blackberried nightshade, tomato, pepper, Polynesian arrowroot, betel nut, sapodilla, oil palm, dye fig, cinnamon, eggplant, pawpaw. p 24-28
On sugarcane. p 29, 31.
On citrus, mango, pawpaw, soursop, pigeon pea, coconut, taro, cardamom, Finschia, coconut, banana, guava, cacao. p 30-34.
- On coconut, nipa. p 53, 54.
- On Malay apple, soursop, jackfruit, citrus, cacao. p62-64.
On tea, Malay apple. p 66, 67, 69.
On tea, citrus, coffee, avocado, guava and many other plants. p 68, 69, 71.
On wild mango. p 74, 75.
On breadfruit, citrus, coconut, rose apple, Tahitian chestnut, mango, banana, guava, jackfruit, avocado, cashew, feijoa, monstera, rambutan, nutmeg, pigeon pea, cherry guava, apple. p 76-78.
On coffee, soursop. p 87-89.
On bamboo, pawpaw, citrus, coconut, loquat, banana, tea, chilli, turmeric, yam, mango, avocado, cacao, breadfruit, aibika, horseradish tree, rosella, galip. p 89-91. A major pest of citrus but on many other plants except grasses.
On breadfruit, jackfruit, guava, lemon, Tahitian chestnut, avocado, pawpaw, swamp taro, Dye fig, soursop, bullock's heart, sweet sop, taro, peanut, five corner, laulau, snake bean, candle nut. p 92-94.
On citrus, coffee, pandanus, Tahitian chestnut, guava, Indian mulberry, pineapple, marrow. p 96-99.
On soursop, pawpaw, citrus, cacao, eggplant. p102-105.
On grapefruit, coconut, oil palm, mango, Indian mulberry, banana, pandanus, guava, tu-lip, cacao, Malay apple, candle nut, giant taro. p 106-109.
On citrus, Malay apple, mango, breadfruit, cinnamon, pineapple. p 109-111.
On *Kleinhovia hospita*. p 114,116.
On guava. p 120-12.
On breadfruit, sweet orange, jackfruit, coconut, Ton, Java almond, tu-lip, Malay apple, Dye fig, mango, monstera, Indian mulberry, avocado. p122-126, 128.
On coconut. p 127, 128.
On Indian mulberry, mango, avocado, p129,130.
On Tahitian chestnut. p131.
On pepper. p132, 133.
On chilli, citrus, cassava, banana, guava, feijoa, eggplant, soursop, bullock's heart, sunflower,

- amaranth, breadfruit, jackfruit, taro, aibika, okra, rosella, mulberry, Indian mulberry, Java almond, kava, dye fig, oil palm. p 135-140.
On coconut, betel nut. p 141-143.
On cacao. p 147-149.
On sugarcane. p 149-151.
On chilli, citrus, coffee, Indian mulberry, pandanus, guava, cherry guava, tea, kava, pomegranate, taro, Malay apple, monstera, ton, *Ipomoea tuba*. p 153-156.
On chilli, giant taro, monstera, cape gooseberry, tomato, litchi, parsley, pineapple, capsicum, eggplant, blackberried nightshade. p 157-159.
On chilli, lemon, pomelo, coffee, kava, guava, cherry guava, eggplant, coconut, breadfruit, soursop, tea, snake bean, cycads, Indian mulberry, eggplant, blackberried nightshade, banana, pawpaw, Java almond, angled loofah, smooth loofah, avocado, yams, citrus. p 161-163. Numbers get worse in the dry season. Shade may reduce attack.
On grapefruit, Indian mulberry, guava, pigeon pea, coconut. p 164,165.
On mandarin, citrus, coffee, guava, cowpea. p 166,167.
On pomelo, mango, coconut, Malay apple. p 172,173.
- Platylecanium cocotis* Laing
Pulvinaria cacao Williams
Pulvinaria elongata Newstead
**Pulvinaria psidii* Maskell
- Pulvinaria ubicola* (Cockerell)
- **Saissetia coffeae* (Walker)
- Saissetia miranda* (Cockerell & Parrott)
- Saissetia neglecta* De Lotto
- **Vinsonia stellifera* (Westwood)
- Asterolecaniidae**
- Asterolecanium* sp.
**Bambusaspis bambusae* (Boisduval)
- On coffee, raspberry, pepper, Malay apple. p 192.
On bamboo. p 200, 201.
- Mealybugs (Pseudococcidae)**
- The mealybugs listed occur in Papua New Guinea and have been recorded on food plants in the South Pacific and Asia. They have not necessarily been recorded on all of these food plants in Papua New Guinea, but they presumably could be. The numbers refer to pages in Williams, D.J. & Watson, G.W., The scale insects of the South Pacific. Part 2 Mealybugs. CAB
- **Antonina graminis* (Maskell)
Rhodes grass mealybug. On sugarcane, sorghum, rice and other grasses. p20-22.
On rice and sorghum. p8, 23, 24, 26. Kalshoven p191
On sugarcane and coastal pitpit. p25, 26, 28.
On sugarcane, and rice. p27-29.
On bamboo. p29-31. It is large - up to 6mm long.
On sugarcane. p 31-33. It is associated with ants.
On cacao. p 39-41
On cacao. p 43-45
Gray Sugarcane mealybug. On sugarcane, coconut, pandanus. p8, 49-51.
Pseudococcidae (HEM.) Pineapple mealybug. On sugarcane, pineapple, soursop, celery, taro, coffee, apple, banana, pandanus, guava, lemon, coconut, pumpkin, oil palm, Tahitian chestnut, amaranth, peanut, pigeon pea, *Pandanus antaresensis*, sweet sop, chinese cabbage, sweet potato, soybean, Java almond, breadfruit, kava, rice. p8, 51-53,55. One of the most widespread mealybugs. It produces honeydew resulting in sooty mould fungi.
On grapefruit, sweet orange, cacao, breadfruit, Indian mulberry, candle nut, giant taro, lemon, mango, avocado, guava, pawpaw, dye fig. p68-70, 72.
On karuka, coconut. p71-73.
- **Brevennia rehi* (Lindinger)
Cannococcus ikshu Williams
Cannococcus palauensis (Beardsley)
Chaeococcus bambusae (Maskell)
Chorizococcus talipikanus Williams
Criniticoccus theobromae Williams
Crisicoccus theobromae Williams
**Dysmicoccus boninsis* (Kuwana)
**Dysmicoccus brevipes* (Cockerell)
- Dysmicoccus nesophilus* Williams
- Dysmicoccus papuanicus* Williams

- Ferrisia consobrina* Williams
Ferrisia virgata (Cockerell)
- Geococcus coffeae* Green
Laingiococcus painei (Laing)
- Leptococcus metroxylis* Reyne
Maconellicoccus hirsutus (Green)
- **Maculicoccus malaitensis* (Cockerell)
- Mutabilicoccus simmondsi* (Laing)
- Mutabilicoccus vanheurni* (Reyne)
 **Nipaecoccus viridus* (Newstead)
- Palmicultor browni* (Williams)
 **Paraputo leverii* (Green)
 **Planococcus citri* (Risso)
- **Planococcus dioscoreae* Williams
 **Planococcus lilacinus* (Cockerell)
- **Planococcus pacificus* Cox
- **Pseudococcus elisae* Borchsenius
Pseudococcus longispinus (Targioni)
- **Pseudococcus saccharicola* Takahashi
Pseudococcus solomonensis Williams
Rastrococcus neoguineensis Williams
Rastrococcus vicorum Williams
 **Saccharicoccus sacchari* (Cockerell)
- On tomato, cassava potato. p76, 77, 79.
 On soursop, pumpkin, banana, guava, bullock's heart, breadfruit, cashew, tomato, lemon, swamp taro, ginger, sour orange, coconut, snake bean, cassava, cowpea, taro, pawpaw. p78-81
 On soil, leaf litter and taro. p 84,85,87.
 On citrus, soursop, coconut, fig, cacao, *Maesa* sp. p 88-89.
 On sago, pineapple, coconut. p99, 100.
 On pineapple, hibiscus, cacao, aibika, breadfruit. p101, 102.
 On Tahitian chestnut, coconut, cacao, citrus. p 103-105.
 On coconut, betel nut, oil palm. p112-113, 115. Associated with ants.
 On cacao and breadfruit. p 115-117.
 On asparagus, citrus, aibika, mango, pomegranate. p123-125.
 On coconut, oil palm. p 128-130.
 On coffee, taro, coconut roots. p153-155.
 On grapefruit, sweet orange, lemon, pomelo, pumpkin, swamp taro, sweet potato, basil, avocado, guava, cacao, cabbage. p162, 163, 165.
 On yams and Chinese taro in storage. p164, 165.
 On sweetsop, soursop, five corner, lemon, mango, cacao, citrus. p166, 167.
 On candle nut, giant taro, amaranth, cashew, pineapple, soursop, sweet sop, bullock's heart, celery, peanut, breadfruit, jackfruit, asparagus, betel nut, chinese cabbage, cabbage, paper mulberry, pigeon pea, galip, capsicum, watermelon, citrus, taro, coconut, coffee, taro, pumpkin, yam, laulau, soybean, Tahitian chestnut, aibika, sweet potato, tomato, passionfruit, macadamia, mango, Indian mulberry, mulberry, banana, basil, Pandanus, beans, ton, guava, winged bean, radish, sugarcane, eggplant, potato, golden apple, Java almond, cacao, cowpea, Chinese taro, corn, ginger. p167-170.
 On cabbage, tomato, banana, lime, cassava. p181-183.
 On pineapple, sweet orange, breadfruit, pomelo, coffee, banana, cacao, cashew, taro, giant taro, potato, grapes, mango, elephant foot yam, Chinese taro. p190-192, 194
 On rice, sugarcane, *Saccharum robustum*. p 201, 203.
 On coffee, galip, banana, cacao. p 202-204
 On coconut, mangrove. p 209-211
 On citrus, guava, coffee. p 211-213
 Pink sugarcane mealybug. On coastal pitpit, sugarcane, p 219-221. Common on coast in Papua New Guinea and important on sugarcane.

Aibika pests

<i>Acrocercops</i> sp.	Gracillariidae (LEP) Aibika leaf miner
<i>Amblypelta cocophaga</i> China	Coreidae (HEM) Green coconut bug
<i>Amblypelta lutescens papuensis</i> Br.	Coreidae (HEM) Papua tip wilt bug
<i>Amblypelta theobromae</i> Brown	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Anomis flava</i> F. (Syn. <i>Cosmophila flava</i>)	Cotton looper or Cotton semi looper
<i>Aphis gossypii</i> Glover	Aphididae (HEM) Melon aphid
<i>Cassena intermedia</i> Jac.	Galerucidae (COL)
<i>Cassena papuana</i> (Jac.)	Galerucidae (COL)
<i>Colgar tricolor</i> Dist.	Flatidae (HOM.)
<i>Dysdercus cingulatus</i> (F.)	Pyrrhocoridae (HEM) Red cotton bug
<i>Earias vittella</i> (F.)	Noctuidae (LEP) Aibika shoot boring grub
<i>Euricania discigutta</i> (Walk.)	Riconiidae
<i>Nisotra</i> sp.	
<i>Parasaisettia nigra</i>	
<i>Phaneroptera brevis</i> Serv	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> (Taeg)	Coccidae (HEM) White scale
<i>Saissetia nigra</i> (Nietner)	Coccidae (HEM) Nigra scale
<i>Spodoptera litura</i> (F)	Noctuidae (LEP) Cluster caterpillar
<i>Syllepte derogata</i> Fabricius	Pyralidae (LEP) Cotton leaf roller
<i>Valanga irregularis</i> (Walker)	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Valanga</i> sp.	Acrididae (ORTH)

Amaranthus insect pests

<i>Cletus</i> sp.	Colobathristidae (COL) sucking seeds
<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pineapple mealybug
<i>Leptocorisa solomonensis</i> Ahmad	Alydidae (HEM) Paddy bugs
<i>Nisotra basselae</i> Bry	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Oribius</i> spp.	Curculionidae (COL) Shot hole weevils
<i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> (Nietner)	Coccidae (HEM) Nigra scale
<i>Planococcus pacificus</i> Cox	Pseudococcidae (HEM) mealybug
<i>Spoladea recurvalis</i> Fabricius	Pyralidae (LEP) Beet webworm
<i>Tiracola plagiata</i> Walk	Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao armyworm

Avocado insect pests

<i>Abgrallaspis cyanophylli</i> (Signoret)	Diaspididae (HEM) Armoured scales
<i>Adoxophyes</i> sp.	Tortricidae (LEP) leaf roller
<i>Amblypelta</i> spp.	Coreidae (HEM) Amblypelta bugs
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> Signoret	Diaspididae (HEM) Coconut scale
<i>Ceroplastes destructor</i> Newstead	Coccidae (HEM) Soft scale
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> Maskell	Coccidae (HEM) Pink wax scale
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> (Morgan)	Diaspididae (HEM) Armoured scale
<i>Coccus hesperidum</i> Linnaeus	Coccidae (HEM) Soft brown scale
<i>Coccus longulus</i> (Douglas)	Coccidae (HEM) Soft scale
<i>Colgar tricolor</i> Dist.	Flatidae (HOM)
<i>Dysmicoccus nesophilus</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM) mealy bug
<i>Eupholus</i> spp.	Curculionidae (COL) Eupholus weevils
<i>Euricania villica</i>	Ricaniidae (HEM) plant hopper
<i>Ferrisia virgata</i> Cockerell	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Striped mealy bug
<i>Fiorinia fioriniae</i> (Targioni)	Diaspididae (HEM) Armoured scale
<i>Gascardia destructor</i> De Lotto	Coccidae (HEM) Soft wax scale
<i>Graphium agamemnon</i> L.	Papilionidae (LEP) Green spotted triangle
<i>Helopeltis clavifer</i> (Walker)	Miridae (HEM) Cacao mirid
<i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i> (Signoret)	Diaspididae (HEM) Armoured scale
<i>Hemiberlesia palmae</i> (Cockerell)	Coccidae (HEM) Soft scale

Homeoxipha fuscipennis
Hyposidra talaca (Wlk.)
Icerya seychellarum (Westwood)
Idopsis grisea Faust.
Milviscutulus mangiferae (Green)
Milviscutulus spiculatus Williams
Morganella longispina (Morgan)
Oribius spp
Paratella miniata Mcl.
Perissopneumon
Pinnaspis strachani (Cooley)
Planococcus citri (Risso)
Pseudodoniella typica China & Carvalho
Saissetia coffeae (Walker)
Selenothrips rubrocinctus (Giard)
Terentius nubifasciatus Walker
Xyleborus perforans (Wollastan)

Gryllidae (ORTH)
 Geometridae (LEP)
 Margarodidae
 Curculionidae (COL)
 Coccidae (HEM) Soft scale
 Coccidae (HEM) Soft scale
 Diaspididae (HEM) Armoured scale
 Curculionidae (COL) Shot hole weevils
 Flatidae (HEM.)
 mealy bug
 Diaspididae (HEM) Armoured scale
 Pseudococcidae (HEM) mealy bug
 Miridae (HEM.)
 Coccidae (HEM) Coffee scale
 Thripidae (THYS) Cacao thrips
 Membracidae (HOM)
 Scolytidae (COL) Island pinhole borer

Banana insect pests

Apiraculus cornutus (Pascoe)
Cosmopolites sordidus (Germar)
Bactrocera bryoniae (Try)
Bactrocera musae (Try)
Dermolepida nigrum (Nonf)
Diacrisia papuana Roths
Eumossula gracilis
Heliothis armiger Hubner
Lema papuana Jac.
Locusta migratoria (Linnaeus)
Myospila argentata Walker
Nacoleia octasema (Meyrick)
Opagone sp.
Oribius cruciatus Fst.
Oribius inimicus Mshl
Oryctes rhinoceros (L)
Othreis fullonica (C)
Papuana huebneri Fairm.
Papuana laevipennis Arrow
Papuana japonensis Arrow
Papuana semistriata
Papuana woodlarkiana (Montr.)
Pentalonia nigronervosa Coq
Scapanes australis australis Boisd.
Scapanes australis grossepunctatus
Scopelodes nitens B.Bak
Segestidea defoliata Uvarov
Segestidea novaeguineae F.Willemse
Taenaris dimona Hew
Taenaris myops kirschi Stgr.

Curculionidae (COL) horned weevil
 Curculionidae (COL) Banana weevil
 Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
 Tephritidae (DIPT) Banana fruit fly
 Scarabaeidae (COL) Chafer beetle
 Arctiidae (LEP)
 Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Coconut treehopper
 Noctuidae (LEP) Corn earworm
 Chrysomelidae (COL)
 Acrididae (ORTH) Migratory locust
 Muscidae (DIPT.)
 Pyralidae (LEP) Banana scab moth
 Hieroxestidae (LEP)
 Curculionidae (COL) Shot hole weevil
 Curculionidae (COL)
 Scarabaeidae (COL) Rhinoceros beetle
 Noctuidae (LEP)
 Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetle
 Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetle
 Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetle
 Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetle
 Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetle
 Aphididae (HOM) Banana aphid
 Scarabaeidae (COL) Australian Rhinoceros beetle
 Scarabaeidae (COL) New Guinea rhinoceros beetle
 Limocodidae (LEP)
 Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
 Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
 Amathusiidae (LEP)
 Amathusiidae (LEP) Banana butterfly

Bean family plants insect pests

Acanthoscelides obtectus (Say.)
Acrocercops sp.
Adoxophyes tetrapracta Meyrick
Adoxophyes sp.
Alticus tibialis Reut

Bruchidae (COL) Bean weevil
 Gracillariidae (LEP) Aibika leaf miner
 Tortricidae (LEP)
 Tortricidae (LEP) leaf roller
 Miridae (HEM) Grass bug

- Amblypelta* spp.
Anomis flava F.
Anticarsia irrorata F.
Aphis craccivora Koch
Aphis gossypii Glover
Aphis sacchari Zehntner
Apirocalus spp.
Araecerus fasciculatus Degeer
Araecorynus cumingi Jekel
Arsipoda tenimberensis Jacoby
Atherigona orientalis Schiner
Aulacophora spp.
Aulacorthum solani Kaltenbach
Bothrogonia sp.
Brachyplatys papuus Guer.
Brachyplatys sp.
Caedius demeijerei Geb.
Cassena papuana (Jac.)
Chauliognathus waroensis Wittmer
Chrysodeixis eriosoma Doubleday
Coelophora inaequalis F.
Colposcelis vignaphila Bryant
Demonax collaris Pascoe
Epilachna signatipennis Boisd.
Erythroneura sp.
Euproctis sp.
Euricania discigutta (Walk)
Euricania villica
Halticus minutus Reuter
Helicoverpa armigera (Hubner)
Helopeltis clavifer (Walker)
Henosepilachna haemorrhoea (Biel)
Henosepilachna signatipennis Boisd.
Homeoxipha fuscipennis
Homona coffearia Nietn.
Hyposidra talaca (Wlk.)
Lampides boeticus L.
Leptocoris spp.
Leucoptera psophocarpella Bradley & Carter
Maruca vitrata Fabricius
Megalurothrips usitatus Bagnall
Melacanthus argineguttatus
Monolepta spp.
Mythimna loreyi (Dup.)
Mythimna separata (Walk.)
Myzus persicae Sulzer
Nezara viridula (Linnaeus)
Nyctemera baulus Boisduval
Nysius epiensis China
Omiodes indicata Fabricius
Omiodes diemenalis Guenee
Ophiomyia phaseoli (Tryon.)
Orchamoplatus mammaeferus (Quaintance & Baker)
Oribius spp.
Pachybrachius nervosus Horv.
Phaneroptera brevis Aud.-Serv
- Coreidae (HEM) Amblypelta bugs
Noctuidae (LEP) Cotton semi-looper
Noctuidae (LEP.)
Aphididae. (HEM) Cowpea aphid
Aphididae (HEM) Melon aphid
Aphididae (HEM) Sugarcane aphid
Curculionidae (COL) Horned weevil
Anthribidae (COL) Coffee weevil
Anthribidae (COL)
Chrysomelidae (COL) Black flea beetle
Muscidae (DIPT) Shootfly
Chrysomelidae (COL) Pumpkin beetles
Aphididae (HEM) Foxglove aphid
Cicadellidae (HEM)
Pentatomidae (HEM)
Pentatomidae (HEM)
Tenebrionidae (COL)
Chrysomelidae/Galerucidae (COL)
Cantharidae (COL)
Noctuidae (LEP) Green looper
Coccinellidae (HEM)
Chrysomelidae (COL)
Cerambycidae (COL)
Coccinellidae (COL) leaf eating beetle
Cicadellidae [Jassidae] (HEM)
Lymantriidae (LEP)
Ricaniidae (HEM) plant hopper
Ricaniidae (HEM) plant hopper
Miridae (HEM) flea hopper.
Noctuidae (LEP) Corn earworm
Miridae (HEM) Cacao mirid
Coccinellidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybird
Coccinellidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybird
Gryllidae (ORTH)
Tortricidae (LEP) Coffee leaf roller
Geometridae (LEP)
Lycaenidae (LEP) Pea Blue butterfly
Alydidae (HEM) Paddy bugs
Lyonetiidae (LEP) Winged bean blotch miner
Pyralidae (LEP) Bean pod borer
Thripidae (THYS)
Alydidae (HEM)
Chrysomelidae (COL) Monolepta beetles
Noctuidae (COL) Rice armyworms
Noctuidae (COL) Rice armyworms
Aphididae (HEM) Green peach aphid
Pentatomidae (HEM) Green Vegetable bug
Arctiidae (LEP)
Lygaeidae (HEM)
Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf rollers
Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf rollers
Agromyzidae (DIPT) Bean fly
Aleyrodidae
Curculionidae (COL) Shot hole weevils
Lygaeidae (HEM)
Tettigoniidae (ORTH)

<i>Phyllocnistis</i> sp.	
<i>Piezodorus rubrofasciatus</i> Fab.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Plautia brunneipennis</i>	Pentatomidae (HEM) stink bugs
<i>Prosoplus oblique plagiatus</i> Breuning	Cerambycidae (COL)
<i>Psylliodes</i> sp nr <i>fulvipes</i> Jacoby	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Rhinoscapha funebris</i> Chev.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Rhyparida coriacea</i> Jac.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Rhyparidella wauensis</i>	
<i>Riptortus</i> spp.	Coreidae (HEM) Pod sucking bug
<i>Ropica honesta</i> Pascoe	Cerambycidae (COL.)
<i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fab)	Noctuidae (LEP) Cluster caterpillar
<i>Tetranychus marianae</i> McGregor	Tetranychidae ACARINA Red spider mite
<i>Tiracola plagiata</i> Walk	Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao armyworm
<i>Tirathaba ignevena</i> Hmps.	Pyralidae (LEP)
<i>Tirathaba rufivena</i> Walker.	Pyralidae (LEP) Coconut spathe moth
<i>Zizina otis</i> (F.)	Lycaenidae (LEP) Common grass blue butterfly
<i>Zygina</i> sp.	Cicadellidae (HEM.)

Blackberried nightshade insect pests

<i>Icerya seychellarum</i> (Westwood)	Margarodidae
<i>Phthorimaea operculella</i> (Zell.)	Gelechiidae (LEP) Potato tuber moth
<i>Pulvinaria ubicola</i> (Cockerell)	Coccidae
<i>Saissetia coffeae</i> (Walker)	

Breadfruit insect pests

<i>Abgrallaspis cyanophylli</i> (Signoret)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Aonidiella aurantii</i> (Maskell)	Diaspididae (HEM) Yellow scale
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> Sign.	Diaspididae (HEM) Coconut scale
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> Maskell	Coccidae (HEM) Pink wax scale
<i>Chrysomphalus aonidum</i> (Linnaeus)	Diaspididae (HEM) Florida red scale
<i>Coccus hesperidum</i> Linnaeus	Coccidae (HEM) Soft brown scale
<i>Coccus longulus</i> (Douglas)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Bactrocera umbrosus</i> (F.)	Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pineapple mealybug
<i>Dysmicoccus nesophilus</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Ferrisia virgata</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Hemiberlesia palmae</i> (Cockerell)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Icerya seychellarum</i> (Westwood)	Margarodidae (HEM)
<i>Kilifia acuminata</i> (Signoret)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i> (Green)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Hibiscus mealy bug
<i>Milviscutulus mangiferae</i> (Green)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Mutabilicoccus vanheurni</i> (Reyne)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> (Nietner)	Coccidae (HEM) Nigra scale
<i>Pinnaspis strachani</i> (Cooley)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Planococcus pacificus</i> Cox	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> Targioni	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Longtailed mealybug
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> (Targ.)	Diaspididae (HEM) White scale
<i>Saissetia coffeae</i> (Walker)	Coccidae (HEM) Coffee scale
<i>Telostylinus</i> sp.	Neriidae (DIPT)
<i>Xyleborus</i> spp.	Scolytidae (COL) Island pinhole borer

Cabbage family insect pests

<i>Adoxophyes</i> sp.	Tortricidae (LEP) leaf roller
<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i> (Hufnagel)	Noctuidae (LEP) Black cutworm
<i>Alticus tibialis</i> Reut	Miridae (HEM) Grass bug
<i>Apirocalus</i> spp.	Curculionidae (COL) Horned weevil

Araecerus sp. (See *Oxyderes*)
Chrysodeixis eriosoma Doubleday
Colgar tricolor Dist.
Coproporus sp.
Crocidolomia binotalis Zeller
Euricania discigutta (Walk.)
Halticus minutus Reuter
Helicoverpa armigera (Hubner)
Lyriomyza brassicae (Riley)
Myzus persicae Sulzer
Nyctemera baulus Boisduval
Odontomyia sp.
Onthophagus sp nr papuensis Harold
Phaneroptera brevis
Phormesa sp.
Phytometra orichalcaea (F.)
Plutella xylostella (L.)
Spilosoma owgarra Bethune-Baker
Spodoptera litura (Fab)
Spoladea recurvalis Fabricius
Thysanoplusia orichalcaea Fab
Tiracola plagiata Walk
Valanga sp.

Anthribidae (COL)
 Noctuidae (LEP) Green looper
 Flatidae (HOM)
 Staphylinidae (COL.)
 Pyralidae (LEP) Cabbage cluster caterpillar
 Ricaniidae (HEM) plant hopper
 Miridae (HEM) flea hopper
 Noctuidae (LEP) Corn earworm
 Agromyzidae (DIPT) Cabbage leaf miner
 Aphididae (HEM) Green peach aphid
 Arctiidae (LEP)
 Stratiomyiidae (DIPT)
 Scarabaeidae (COL)
 Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
 Colydiidae (COL)
 Noctuidae (LEP) A semi looper,
 Plutellidae (LEP) Diamond back moth
 Arctiidae (LEP)
 Noctuidae (LEP) Cluster caterpillar
 Pyralidae (LEP) Beet webworm
 Noctuidae (LEP) Flax caterpillar
 Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao armyworm
 Acrididae (ORTH)

Candle nut insect pests

Chrysomphalus aonidum (Linnaeus)
Hemiberlesia lataniae (Signoret)
Hemiberlesia palmae (Cockerell)
Pinnaspis strachani (Cooley)
Coccus longulus (Douglas)
Eucalymnatus tessellatus (Signoret)
Dysmicoccus nesophilus William
Planococcus pacificus Cox

Diaspididae (HEM) Florida red scale
 Diaspididae (HEM)
 Diaspididae (HEM)
 Diaspididae (HEM)
 Coccidae (HEM)
 Coccidae (HEM)
 Pseudococcidae (HEM)
 Pseudococcidae (HEM)

Capsicum insect pests

Atherigona orientalis Schiner
Carpophilus maculatus Murray
Bactrocera bryoniae (Tryon.)
Bactrocera musae (Try.)
Bactrocera trivialis Drew

Euproctis sp.
Helicoverpa armigera (Hubner)
Homeoxipha fuscipennis
Macrosiphum euphorbiae (Thomas)
Pinnaspis strachani (Cooley)
Planococcus pacificus Cox
Plautia brunneipennis
Pseudaulacaspis pentagona (Targioni)
Pulvinaria ubicola (Cockerell)
Thrips tabaci Lind.
Silba sp.

Muscidae (DIPTERA) Shootfly
 Nitidulidae (COL) Damaging fruit
 Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
 Tephritidae (DIPT) Banana fruit fly
 Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly larvae recorded destroying fruit
 Lymantriidae (LEP) Reported eating leaves
 Noctuidae (LEP) Corn earworm
 Gryllidae (ORTH) Reported chewing leaves
 Aphididae (HEM) Potato aphid
 Diaspididae (HEM) armoured scale
 Pseudococcidae (HEM) mealybug
 Pentatomidae (HEM) stink bugs
 Diaspididae (HEM) White scale
 Coccidae (HEM) Soft scale
 Thripidae (THYS) Onion thrips
 Lonchaeidae (DIPT) Larvae boring into fruit

Cassava insect pests

Abgrallaspis cyanophylli (Signoret)
Acalolepta holotephra Boisid

Diaspididae (HEM)
 Cerambycidae (COL)

<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i> (Hufnagel)	Noctuidae (LEP) Black cutworm
<i>Amblypelta</i> spp.	Coreidae (HEM) Amblypelta bugs
<i>Apirocalus</i> spp.	Curculionidae (COL) Horned weevil
<i>Aulacophora</i> spp.	Chrysomelidae (COL) Pumpkin beetles
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Guen.)	Aleyrodidae (HEM) Tobacco whitefly
<i>Brysvica exigua</i> Dist.	Pentatomidae (HEM.)
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> (Morgan)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Dasychira mendosa</i> Hubn.	Lymantriidae (LEP) leaf eating caterpillar
<i>Ectropis bhurmitra</i> Walker	Geometridae (LEP) Cacao looper
<i>Eupholus</i> spp.	Curculionidae (COL) Eupholus weevils
<i>Ferrisia consobrina</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Ferrisia virgata</i> Cockerell	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Striped mealy bug
<i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i> (Signoret)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Hypotactus ruralis</i> Fst.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Leptoglossus australis</i> (Fab.)	Coreidae (HEM) Black leaf footed bug
<i>Monolepta</i> spp.	Chrysomelidae (COL) Monolepta beetles
<i>Oribius</i> spp.	Curculionidae (COL) Shot hole weevils
<i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> (Nietner)	Coccidae (HEM) Nigra scale
<i>Pinaspis strachani</i> (Cooley)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Protaetia papuana</i> Moser	Scarabaeidae (COL)
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> (Taeg)	Diaspididae (HEM) Cassava scale
<i>Pseudococcus elisae</i> Borchsenius	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fab)	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Tetranychus marianae</i> McGregor	Tetranychidae ACARINA Red spider mite
<i>Tiracola plagiata</i> Walk	Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao armyworm

Chilli insect pests

<i>Agrotis</i> spp.	Cutworms
<i>Aonidiella aurantii</i> (Maskell)	Diaspididae (HEM) Red scale
<i>Apirocalus</i> spp.	Curculionidae (COL) Horned weevil
<i>Coccus hesperidum</i> Linnaeus	Coccidae (HEM) Soft brown scale
<i>Bactrocera bryoniae</i> (Try.)	Tephritidae (DIPT) Fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera musae</i> (Try.)	Tephritidae (DIPT) Banana fruit fly
<i>Idopsis coerulea</i> Faust.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Icerya seychellarum</i> (Westwood)	Margarodidae (HEM)
<i>Myzus persicae</i> Sulzer	Aphididae (HEM) Green peach aphid
<i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> (Nietner)	Coccidae (HEM) Nigra scale
<i>Pulvinaria psidii</i> Maskell	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Pulvinaria ubicola</i> (Cockerell)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Saissetia coffeae</i> (Walker)	Coccidae (HEM) Coffee scale
<i>Solenopsis geminata</i> v <i>rufa</i> Jend	Formicidae (HYM) Fire ant
<i>Zeuzera coffeae</i> Nietner	Cossidae (LEP) Red twig borer

Chinese taro insect pests

<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> Signoret	Diaspididae (HEM) Coconut scale
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> (Morgan)	Diaspididae (HEM) Armoured scale
<i>Hemiberlesia palmae</i> (Cockerell)	Diaspididae (HEM) armoured scale
<i>Icerya seychellarum</i> (Westwood)	Margarodidae (HEM) Soft scales
<i>Papuana</i> spp.	Scarabaeidae (COL) Taro beetles
<i>Planococcus dioscoreae</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Yam mealy bug
<i>Planococcus pacificus</i> Cox	Pseudococcidae (HEM) mealy bug
<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> (Targioni)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Longtailed mealybug

Citrus insect pests.

<i>Aonidiella aurantii</i> Mask.	Coccidae (HEM) Red scale
<i>Coccus viridis</i> (Green)	Coccidae (HEM) Green scale

<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> Coq.	Tephritidae (DIPT) Melon fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> Frogg	Tephritidae (DIPT)-Queensland fruit fly
<i>Homona coffearia</i> Nietn.	Tortricidae (LEP) Coffee leaf roller
<i>Mictis profana</i> F.	Coreidae (HEM) Crusader bug
<i>Oribius cinereus</i> Mshl.	Curculionidae (COL) shot hole weevils
<i>Oribius cruciatus</i> Fst.	Curculionidae (COL) shot hole weevils
<i>Oribius destructor</i> Mshl.	Curculionidae (COL) shot hole weevils
<i>Oribius inimicus</i> Mshl.	Curculionidae (COL) shot hole weevils
<i>Papilio aegaeus ormenus</i> Guerin	Papilionidae (LEP) Citrus butterfly
<i>Phyllocnistis citrella</i> Staint	Phyllocnistidae (LEP) Citrus leaf miner
<i>Planococcus citri</i> (Risso)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Citrus mealy bug
<i>Rhinoscapha thomsoni</i> Wterh.	Curculionidae (COL) Citrus leaf eating weevil
<i>Rhopalosiphum maidis</i> (Fitch.)	Aphididae (HEM) Corn leaf aphid
<i>Saisettia coffeae</i> Walker	Coccidae (HEM) Brown coffee scale
<i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fab)	Noctuidae (LEP) Cluster caterpillar
<i>Toxoptera aurantii</i> B.de Fonsc.	Aphididae (HEM) Black citrus aphid
<i>Toxoptera citricidus</i> (Kirk)	Aphididae (HEM) Brown citrus aphid

Coconut insect pests

<i>Agapophyta bipunctata</i> Boisd.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Aleurodicus destructor</i> (Mackie)	Aleyrodidae (HEM) Coconut white fly
<i>Amblypelta cocophaga</i> China	Coreidae (HEM) Green coconut bug
<i>Amblypelta costalis szentivanyi</i> Brown	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Amblypelta gallegonis</i> Lever	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Amblypelta lutescens papuensis</i> Br.	Coreidae (HEM) Papuan tip wilt bug
<i>Amblypelta theobromae</i> Brown	Coreidae (HEM) Tip wilt bug
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> Sign.	Diaspididae (HEM) Coconut scale
<i>Astacops dorycus</i> Boisd.	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Axiagastus cambelli</i> Dist.	Pentatomidae (HEM) Coconut spathe bug
<i>Brontispa longissima</i> Gestro	Chrysomelidae (COL) Coconut hispid
<i>Brontispa palmivora</i> Gres	Chrysomelidae (COL) Coconut hispid
<i>Brontispa simmondsi</i> Mlk.	Chrysomelidae (COL) Coconut hispid
<i>Cephrenes mosleyi</i> (Butl.)	Hesperiidae (LEP) Coconut skipper
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> Mask.	Coccidae (HEM) Pink wax scale
<i>Chrysomphalus aonidium</i> (L.)	Diaspididae (HEM) Florida red scale
<i>Coccus hesperidum</i> L.	Coccidae (HEM) Soft brown scale
<i>Darala rubeola</i> Feld.	Lasiocampidae (LEP)
<i>Diocalandra frumenti</i> (F.)	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Diocalandra taitense</i> (Guer.)	Curculionidae (COL) Lesser coconut borer
<i>Dynastes gideon</i> (L.)	Scarabaeidae (COL) Elephant beetle
<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pineapple mealy bug
<i>Erionota thrax</i> (L.)	Hesperiidae (LEP) Banana skipper
<i>Eumossula gracilis</i> Willemse	Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Coconut treehopper
<i>Ischiosopha ignatipennis</i> Boisd.	Cetoniidae (COL)
<i>Lophotectes penicilliger</i> (Heller)	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Meredolus cocotis</i> Marshall	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Microtermes biroi</i> Desneaux	Rhinotermitidae (ISOP)
<i>Oryctes centaurus</i> Sternb	Scarabaeidae (COL)
<i>Oryctes rhinoceros</i> (L.)	Scarabaeidae (COL) Asiatic rhinoceros beetle
<i>Oxya japonica</i> (Thnb.)	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Papua</i> spp.	Scarabaeidae (COL) Taro beetles
<i>Promecotheca papuana</i> Csiki	Hispidae (COL) Coconut leaf miner
<i>Psammoecus</i> sp.	Silvanidae (COL)
<i>Pseudoligota</i> sp.	Staphylinidae (COL)
<i>Rhabdoscelus obscurus</i> Boisduval	Curculionidae (COL) Cane weevil borer
<i>Rhynchophorus bilineatus</i> (Montr.)	Curculionidae (COL) Black palm weevil
<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Oliv.)	Curculionidae (COL) Red palm weevil

<i>Scapanes australis grossepunctatus</i> Sternb.	Dynastidae (COL) NG rhinoceros beetle
<i>Scapanes australis australis</i> (Boisd.)	Dynastidae (COL)
<i>Segetes cornelii</i> Willemse	Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Coconut treehoppers
<i>Segestidea defoliatrix defoliatrix</i> Ulvavov	Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Coconut treehoppers
<i>Segestidea gracilis</i> (Willemse)	Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Coconut treehoppers
<i>Segestidea hanoverana</i> Willemse	Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Coconut treehoppers
<i>Segestidea insulana</i> Willemse	Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Coconut treehoppers
<i>Segestidea montana</i> Willemse	Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Coconut treehoppers
<i>Segestidea novaeguineae</i> Brancsik	Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Coconut treehoppers
<i>Sparganobasis subcruciatu</i> s Marsh	Curculionidae (COL) Coconut bole weevil
<i>Thosea sinensis</i> (Walker)	Limacodidae (LEP) Coconut cup moth
<i>Tirathaba ignevena</i> Hmps.	Pyralidae (LEP) Coconut spathe moth
<i>Tirathaba rufivena</i> Walker	Pyralidae (LEP) Coconut spathe moth
<i>Trichogomphus excavatus</i> Mohinke	Scarabaeidae (COL)
<i>Trichogomphus semmelinki</i> Rits	Scarabaeidae (COL) rhinoceros beetle
<i>Xyleborus exiguus</i> Walk.	Scolytidae (COL) Island pinhole borer
<i>Xyleborus perforans</i> (Wollastan)	Scolytidae (COL) Coconut shot-hole borer
<i>Xyleborus potens</i> Schedl.	Scolytidae (COL)
<i>Zophiuma lobulata</i> Ghauri	Lophopidae (HEM) Lophopid treehopper

Common bean insect pests

<i>Arsipoda tenimberensis</i> Jacoby	Chrysomelidae (COL) Black flea beetle
<i>Atherigona orientalis</i> Schiner	Muscidae (DIPT) Shootfly
<i>Aulacophora spp</i> Olivier	Chrysomelidae (COL) Pumpkin beetles
<i>Cassena intermedia</i> Jac.	Chrysomelidae/Galerucidae (COL) leaf beetles
<i>Cassena papuana</i> (Jac.)	Chrysomelidae/Galerucidae (COL) leaf beetles
<i>Colposcelis vignaphila</i> Bryant	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Epilachna signatipennis</i> Boisd.	Coccinellidae (COL) leaf eating beetle
<i>Euricania villica</i>	Ricaniidae (HEM) plant hopper
<i>Halticus minutus</i> Reuter	Miridae (HEM) flea hopper
<i>Henosepilachna signatipennis</i> Boisd.	Coccinellidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybird
<i>Henosepilachna haemorrhoea</i> (Biel)	Coccinellidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybird
<i>Hyposidra talaca</i> (Wlk.)	Geometridae (LEP)
<i>Icerya seychellarum</i> (Westwood)	Margarodidae (HEM)
<i>Ophiomyia phaseoli</i> (Tryon.)	Agromyzidae (DIPT) Bean fly
<i>Riptortus spp.</i>	Coreidae (HEM) Pod sucking bug
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> (Targioni)	Diaspididae (HEM) White scale
<i>Tiracola plagiata</i> Walk	Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao armyworm

Corn insect pests

<i>Aphis sacchari</i> Zehntner	Aphididae (HEM) Sugarcane aphid
<i>Arsipoda tenimberensis</i> Jacoby	Chrysomelidae (COL) Black flea beetle
<i>Atherigona orientalis</i> Schiner	Muscidae (DIPT) Shootfly
<i>Aulacophora spp.</i>	Chrysomelidae (COL) Pumpkin beetles
<i>Cassena intermedia</i> Jac.	Chrysomelidae (COL) Leaf beetles
<i>Cassena papuana</i> (Jac.)	Chrysomelidae (COL) Leaf beetles
<i>Chaetocnema basalis</i> (Baly)	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Cicadella spectra</i> (Dist.)	Cicadellidae (HEM) White jassid
<i>Cnaphalocrocis medinalis</i> (Gn.)	Pyralidae (LEP) Rice leaf roller
<i>Coelophora ripponi</i> Crotch	Coccinellidae (HEM)
<i>Compsolacon gracilis</i> Candeze	Elateridae (COL) Predators leafhoppers
<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> Coq	Tephritidae (DIPT) Melon fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera papuaensis</i> Malloch	Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
<i>Dysdercus cingulatus</i> (F.)	Pyrrhocoridae (HEM) Red cotton bug
<i>Dysdercus sidae</i> Montr.	Pyrrhocoridae (HEM) Red cotton bug
<i>Euricania discigutta</i> (Walk.)	Ricaniidae (HEM) plant hopper
<i>Gonocephalum ochthebioides</i> Ful.	Tenebrionidae (COL) False wireworm

Helicoverpa armigera (Hubner)
Helicoverpa assulta assulta Guenee
Hypolixus mastersi Pascoe
Menochilus sexmaculatus Fab.
Monolepta spp
Mythimna loreyi (Dup.)
Mythimna separata (Walk.)
Oribius spp.
Ostrinia furnacalis (Guen.)
Peregrinus maidis (Ashmead)
Prosoplys grisescens Breuning
Protaetia fusca Herbst.
Rhopalosiphum maidis (Fitch.)
Sesamia inferens (Walker)
Spirocara bissellata Mulsant
Spodoptera exempta (Walker)
Spodoptera mauritia (Boisduval)

Noctuidae (LEP) Corn earworm
 Noctuidae (LEP) Cape gooseberry budworm
 Curculionidae (COL)
 Coccinellidae (COL)
 Chrysomelidae (COL) Monolepta beetles
 Noctuidae (COL) Rice armyworms
 Noctuidae (COL) Rice armyworms
 Curculionidae (COL) Shot hole weevils
 Pyralidae (LEP) Maize stem borer
 Delphacidae (HEM) Corn laternfly
 Cerambycidae (COL)
 Scarabaeidae (COL) Mango flower beetle
 Aphididae (HEM) Corn leaf aphid
 Noctuidae (LEP) Violet rice stem borer
 Coccinellidae (COL)
 Noctuidae (LEP) African armyworm
 Noctuidae (LEP) Paddy armyworm

Cowpea insect pests

Aphis craccivora Koch
Aspidiotus destructor Signoret
Dysdercus cingulatus (F.)
Dysdercus sidae Montr.
Epilachna signatipennis Boisd.
Ferrisia virgata (Cockerell)
Lampides boeticus L.
Maruca vitrata Fabricius
Omiodes indicata Fabricius
Omiodes diemenalis Guenee
Phodoryctis caerulea Meyrick
Planococcus pacificus Cox
Saissetia neglecta De Lotto

Aphididae (HEM) Cowpea aphid
 Diaspididae (HEM) Coconut scale
 Pyrrhocoridae (HEM) Red cotton bug
 Pyrrhocoridae (HEM) Red cotton bug
 Coccinellidae (COL) leaf eating beetle
 Pseudococcidae (HEM)
 Lycaenidae (LEP) Pea Blue butterfly
 Pyralidae (LEP) Bean pod borer
 Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf rollers
 Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf rollers
 Gracillariidae (LEP) leaf miner
 Pseudococcidae (HEM)
 Coccidae (HEM)

Cucumber pests (See also pumpkin pests)

Bactrocera atrisetosus Perkins
Homona coffearia Nietn.
Telostylinus sp.

Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
 Tortricidae (LEP) Coffee leaf roller
 Neriidae (DIPT)

Custard apple family insect pests

Abgrallaspis cyanophylli (Signoret)
Adoxophyes sp.
Aleurodicus destructor (Mackie)
Amblypelta spp.
Anthococcus kerevatae Williams
Apirocalus spp.
Aspidiotus destructor Sign.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Linnaeus)
Coccus celatus De Lotto
Coccus longulus (Douglas)
Dasychira mendosa Hubn.
Drepanococcus chiton (Green)
Dysmicoccus brevipes (Cockerell)
Euricania villica
Ferrisia virgata (Cockerell)
Graphium agamemnon L.

Diaspididae (HEM)
 Tortricidae (LEP) leaf roller
 Aleurodidae (HEM) Coconut white fly
 Coreidae (HEM) Amblypelta bugs
 Coccidae (HEM)
 Curculionidae (COL) Horned weevil
 Diaspididae (HEM) Coconut scale
 Diaspididae (HEM) Florida red scale
 Coccidae (HEM)
 Coccidae (HEM)
 Lymantriidae (LEP) leaf eating caterpillar
 Coccidae (HEM) wax scales
 Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pineapple mealybug
 Ricaniidae (HEM) plant hopper
 Pseudococcidae (HEM)
 Papilionidae (LEP) Green spotted triangle

<i>Hemisphaerinus sp</i>	Issidae (HEM)
<i>Hemiberlesia palmae</i> (Cockerell)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Homona coffearia</i> Nietn.	Tortricidae (LEP) Coffee leaf roller
<i>Howardia biclavata</i> (Comstock)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Hyposidra talaca</i> (Wlk.)	Geometridae (LEP)
<i>Icerya seychellarum</i> (Westwood)	Margarodidae (HEM)
<i>Laingiococcus painei</i> (Laing)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Oribius cinereus</i> Mshl.	Curculionidae (COL) Shot hole weevils
<i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> (Nietner)	Coccidae (HEM) Nigra scale
<i>Pinnaspis strachani</i> (Cooley)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Planococcus pacificus</i> Cox	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> Targioni	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Longtailed mealybug
<i>Saissetia coffeae</i> (Walker)	Coccidae (HEM) Coffee scale
<i>Steatococcus samaraius</i> Morrison	Margarodidae (HEM)
<i>Terentius nubifasciatus</i> Walker	Membracidae (HOM)
<i>Unaspis citri</i> (Comstock)	Diaspididae (HEM) White louse scale

Elephant foot yam insects

<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> (Targioni)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Longtailed mealybug
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Giant taro insect pests

<i>Aspidiella sacchari</i> (Cockerell)	Diaspididae, Armoured scale
<i>Chaetanaphothrips orchidii</i> F.	Banana rust thrips
<i>Dysmicoccus nesophilus</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Eucalymnatus tessellatus</i> (Signoret)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Icerya seychellarum</i> (Westwood)	Margarodidae (HEM)
<i>Lepidosaphes gloverii</i> (Packard)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Papuana spp.</i>	Scarabaeidae (COL) Taro beetles
<i>Planococcus pacificus</i> Cox	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> (Targioni)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Longtailed mealybug
<i>Pulvinaria ubicola</i> (Cockerell)	Coccidae (HEM) Soft scale

Ginger insect pests

<i>Aspidiella hartii</i> (Cockerell)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Dichocrosis sp.nr punctiferalis</i> Guenee	Pyralidae (LEP) Peach yellow moth
<i>Dindymus pyrochrous</i> Boisd.	Pyrrhocoridae (HEM.)
<i>Ferrisia virgata</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Henosepilachna haemorrhoea</i> (Biel)	Coccinellidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybird
<i>Henosepilachna signatipennis</i> Boisd.	Coccinellidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybird
<i>Icerya seychellarum</i> (Westwood)	Margarodidae (HEM)
<i>Lema wauensis</i> Gres.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Meijerella inaequalis</i> Becker	Chloropidae (DIPT)
<i>Pentalonia nigronervosa</i> Coq	Aphididae (HEM) Banana aphid
<i>Pinnaspis strachani</i> (Cooley)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Planococcus pacificus</i> Cox	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Ragwelellus horvathi</i> Poppius	Miridae (HEM) Cardamom mirid
<i>Thressa punctifera</i> de Meijere	Chloropidae (DIPT)

Guava insect pests

<i>Abgrallaspis cyanophylli</i>	Diaspididae (HEM) Armoured scales
<i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i>	Aleurodidae (HEM) Spiralling whitefly
<i>Amblypelta spp.</i>	Coreidae (HET) Amblypelta bugs
<i>Apirocalus cornutus</i>	Curculionidae (COL) Horned weevil
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i>	Diaspididae (HEM) Coconut scale

<i>Bactrocera bryoniae</i>	Tephritidae (DIP) fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera frauenfeldi</i>	Tephritidae (DIP)
<i>Bactrocera musae</i>	Tephritidae (DIP) Banana fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera trivialis</i>	Tephritidae (DIP) Fruit flies
<i>Ceroplastes destructor</i>	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i>	Diaspididae (HEM) armoured scale
<i>Coccus longulus</i>	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i>	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Dysmicoccus nesophilus</i>	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Eucalymnatus tessellatus</i>	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Ferrisia virgata</i>	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Striped mealybug
<i>Helopeltis clavifer</i>	Cacao mirid
<i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i>	Diaspididae (HEM) armoured scale
<i>Hemiberlesia palmae</i>	Diaspididae (HEM) armoured scale
<i>Icerya purchasi</i>	Margarodidae (HEM) Soft scales
<i>Lymantria rosina</i>	Lymantriidae (LEP)
<i>Parasaisettia nigra</i>	Coccidae (HEM) Nigra scale
<i>Perissopneumon sp.</i>	Mealybug
<i>Planococcus citri</i>	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Planococcus pacificus</i>	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Pulvinaria psidii</i>	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Ragwellelus festivus</i>	Miridae (HEM)
<i>Rastrococcus vicorum</i>	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Saisettia neglecta</i>	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Saisettia coffeae</i>	Coccidae (HEM) Brown coffee scale
<i>Steatococcus samaraius</i>	Margarodidae (HEM)
<i>Syntherata janetta</i>	(LEP) Moth
<i>Unaspis citri</i>	Diaspididae (HEM) White louse scale

Indian mulberry insect pests

<i>Aonidiella comperei</i> McKenzie	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Chrysomphalus aonidum</i> (Linnaeus)	Diaspididae (HEM) Florida red scale
<i>Coccus viridus</i> (Green)	Coccidae (HEM) Green scale
<i>Dysmicoccus nesophilus</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Eucalymnatus tessellatus</i> (Signoret)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i> (Signoret)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Hemiberlesia palmae</i> (Cockerell)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Milviscutulus mangiferae</i> (Green)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Milviscutulus spiculatus</i> Williams	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> (Nietner)	Coccidae (HEM) Nigra scale
<i>Pinnaspis buxi</i> (Bouche)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Pinnaspis strachani</i> (Cooley)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Planococcus pacificus</i> Cox	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> (Targioni)	Diaspididae (HEM) White scale
<i>Pulvinaria psidii</i> Maskell	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Saissetia coffeae</i> (Walker)	Coccidae (HEM) Coffee scale
<i>Saissetia miranda</i> (Cockerell & Parrott)	Coccidae (HEM)

Jackfruit insect pests

<i>Anthococcus kerevatae</i> Williams	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> Maskell	Coccidae (HEM) Pink wax scale
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> (Morgan)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Coccus longulus</i> (Douglas)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i> (Signoret)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Hemiberlesia palmae</i> (Cockerell)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Icerya seychellarum</i> (Westwood)	Margarodidae (HEM)
<i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> (Nietner)	Coccidae (HEM) Nigra scale

Parastasia guttulata Fairmaire
Pinnaspis buxi (Bouche)
Planococcus pacificus Cox
Unaspis citri (Comstock)
Milviscutulus mangiferae (Green)

Scarabaeidae (COL)
 Diaspididae (HEM)
 Pseudococcidae (HEM)
 Diaspididae (HEM) White louse scale
 Coccidae (HEM)

Lesser yam insect pests (See also yam insects)

Aspidiella hartii (Cockerell)
Chrysodeixis eriosoma Doubleday

Diaspididae (HEM) Armoured scales
 Noctuidae (LEP) Green looper

Mango insect pests

Aleurodicus dispersus Russel
Amblypelta spp
Aspidiotus destructor Sign.
Ceroplastes rubens Mask.
Chlumetia transversa Walker
Coccus viridis (Green)
Bactrocera bryoniae (Tryon.)
Bactrocera frauenfeldi Schiner
Deanolis albizonalis Hampson
Dysmicoccus brevipes (Cockerell)
Helopeltis clavifer (Walker)
Idioscopus clypealis (Leth.)
Idioscopus niveosparsus (Leth.)
Ischnaspis longirostris (Sign.)
Penicillaria jocosatrix (Guen.)
Protaetia fusca Herbst.
Rhyparida clypeata Jacoby
Saisettia coffeae Walker
Scopelodes dinawa B.Bak
Scopelodes nitens B.Bak
Selenothrips rubrocinctus (Giard)

Aleyrodidae (HEM) Spiralling whitefly
 Coreidae (HEM) Tip wilt bugs
 Diaspididae (HEM) Coconut scale
 Coccidae (HEM) Pink wax scale
 Noctuidae (LEP) Mango shoot caterpillar
 Coccidae (HEM) Green scale
 Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
 Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
 Pyralidae (LEP) Red banded mango borer
 Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pineapple mealy bug
 Miridae (HEM) Cacao mirid
 Cicadellidae (HEM) Mango hopper
 Cicadellidae (HEM) Mango hopper
 Diaspididae (HEM.) armoured scale
 Noctuidae (LEP) Large mango tip borer
 Scarabaeidae (COL) Mango flower beetle
 Chrysomelidae (COL)
 Coccidae (HEM) Brown coffee scale
 Limacocidae (LEP) Cup moth
 Limacocidae (LEP) Cup moth
 Thripidae (THYS) Cacao thrips

Mulberry insect pests

Howardia biclavis (Comstock)
Icerya seychellarum (Westwood)
Lagria sp.
Maconellicoccus hirsutus (Green)
Parasaissetia nigra (Nietner)
Planococcus pacificus Cox
Rhyparida coriacea Jac.
Tiracola plagiata Walk

Diaspididae (HEM)
 Margarodidae (HEM)
 Chrysomelidae (COL)
 Pseudococcidae (HEM) Hibiscus mealy bug
 Coccidae (HEM) Nigra scale
 Pseudococcidae (HEM)
 Chrysomelidae (COL.)
 Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao armyworm

Mung bean insect pests

Alticus tibialis Reut
Amblypelta spp.
Anticarsia irrorata F.
Aphis craccivora Koch
Apirocalus spp
Aulacophora similis Olivier
Cassena intermedia Jac.
Cassena papuana (Jac.)
Henosepilachna signatipennis Boisd.
Henosepilachna haemorrhoea (Biel)

Miridae (HEM) Grass bug
 Coreidae (HEM) Tip wilt bug
 Noctuidae (LEP)
 Aphididae (HEM) Cowpea aphid
 Curculionidae (COL) Horned weevil
 Chrysomelidae (COL) Pumpkin beetles
 Chrysomelidae/Galerucidae (COL) Leaf beetles
 Chrysomelidae/Galerucidae (COL) Leaf beetles
 Coccinellidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybirds
 Coccinellidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybirds

Homona coffearia Nietn.
Lampides boeticus L.
Maruca vitrata Fabricius
Megalurothrips usitatus Bagnall
Melacanthus argineguttatus
Monolepta semiviolacea Fauvel
Nezara viridula (Linnaeus)
Omiodes indicata Fabricius
Omiodes diemenalis Guenee
Ophiomyia phaseoli (Tryon.)
Oribius spp.
Piezodorus rubrofasciatus Fab.
Rhyparida coriacea Jac.
Rhyparidella wauensis
Riptortus spp.

Onion family insect pests

Agrotis ipsilon (Hufnagel)
Helicoverpa assulta assulta Guenee
Neotoxoptera formosana (Takahashi)
Thrips tabaci Lind.

Pandanus insect pests

Aonidiella inornata McKenzie
Aspidiotus destructor Sign.
Chrysomphalus aonidum (Linnaeus)
Coccus viridus (Green)
Dysmicoccus boninsis (Kuwana)
Dysmicoccus brevipes (Cockerell)
Dysmicoccus papuanicus Williams
Eucalymnatus tessellatus (Signoret)
Fiorinia coronata
Hemiberlesia palmae (Cockerell)
Icerya seychellarum (Westwood)
Nacoleia octasema (Meyrick)
Oryctes rhinoceros (L.)
Parlatoria crotonis Douglas
Phyllophora boshmai de Jong
Pinnaspis aspidistrae (Signoret)
Pinnaspis buxi (Bouche)
Pinnaspis strachani (Cooley)
Planococcus pacificus Cox
Pulvinaria psidii Maskell
Schizentaspides silvicola
Segestidea defoliatria defoliatria Ulvavov
Segestidea gracilis (Willemse)
Segestidea hanoverana Willemse
Segestidea insulana Willemse
Segestidea montana Willemse
Segestidea novaeguineae Brancsik
Segetes cornelii Willemse
Trachycentra chlorogramma Meyrick

Tortricidae (LEP) Coffee leaf roller
 Lycaenidae (LEP) Pea blue butterfly
 Pyralidae (LEP) Bean pod borer
 Thripidae (THYS)
 Alydidae (HEM)
 Chrysomelidae (COL) Beetles
 Pentatomidae (HEM) Green vegetable bug
 Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf roller
 Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf roller
 Agromyzidae (DIPT) Bean fly
 Curculionidae (COL) Shot hole weevils
 Pentatomidae (HEM)
 Chrysomelidae (COL)
 Chrysomelidae (COL)
 Coreidae (HEM) Pod sucking bug

Noctuidae (LEP) Black cutworm
 Noctuidae (LEP) Cape gooseberry budworm
 Aphididae (HEM) Onion aphid
 Thripidae (THYS) Onion thrips

Diaspididae (HEM)
 Diaspididae (HEM) Coconut scale
 Diaspididae (HEM) Florida red scale
 Coccidae (HEM) Green scale
 Pseudococcidae (HEM) Gray sugarcane mealybug
 Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pineapple mealybug
 Pseudococcidae (HEM)
 Coccidae (HEM)
 Diaspididae (HEM)
 Diaspididae (HEM)
 Margarodidae (HEM)
 Pyralidae (LEP) Banana scab moth
 Scarabaeidae (COL) Asiatic rhinoceros beetle
 Diaspididae (HEM)
 Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
 Diaspididae (HEM)
 Diaspididae (HEM)
 Diaspididae (HEM)
 Pseudococcidae (HEM)
 Coccidae (HEM)
 Diaspididae (HEM)
 Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Coconut treehoppers
 Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
 Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
 Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
 Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
 Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
 Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
 Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
 Tineidae (LEP) Case moth causing moderate damage to karuka and marita leaves.

Passionfruit family insect pests

Helopeltis clavifer (Walker)
Hemiberlesia lataniae (Signoret)

Coreidae (HEM) Cacao mirid
 Diaspididae (HEM)

<i>Hemiberlesia palmae</i> (Cockerell)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Idopsis grisea</i> Faust.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Leptoglossus australis</i> (Fab.)	Coreidae (HEM) Black leaf-footed bug
<i>Oribius cinereus</i> Mshl.	Curculionidae (COL) Shot hole weevils
<i>Planococcus citri</i> (Risso)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Citrus mealy bug
<i>Planococcus pacificus</i> Cox	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> (Targioni)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Tiracola plagiata</i> Walk	Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao armyworm

Pawpaw insect pests

<i>Adoxophyes melichron</i>	Tortricidae (LEP) leaf roller
<i>Amblypelta</i> spp.	Coreidae (HEM) Amblypelta bugs
<i>Aonidiella orientalis</i> (Newstead)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Araecerus</i> sp. (See <i>Oxyderes</i>)	Anthribidae (COL)
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> Sign.	Diaspididae (HEM) Coconut scale
<i>Aspidiotus excisus</i> Green	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> (Morgan)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Coccus hesperidum</i> Linnaeus	Coccidae (HEM) Soft brown scale
<i>Coccus longulus</i> (Douglas)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Bactrocera musae</i> (Try.)	Tephritidae (DIPT) Banana fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera bryoniae</i> (Try.)	Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera neohumeralis</i> Hardy	Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
<i>Drepanococcus chiton</i> (Green)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Dysmicoccus nesophilus</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Ferrisia virgata</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Howardia biclavis</i> (Comstock)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Icerya seychellarum</i> (Westwood)	Margarodidae (HEM)
<i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i> (Thomas)	Aphididae (HEM) Potato aphid
<i>Morganella longispina</i> (Morgan)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Oxyderes cyrtus</i> Jordan [ex <i>Araecerus</i>]	Anthribidae (COL)
<i>Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli</i> (Cooley)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> (Targ.)	Diaspididae (HEM) White scale
<i>Ischiopsopha bifasciata</i> Quoy & Gaim var. <i>hyla</i> Heller	Cetoniinae (COL)
<i>Rhabdoscelus obscurus</i> Boisduval	Curculionidae (COL) Cane weevil borer
<i>Rhinoscapha maclayi</i> MacLeay	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Saissetia coffeae</i> (Walker)	Coccidae (HEM) Coffee scale
<i>Steatococcus samaraius</i> Morrison	Margarodidae (HEM)
<i>Tiracola plagiata</i> Walk	Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao armyworm

Pea insect pests

<i>Adoxophyes melichron</i>	Tortricidae (LEP) leaf roller
<i>Cassena intermedia</i> Jac.	Chrysomelidae/Galerucidae (COL) Leaf beetles
<i>Cassena papuana</i> (Jac.)	Chrysomelidae/Galerucidae (COL) Leaf beetles
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hubner)	Noctuidae (LEP) Corn earworm
<i>Homona coffearia</i> Nietn.	Tortricidae (LEP) Coffee leaf roller
<i>Lampides boeticus</i> L.	Lycaenidae (LEP) Pea blue butterfly
<i>Lyriomyza brassicae</i> (Riley)	Agromyzidae (DIPT) Cabbage leaf miner
<i>Omiodes diemenalis</i> Guenee	Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf rollers
<i>Omiodes indicata</i> Fabricius	Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf rollers
<i>Phaneroptera brevis</i> Aud.-Serv	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Riptortus</i> spp.	Coreidae (HEM) Pod sucking bug
<i>Spodoptera exempta</i> (Walker)	Noctuidae (LEP) African armyworm
<i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fab)	Noctuidae (LEP) Cluster caterpillar
<i>Tetranychus marianae</i> McGregor	Tetranychidae ACARINA Red spider mite

Peanut insect pests

<i>Achaea janata</i> (Linnaeus)	Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao false looper
<i>Adoxophyes melichron</i>	Tortricidae (LEP)-leaf roller
<i>Alticus minutus</i> Reut	Miridae (HEM) Grass bug
<i>Alticus tibialis</i> Reut	Miridae (HEM) Grass bug
<i>Aphis craccivora</i> Koch	Aphididae (HEM) Cowpea aphid
<i>Apirocalus</i> spp.	Curculionidae (COL) Horned weevil
<i>Aulacophora</i> spp.	Chrysomelidae (COL) Pumpkin beetles
<i>Coccus longulus</i> (Douglas)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pineapple mealy bug
<i>Ectropis bhurmitra</i> Walker	Geometridae (LEP) Cacao looper
<i>Euborellia annulipes</i> Lucas	Labiduridae (DERM)
<i>Gryllotalpa africana</i> Pal.	Gryllotalpidae (ORTH) Mole crickets
<i>Homona coffearia</i> Nietn.	Tortricidae (LEP) Coffee leaf roller
<i>Megalurothrips usitatus</i> Bagnall	Thripidae (THYS)
<i>Nysius epiensis</i> China	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Omiodes indicata</i> Fabricius	Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf rollers
<i>Omiodes diemenalis</i> Guenee	Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf rollers
<i>Orosius argentatus</i> Evans	Cicadellidae (HEM)
<i>Oxidus gacilis</i>	
<i>Papuana</i> spp.	Scarabaeidae (COL) Taro beetles
<i>Philia femorata</i> Walk.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Planococcus pacificus</i> Cox	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fab)	Noctuidae (LEP) Cluster caterpillar

Pigeon pea insect pests

<i>Agapophyta viridula</i> Blote	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> Maskell	Coccidae (HEM) Pink wax scale
<i>Clavigralloides acantharis</i> Fabricius	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Coptosoma pygmaeum</i> Mont.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Depsages granulosa</i> Guerin-Meneville	Cerambycidae (COL)
<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pineapple mealybug
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hubner)	Noctuidae (LEP) Corn earworm
<i>Icerya purchasi</i> Maskell	Margarodidae (HOM) Cushion scale
<i>Icerya seychellarum</i> (Westwood)	Margarodidae (HOM) Seychelles scale
<i>Lampides boeticus</i> L.	Lycaenidae (LEP) Pea Blue butterfly
<i>Maruca vitrata</i> Fabricius	Pyralidae (LEP) Common grass blue butterfly
<i>Mictis profana</i> F.	Coreidae (HEM) Crusader bug
<i>Omiodes indicata</i> Fabricius	Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf rollers
<i>Omiodes diemenalis</i> Guenee	Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf rollers
<i>Phaneroptera brevis</i> Aud.-Serv	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Planococcus pacificus</i> Cox	Pseudococcidae (HEM) mealy bug
<i>Platystomus wallacei</i> Pascoe	Anthribidae (COL)
<i>Polyomonatus boeticus</i> (L)	Lycaenidae (LEP)
<i>Pterolophia grisescens</i> Pascoe	Cerambycidae (COL)
<i>Saissetia miranda</i> (Cockerell & Parrott)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Steatococcus samaraius</i> Morrison	Margarodidae (HEM)
<i>Zizina otis</i> (F.)	Lycaenidae (LEP) Common grass blue butterfly

Pineapple insect pests

<i>Coccus viridus</i> (Green)	Coccidae (HEM) Soft scale
<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pineapple mealy bug
<i>Kilifia acuminata</i> (Signoret)	Coccidae (HEM) Soft scale
<i>Leptococcus metroxylis</i> Reyne	Pseudococcidae (HEM) mealy bug
<i>Locusta migratoria</i> (Linnaeus)	Acrididae (ORTH) Migratory locust
<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i> (Green)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Hibiscus mealy bug

Planococcus pacificus Cox
Pseudococcus longispinus (Targioni)
Pulvinaria ubicola (Cockerell)
Scapanes australis grossepunctatus Sternb
Scapanes australis australis (Boisd.)

Pseudococcidae (HEM) mealy bug
Pseudococcidae (HEM) mealy bug
Coccidae (HEM) Soft scale
Dynastidae (COL) NG Rhinoceros beetle
Dynastidae (COL) New Guinea Rhinoceros beetle

Polynesian arrowroot insect pests

Icerya seychellarum (Westwood)

Margarodidae (HEM) soft scale

Potato insect pests

Acyrtosiphon solani Kaltenbach
Agrotis ipsilon (Hufnagel)
Apachymus beccarii Dubrony
Aphis gossypii Glover
Araecerus sp. (See *Oxyderes*)
Aulacorthum solani Kaltenbach
Brachylybas dimorphus
Cassida diomma Boisduval
Cassida papuana Spaeth
Cassida sexguttata Boisduval
Cicadella sp.
Conoderus mucronatus Candeze
Criontiades sp.
Dasychira mendosa Hubn.
Elaunon bipatitus Kirby
Henosepilachna haemorrhoea (Biel)
Henosepilachna signatipennis Boisd.
Homeoxipha fuscipennis
Idopsis coerulea Faust.
Macrosiphum euphorbiae (Thomson)
Monolepta semiviolacea Fauvel
Myzus ornatus Laing
Myzus persicae Sulzer
Nysius villicus Van Duzee
Papuana aninodalis Prell
Phaenacantha spp.
Phthorimaea operculella (Zell.)
Simplicia caeneusalis Walker

Aphididae (HEM)
Noctuidae (LEP) Black cutworm
Apachyidae (DERM)
Melon aphid
Anthribidae (COL)
Foxglove aphid
Small brown bug
Chrysomelidae (COL) Small tortoise beetle
Chrysomelidae (COL) Small tortoise beetle
Chrysomelidae (COL) Small tortoise beetle
Cicadellidae (HEM)
Elateridae (COL)
Miridae (HEM)
Lymantriidae (LEP) Leaf eating caterpillar
Forficulidae (DERM)
Coccinelidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybird
Coccinelidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybird
Gryllidae (ORTH)
Curculionidae (COL)
Aphididae (HEM) Potato aphid
Chrysomelidae (COL)
Aphididae (HEM)
Aphididae (HEM) Green peach aphid
Lygaeidae (HEM)
Scarabaeidae (COL) Taro beetles
Colobathristidae/Pyrrocoridae (HEM) Sugarcane bug
Gelechiidae (LEP) Potato tuber moth
Noctuidae (LEP)

Pumpkin family insect pests

Achaea janata (Linnaeus)
Altica sp.
Alticus tibialis Reut
Aphis gossypii Glover
Aphthona bicolorata Jacoby
Aphthona sp nr scutellata Baly
Atherigona orientalis Schiner
Aulacophora spp.
Chrysodeixis eriosoma Doubleday
Crioceris clarkii Baly
Bactrocera cucurbitae Coq
Bactrocera decipiens Drew
Bactrocera strigifinis atritus May
Dysmicoccus brevipes (Cockerell)
Epilachna cucurbitae Richards
Ferrisia virgata (Cockerell)
Henosepilachna spp.

Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao false looper
Chrysomelidae (COL)
Chrysomelidae (COL) Grass bug
Aphididae (HEM) Melon aphid
Chrysomelidae (COL)
Chrysomelidae (COL)
Muscidae (DIPT) Shootfly
Chrysomelidae (COL) Pumpkin beetles
Noctuidae (LEP) Green looper
Crioceridae (COL)
Tephritidae (DIPT) Melon fruit fly
Tephritidae (DIPT) Fruit fly
Tephritidae (DIPT) Fruit fly
Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pineapple mealybug
Coccinellidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybird
Pseudococcidae (HEM)
Coccinellidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybird

Leptoglossus australis (Fab.)
Leptothea ciskii Weise
Macrosiphum euphorbiae (Thomas)
Mictis profana F.
Monolepta spp.
Oribius spp.
ParaBactrocera perplexus
Pinnaspis strachani (Cooley)
Planococcus citri (Risso)
Planococcus pacificus Cox
Psylliodes sp nr fulvipes Jacoby
Rhyaridella wauensis
Tiracola plagiata Walk

Coreidae (HEM) Black leaf-footed bug
Coccinellidae (COL)
Aphididae (HEM) Potato aphid
Coreidae (HEM) Crusader bug
Chrysomelidae (COL) Monolepta beetles
Curculionidae (COL) Shot hole weevils
Trypetidae (DIPT)
Diaspididae (HEM)
Pseudococcidae (HEM)
Pseudococcidae (HEM)
Chrysomelidae (COL)
Chrysomelidae (COL)
Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao armyworm

Rice insect pests

Amorbus rhombeus Westw.
Arsipoda tenimberensis Jacoby
Atherigona oryzae Malloch
Blissus sp
Borbo cinnara Wallace
Borbo impar tetragraphus Mab.
Bothrichara palliata Macleay
Brevennia rehi (Lindinger)
Caenoblissus pilosus (Barber)
Chaetocnema basalis (Baly)
Chilo auricilius (Dudg.)
Chilo infuscatellus Snellin
Chilo suppressalis (Walker)
Cicadella spectra (Dist.)
Cicindela decem-guttata urvillei Dejean
Cnaphalocrocis medinalis (Gn.)
Cnaphalocrocis poeyalis Boisduval
Coronacella kirkaldyi Muir
Cyrtorhinus lividipennis Reuter
Dimorphopterus cornutus Slater
Dimorphopterus sp.
Eysarcoris ventralis West.
Gonocephalum ochthebioides Ful.
Gryllotalpa africana Pal.
Helicoverpa armigera (Hubner)
Leptocorisa acuta (Thunberg)
Leptocorisa discoidalis
Leptocorisa oratorius (Fab.)
Leptocorisa palawanensis
Leptocorisa solomonensis Ahmad
Locusta migratoria (Linnaeus)
Lophops sp.
Maliarpha separatella Rag.
Marasmia spp.
Marasmia bilineatis
Marasmia hexagona
Meijerella inaequalis Becker
Melanitis ledabankia F.
Meninda bisignata Walker
Mythimna loreyi (Dup.)
Mythimna separata (Walk.)
Nephotettix apicalis (Motsch.)

Pentatomidae (HEM)
Chrysomelidae (COL) Black flea beetle
Muscidae (DIPT) Paddy stemfly
Lygaeidae (HEM)
Hesperiidae (LEP)
Hesperiidae (LEP) Borbo butterfly
Cerambycidae (COL)
Pseudococcidae (HEM) mealybug of rice
Lugaeidae (HEM) Chinch bugs
Chrysomelidae (COL)
Pyralidae (LEP) Gold-fringed rice borer
Pyralidae (LEP)
Pyralidae (LEP) Purple lined rice stem borer
Cicadellidae (HEM) White jassid
Cicindellidae (COL)
Pyralidae (LEP) Rice leaf roller
Pyralidae (LEP) Rice leaf rollers
Delphacidae (HEM)
Miridae (HEM) Predator *Nilaparvata lugens*
Lygaeidae (HEM)
Lygaeidae (HEM)
Pentatomidae (HEM)
Tenebrionidae (COL) False wireworm
Gryllotalpidae (ORTH) Mole crickets
Noctuidae (LEP) Corn earworm
Alydidae (HEM) Paddy bugs
Alydidae (HEM) Paddy bugs
Alydidae (HEM) Paddy bugs
Alydidae (HEM) Paddy bugs
Alydidae (HEM) Paddy bugs
Acrididae (ORTH) Migratory locust
Lophopidae (HEM)
Pyralidae (LEP) White stem borer
Pyralidae (LEP) Rice leaf rollers
Pyralidae (LEP) Rice leaf rollers
Pyralidae (LEP) Rice leaf rollers
Chloropidae (DIPT)
Nymphalidae (LEP) Evening brown butterfly
Pentatomidae (HEM)
Noctuidae (COL) Rice armyworms
Noctuidae (COL) Rice armyworms
Jassidae (HEM) Green rice leafhopper.

Nezara viridula (Linnaeus)
Nilaparvata lugens Haseg
Ostrinia furnacalis (Guen.)
Oxya japonica (Thnb.)
Oxya vittigera (Blanch)
Pachybrachius nervosus Horv.
Pelopidas agna dingo Evans
Rhopalosiphum maidis (Fitch.)
Saccharicoccus sacchari (Cockerell)
Scirpophaga innotata (Walker)
Sesamia inferens (Walker)
Sogatella furcifera Horvath
Spodoptera exempta (Walker)
Spodoptera litura (Fab)
Spodoptera mauritia (Boisduval)
Stenocatantops augustifrons (Walker)
Tetraneura nigriabdominalis (Sas.)
Trypopsilopa chinensis Wiedemann
Valanga irregularis (Walker)
Valanga nigricornis (Burm.)
Valanga sp.

Pentatomidae (HEM) Green vegetable bug
 Delphacidae (HEM) Brown backed rice planthopper
 Pyralidae (LEP) Maize stem borer
 Acrididae (ORTH)
 Acrididae (ORTH)
 Lygaeidae (HEM)
 Hesperidae (LEP)
 Aphididae (HEM) Corn leaf aphid
 Pseudococcidae (HEM) Sugarcane mealy bug
 Pyralidae (LEP) White rice borer
 Noctuidae (LEP) Violet rice stem borer
 Delphacidae (HEM) White backed rice planthopper
 Noctuidae (LEP) African armyworm
 Noctuidae (LEP) Cluster caterpillar
 Noctuidae (LEP) Paddy armyworm
 Acrididae (ORTH)
 Aphididae (HEM) Rice root aphid
 Ephydriidae (DIPT)
 Acrididae (ORTH) Giant grasshopper
 Acrididae (ORTH) Javanese grasshopper
 Acrididae (ORTH)

Rorippa insect pests

Agrotis ipsilon (Hufnagel)
Crocidolomia binotalis Zeller
Plutella xylostella (L.)

Noctuidae (LEP) Black cutworm
 Pyralidae (LEP) Cabbage cluster caterpillar
 Plutellidae (LEP) Diamond back moth

Sago insect pests

Agapophyta bipunctata Boisd.
Oryctes rhinoceros (L.)
Papuana spp.
Promecotheca papuana Csiki
Rhabdoscelus obscurus Boisduval
Rhynchophorus bilineatus (Montr.)
Rhynchophorus ferrugineus (Oliv.)
Rhynchophorus papuanus Kirsch
Trochorhopalus strangulatus Gyllenhal
Leptococcus metroxylis Reyne

Pentatomidae (HEM.) a bug
 Scarabaeidae (COL) Asiatic rhinoceros beetle
 Scarabaeidae (COL) Taro beetles
 Hispididae (COL) Coconut leaf miner
 Curculionidae (COL) Cane weevil borer
 Curculionidae (COL) Palm weevils
 Curculionidae (COL) Palm weevils
 Curculionidae (COL) Palm weevils
 Curculionidae (COL) a weevil
 Pseudococcidae (HEM)

Snake bean insect pests

Anticarsia irrorata F.
Aphis craccivora Koch
Cassena intermedia Jac.
Cassena papuana (Jac.)
Chrysodeixis eriosoma Doubleday
Coccus longulus (Douglas)
Ferrisia virgata (Cockerell)
Helopeltis clavifer (Walker)
Homona coffearia Nietn.
Lampides boeticus L.
Maruca vitrata Fabricius
Nezara viridula (Linnaeus)
Omiodes indicata Fabricius
Omiodes diemenalis Guenee
Ophiomyia phaseoli (Tryon.)
Oribius spp.

Noctuidae (LEP)
 Aphididae (HEM) Cowpea aphid
 Chrysomelidae/Galerucidae (COL) Leaf beetles
 Chrysomelidae/Galerucidae (COL) Leaf beetles
 Noctuidae (LEP) Green looper
 Coccidae
 Pseudococcidae (HEM)
 Miridae (HEM) Cacao mirid
 Tortricidae (LEP) Coffee leaf roller
 Lycaenidae (LEP) Pea Blue butterfly
 Pyralidae (LEP) Bean pod borer
 Pentatomidae (HEM) Green Vegetable bug
 Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf rollers
 Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf rollers
 Agromyzidae (DIPT) Bean fly
 Curculionidae (COL) Shot hole weevils

Plautia brunneipennis
Riptortus spp.
Saissetia coffeae (Walker)
Zizina otis (F.)

Pentatomidae (HEM) Stink bug
 Coreidae (HEM) Pod sucking bug
 Coccidae (HOM)
 Lycaenidae (LEP) Common grass blue butterfly

Soybean insect pests

Acrocercops sp.
Adoxophyes sp.
Alticus tibialis Reut
Arsipoda tenimberensis Jacoby
Aulacophora spp.
Cassena intermedia Jac.
Cassena papuana (Jac.)
Chrysodeixis eriosoma Doubleday
Coelophora inaequalis F.
Demonax collaris Pascoe
Dysmicoccus brevipes (Cockerell)
Halticus minutus Reuter
Henosepilachna signatipennis Boisd.
Henosepilachna haemorrhoea (Biel)
Homona coffearia Nietn.
Omiodes diemenalis Guenee
Maruca vitrata Fabricius
Megalurothrips usitatus Bagnall
Nezara viridula (Linnaeus)
Ophiomyia phaseoli (Tryon.)
Planococcus pacificus Cox
Pseudaulacaspis pentagona (Targioni)
Rhinoscapha funebris Chev.
Rhyparidella wauensis
Riptortus spp.

Gracillariidae (LEP) Aibika leaf miner
 Tortricidae (LEP)-leaf roller
 Miridae (HEM) Grass bug
 Chrysomelidae (COL) Black flea beetle
 Chrysomelidae (COL) Pumpkin beetles
 Chrysomelidae/Galerucidae (COL)
 Chrysomelidae/Galerucidae (COL)
 Noctuidae (LEP) Green looper
 Coccinellidae (HEM)
 Cerambycidae (COL)
 Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pineapple mealybug
 Miridae (HEM) flea hopper
 Coccinellidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybird
 Coccinellidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybird
 Tortricidae (LEP) Coffee leaf roller
 Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf rollers
 Pyralidae (LEP) Bean pod borer
 Thripidae (THYS)
 Pentatomidae (HEM) Green Vegetable bug
 Agromyzidae (DIPT) Bean fly
 Pseudococcidae (HEM)
 Diaspididae (HEM)
 Curculionidae (COL)
 Chrysomelidae (COL)
 Coreidae (HEM) Pod sucking bug

Sugarcane insect pests

Aleurodes comata
Amblypelta cocophaga China
Amblypelta costalis szentivanyi Brown
Amblypelta gallegonis Lever
Amblypelta lutescens papuensis Br.
Amblypelta theobromae Brown
Anomala anoguttata Burm.
Aphis gossypii Glover
Aphis sacchari Zehntner
Araecerus sp. (See *Oxyderes*)
Araecorynus sp.
Arrhenes dschilus Plotz.
Aspidiotus destructor Sign.
Atractomorpha crenaticeps Blanch
Austracris guttulosa Walk
Bathytricha truncata Walker

Brontispa lateralis
Calliteara horsfieldi Saunders
Ceratovacuna lanigera Zehntner
Chilo terrenellus Pag.
Cicadella sp.
Diaspis rutherfordi
Dysmicoccus brevipes (Cockerell)
Elassogaster sepsoides Walk.

Aleurodidae (HEM.)
 Coreidae (HEM) Green coconut bug
 Coreidae (HEM)
 Coreidae (HEM)
 Coreidae (HEM) Papuan tip wilt bug
 Coreidae (HEM) Tip wilt bug
 Rutelidae (COL)
 Aphididae (HEM) Melon aphid
 Aphididae (HEM) Sugarcane aphid
 Anthribidae (COL)
 Anthribidae (COL)
 Hesperiididae (LEP)
 Diaspididae (HEM) Coconut scale
 Acrididae (ORTH)
 Acrididae (ORTH) Spur throated locust
 Noctuidae (LEP) Cane-moth borer; Large sugarcane moth borer
 Chrysomelidae (COL)
 Lymantriidae (LEP)
 Aphididae (HEM) Sugarcane woolly aphid
 Pyralidae (LEP) Sugarcane borer
 Cicadellidae (HEM)
 Diaspididae (HEM)
 Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pineapple mealy bug
 Platystomidae (DIPT)

- Enoplopteron ?hieroglyphicum* de Mieij
Gesonula mundata sanguinolenta Kraus
Gryllotalpa africana Pal.
Heteropternis obscurella (Blanch)
Hypolixus ritsemae Pasc.
Lepidiota reuleauxi Brenske (Arrow?)
Leptocorisa acuta (Thunberg)
Leptocorisa oratorius (Fab.)
Leptocorisa solomonensis Ahmad
Locusta migratoria (Linnaeus)
Lophops saccharicida Kirk.
Machaerota humboldti
Maliarpha separatella Rag.
Melanitis constantia Cramer
Mulciber linnaei Thoms
Mythimna loreyi (Dup.)
Mythimna separata (Walk.)
Mythimna unipuncta Haw
Myzus persicae Sulzer
Neomaskellia bergii (Signoret)
Opogona saccharella
Orinaeme sp.
Oryctes rhinoceros (L.)
Oxya vittigera (Blanch)
Pachybrachius nervosus Horv.
Papuana aninodalis Prell
Papuana biroi End
Papuana huebneri Fairm
Papuana japonensis Arrow
Papuana laevipennis Arrow
Papuana semistriata
Papuana szentivanyi Endrodi
Papuana trinodosa Prell.
Papuana uninodes Prell
Papuana woodlarkiana (Montr.)
Patanga sp.
Perkinsiella bicaloris
Perkinsiella lalokensis
Perkinsiella papuensis
Perkinsiella rattlei
Perkinsiella vastatrix (Breddin)
Phaciocephalus sp.
Phaenacantha spp.

Plautia brunneipennis
Protaetia fusca Herbst.
Rhabdoscelis obscurus (Boisduval)
Rhopalosiphum maidis (Fitch.)
Rhyparida coriacea Jac.
Rhyparida morosa Jac.
Saccharicoccus sacchari (Cockerell)
Scoliophthalmus sp.
Sesamia grisescens Walker
Sesamia inferens (Walker)
Silba sp.
Spodoptera exempta (Walker)
Spodoptera mauritia (Boisduval)
Stenocatantops augustifrons (Walker)
- Tephritidae (DIPT)
Acridiidae (ORTH.)
Gryllotalpidae (ORTH) African mole cricket
Acrididae (ORTH)
Curculionidae (COL)
Scarabaeidae (COL) Ramu canegrub
Alydidae (HEM) Paddy bugs
Alydidae (HEM)
Alydidae (HEM)
Acrididae (ORTH) Migratory locust
Lophopidae (HEM)
Machaerotidae (HEM)
Pyralidae (LEP) White stem borer
Satyridae/Nymphalidae (LEP)
Cerambycidae (COL)
Noctuidae (LEP) Rice armyworms
Noctuidae (LEP) Rice armyworms
Noctuidae (LEP.)
Aphididae (HEM) Green peach aphid
Aleyrodidae (HEM.) Sugarcane white fly
Hieroxestidae (LEP)
Cerambycidae (COL)
Scarabaeidae (COL) Asiatic rhinoceros beetle
Acrididae (ORTH)
Lygaeidae (HEM)
Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
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Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
Acrididae (ORTH)
Delphacidae (HEM) Sugarcane leafhoppers
Delphacidae (HEM)
Delphacidae (HEM)
Delphacidae (HEM)
Delphacidae (HEM)
Derbidae (HEM)
Colobathristidae/ Pyrrocoridae (HEM) Sugarcane bug
Pentatomidae (HEM) stink bugs
Scarabaeidae (COL) Mango flower beetle
Curculionidae (COL) NG sugarcane weevil
Aphididae (HEM) Corn leaf aphid
Chrysomelidae (COL)
Chrysomelidae (COL)
Pseudococcidae (HEM) Sugarcane mealybug
Chloropidae (DIPT)
Noctuidae (LEP) stem borer
Noctuidae (LEP) Violet rice stem borer
Lonchaeidae (DIPT)
Noctuidae (LEP) African armyworm
Noctuidae (LEP) Paddy armyworm
Acrididae (ORTH)

Tauchiridea adusta Bolivar
Tettigella pasiphae Kirk
Tettigella sp.
Trochorhopalus strangulatus
Valanga irregularis (Walker)
Valanga sp.
Xyleborus perforans (Wollastan)

Acrididae (ORTH)
Cicadellidae (HEM)
Cicadellidae (HEM)
GyllenhalCurculionidae (COL)
Acrididae (ORTH) Giant grasshopper
Acrididae (ORTH)
Scolytidae (COL)

Sweet potato insect pests

Achaea janata (Linnaeus)
Agrius convolvuli (L.)
Aphis sacchari Zehntner
Apirocalus cornutus (Pascoe)
Argina cribraria (Clerck)
Atractomorpha crenaticeps Blanch
Aulacophora spp.
Bedellia sommulentella (Zeller)
Bemisia tabaci (Guen.)
Cylas formicarius elegantulus (Summers)
Ectropis bhurmitra Walker
Epilachna signatipennis Boisd.
Halticus tibialis Reut
Helopeltis clavifer (Walker)
Hippotion celerio (L.)
Omphisa spp.
Phaneroptera brevis Serv
Solephyma papuana
Tiracola plagiata Walk

Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao false looper
Sphingidae (LEP) Sweet potato hornworm
Aphididae (HEM) Sugarcane aphid
Curculionidae (COL) Horned weevil
Arctiidae (LEP)
Acrididae (ORTH)
Chrysomelidae (COL) Pumpkin beetles
Lyonetiidae (LEP) Sweet potato leaf miner
Aleyrodidae (HEM) Tobacco whitefly
Curculionidae (COL) Sweet potato weevil
Geometridae (LEP) Cacao looper
Coccinellidae (COL) leaf eating beetle
Miridae (HEM) Grass bug
Coreidae (HEM) Cacao mirid
Sphingidae (LEP) Taro hawkmoth
Pyralidae (COL) Sweet potato stem borer
Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
Galerucidae (COL.)
Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao armyworm

Taro insect pests

Acrocercops sp.
Agrius convolvuli L.
Aphis gossypii Glover
Astacops flavicollis Walk.
Astacops villicollis (Stal.)
Bemisia tabaci (Guen.)
Dermolepida nigrum (Non f.)
Dermolepida noxium Britton
Ectropis bhurmitra Walker
Gesonula mundata sanguinolenta Kraus
Heliothis armiger Huebner
Hippotion celerio (L.)
Oribius cinereus Mshl.
Oribius cruciatus Fst.
Oribius destructor Mshl.
Oribius inimicus Mshl
Papuana biroi End.
Papuana huebneri Fairm.
Papuana japonensis Arrow
Papuana laevipennis
Papuana semistriata
Papuana trinodosa Prell.
Papuana woodlarkiana (Montr.)
Pentalonia nigronervosa Coq
Spodoptera litura (Fab)
Tarophagus colocasiae

Gracillariidae (LEP) Aibika leaf miner
Sphingidae (LEP) Sweet potato hawkmoth
Aphididae (HEM) Melon aphid
Lygaeidae (HEM)
Lygaeidae (HEM)
Aleyrodidae (HEM) Tobacco whitefly
Scarabaeidae (COL) Dermolepida beetles
Scarabaeidae (COL) Dermolepida beetles
Geometridae (LEP) Cacao looper
Acrididae (ORTH)
Noctuidae (LEP) Corn earworm
Sphingidae (LEP) Taro hawkmoth
Curculionidae (COL) Shot hole weevils
Curculionidae (COL) Shot hole weevils
Curculionidae (COL) Shot hole weevils
Curculionidae (COL) Shot hole weevils
Scarabaeidae (COL) Taro beetles
Scarabaeidae (COL) Taro beetles
Scarabaeidae (COL) Taro beetles
Scarabaeidae (COL) Taro beetles
Scarabaeidae (COL) Taro beetles
Scarabaeidae (COL) Taro beetles
Scarabaeidae (COL) Taro beetles
Scarabaeidae (COL) Taro beetles
Aphididae (HEM) Banana aphid
Noctuidae (LEP) Cluster caterpillar
Delphacidae (HEM) Taro leafhopper

Tarophagus persephone
Tarophagus proserpina (Kirk)
Tiracola plagiata Walk

Delphacidae (HEM) Taro leafhopper
 Delphacidae (HEM) Taro leafhopper
 Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao armyworm

Terminalia insect pests - Okari, Java almond, Talis

<i>Acrocercops</i> sp nr. <i>phaedeta</i> Meyr	Gracillariidae (LEP)
<i>Agrilus</i> spp.	Buprestidae (COL) Agrilus beetles
<i>Aiteta iridias</i> Myr.	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Badamia exclamationis</i> Fabricius	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> (Morgan)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pineapple mealybug
<i>Howardia biclavis</i> (Comstock)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Milviscutulus mangiferae</i> (Green)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Nagia episcopalis</i> Hampson	Noctuidae (LEP.)
<i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> (Nietner)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Perissopneumon</i>	mealy bug
<i>Pinnaspis aspidistrae</i> (Signoret)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Pinnaspis strachani</i> (Cooley)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Planococcus pacificus</i> Cox	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Saccolaemus longiceps</i> Pascoe	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Saissetia coffeae</i> (Walker)	Coccidae (HEM) Coffee scale
<i>Teleclita strigata cinnamomea</i> Rothsch.	Notodontidae (LEP)

Tomato insect pests

<i>Agrotis interjectionis</i> Guenee	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i> (Hufnagel)	Noctuidae (LEP) Black cutworm
<i>Aphis sacchari</i> Zehntner	Aphididae (HEM) Sugarcane aphid
<i>Atherigona orientalis</i> Schiner	Muscidae (DIPT) Shootfly
<i>Aulacorthum solani</i> Kaltenbach	Aphididae (HEM) Foxglove aphid
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Guen.)	Aleyrodidae (HEM) Tobacco whitefly
<i>Chrysodeixis eriosoma</i> Doubleday	Noctuidae (LEP) Green looper
<i>Cyrtopeltis modestus</i>	Miridae (HEM.)
<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> Frogg	Tephritidae (DIPT) Queensland fruit fly
<i>Ferrisia consobrina</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Ferrisia virgata</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hubner)	Noctuidae (LEP) Tomato grub
<i>Helicoverpa assulta assulta</i> Guenee	Noctuidae (LEP) Cape gooseberry budworm
<i>Henosepilachna signatipennis</i> Boisd.	Coccinellidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybird
<i>Henosepilachna haemorrhoea</i> (Biel)	Coccinellidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybird
<i>Howardia biclavis</i> (Comstock)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Icerya seychellarum</i> (Westwood)	Margarodidae (HEM)
<i>Leptoglossus australis</i> (Fab.)	Coreidae (HEM) Black leaf-footed bug
<i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i> (Thomas)	Aphididae (HEM) Potato aphid
<i>Myzus persicae</i> Sulzer	Aphididae (HEM) Green peach aphid
<i>Phthorimaea operculella</i> (Zell.)	Gelechiidae (LEP) Potato tuber moth
<i>Phytometra orichalcaea</i> (F.)	Noctuidae (LEP) semi looper
<i>Pinnaspis aspidistrae</i> (Signoret)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Pinnaspis buxi</i> (Bouche)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Pinnaspis strachani</i> (Cooley)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Planococcus pacificus</i> Cox	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> (Targioni)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Pseudococcus elisae</i> Borchsenius	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Psylliodes</i> sp	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Pulvinaria ubicola</i> (Cockerell)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fab)	Noctuidae (LEP) Cluster caterpillar
<i>Thrips tabaci</i> Lind.	Thripidae (THYS) Onion thrips
<i>Tiracola plagiata</i> Walk	Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao armyworm

Tree tomato insect pests*Bactrocera tryoni* Frogg

Tephritidae (DIPT) Queensland fruit fly

Tu-lip insect pests*Eucalymnatus tessellatus* (Signoret)

Coccidae (HEM) soft scale

Milviscutulus mangiferae (Green)

Coccidae (HEM) soft scale

Watermelon insect pests*Bactrocera cucurbitae* Coq

Tephritidae (DIPT) Melon fruit fly

Planococcus pacificus Cox

Pseudococcidae (HEM)

Tiracola plagiata Walk

Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao armyworm

Winged bean insect pests*Amblypelta* spp

Coreidae (HEM) Amblypelta bugs

Aphis craccivora Koch

Aphididae (HEM) Cowpea aphid

Aphis gossypii Glover

Aphididae (HEM) Melon aphid

Araecerus fasciculatus Degeer

Anthribidae (COL)

Araecorynus cumingi Jekel

Anthribidae (COL)

Erythroneura sp.

Cicadellidae (HEM)

Euproctis sp.

Lymantriidae (LEP)

Homeoxipha fuscipennis

Gryllidae (ORTH)

Henosepilachna haemorrhoea (Biel)

Coccinellidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybird

Henosepilachna signatipennis Boisd.

Coccinellidae (COL) Leaf eating ladybird

Lampides boeticus L.

Lycaenidae (LEP) Pea Blue butterfly

Omiodes diemenalis Guenee

Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf rollers

Leucoptera psophocarpella Brad. & Cart.

Lyonetiidae (LEP) Winged bean blotch miner

Maruca vitrata Fabricius

Pyralidae (LEP) Bean pod borer

Mythimna loreyi (Dup.)

Noctuidae (LEP) Rice armyworms

Mythimna separata (Walk.)

Noctuidae (LEP) Rice armyworms

Nezara viridula (Linnaeus)

Pentatomidae (HEM) Green Vegetable bug

Nyctemera baulus Boisduval

Arctiidae (LEP)

Omiodes indicata Fabricius

Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf rollers

Phaneroptera brevis Aud.-Serv

Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Grasshopper

Planococcus pacificus Cox

Pseudococcidae (HEM)

Prosoplos oblique plagiatus Breuning

Cerambycidae (COL)

Ropica honesta Pascoe

Cerambycidae (COL)

Tiracola plagiata Walk

Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao armyworm

Zizina otis (F.)

Lycaenidae (LEP) Common grass blue butterfly

Zygina sp.

Cicadellidae (HEM)

Yam insect pests*Abgrallaspis cyanophylli* (Signoret)

Diaspididae (HEM) Armoured scales

Alcidodes australis Boisduval

Curculionidae (COL)

Aspidiella hartii (Cockerell)

Diaspididae (HEM) Armoured scales

Aspidiotus destructor Signoret

Diaspididae (HEM) Armoured scales

Chrysodeixis eriosoma Doubleday

Noctuidae (LEP.) Green looper

Coccus hesperidum Linnaeus

Coccidae (HEM) soft scales

Gymnopholus weiskei Hllr.

Curculionidae (COL)

Harpedona plana Poppius

Miridae (HEM)

Hypolixus mastersi Pascoe

Curculionidae (COL)

Hyposidra talaca

Geometridae (LEP)

Icerya seychellarum (Westwood)

Margarodidae (HEM) soft scales

<i>Liliocerus sp nr. bakewelli</i> Baly	Crioceridae (COL)
<i>Liliocerus papuana</i> (Jac.)	Crioceridae (COL)
<i>Planococcus dioscoreae</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Yam mealy bug
<i>Planococcus pacificus</i> Cox	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Mealybug
<i>Platypeltocoris similis</i> Popp	Miridae (HEM) Yam mirid sap sucker
<i>Senoclidia purpurata</i> (F.Sm.)	Tenthredinide (HYM) Yam sawfly
<i>Tagiades obscurus tindali</i> Rbb	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Tagiades tregellius</i> Hopf.	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Tagiades tregellius canonicus</i>	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Theretra nessus</i> Dry.	Sphingidae (LEP) Yam hawkmoth

Sweet potato insect pests Common name first

Sweet potato hornworm	<i>Agrius convolvuli</i> (L.)
Sweet potato hawkmoth	<i>Agrius convolvuli</i> (L.)
Sweet potato leaf miner	<i>Bedellia somnulentella</i> (Zeller)
Sweet potato weevil	<i>Cylas formicarius elegantulus</i> (Summers)
	<i>Atractomorpha crenaticeps</i> Blanch
	<i>Tiracola plagiata</i> Walk
Cacao armyworm	<i>Achaea janata</i> (Linnaeus)
Cacao false looper	<i>Ectropis bhurmitra</i> Walker
Cacao looper	<i>Helopeltis clavifer</i> (Walker)
Cacao mirid	<i>Halticus tibialis</i> Reut
Grass bug	<i>Apirocalus cornutus</i> (Pascoe)
Horned weevil	<i>Phaneroptera brevis</i> Serv
	<i>Aulacophora</i> spp.
Pumpkin beetles	<i>Aphis sacchari</i> Zehntner
Sugarcane aphid	<i>Hippotion celerio</i> (L.)
Taro hawkmoth	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Guen.)
Tobacco whitefly	<i>Argina cribraria</i> (Clerck)
	<i>Epilachna signatipennis</i> Boisd.
	<i>Omphisa</i> spp.
	<i>Solephyma papuana</i>

Taro insect pests Common name first

Taro beetles	<i>Papuana biroi</i> End.
	<i>Papuana huebneri</i> Fairm.
	<i>Papuana japenensis</i> Arrow
	<i>Papuana laevipennis</i>
	<i>Papuana semistriata</i>
	<i>Papuana trinodosa</i> Prell.
	<i>Papuana woodlarkiana</i> (Montr.)
Taro hornworm	<i>Hippotion celerio</i> (L.)
Taro hawkmoth	<i>Hippotion celerio</i> (L.)
Taro leafhopper	<i>Tarophagus colocasiae</i>
	<i>Tarophagus persephone</i>
	<i>Tarophagus proserpina</i> (Kirk)
	<i>Acrocercops</i> sp.
Aibika leaf miner	<i>Pentalonia nigronervosa</i> Coq
Banana aphid	<i>Tiracola plagiata</i> Walk
Cacao armyworm	<i>Ectropis bhurmitra</i> Walker
Cacao looper	<i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fab)
Cluster caterpillar	<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hubner)
Corn earworm	<i>Dermolepida nigrum</i> (Non f.)
Dermolepida beetles (Or chafer beetles)	<i>Dermolepida noxium</i> Britton
	<i>Aphis gossypii</i> Glover
Melon aphid	<i>Oribius cinereus</i> Mshl.
Shot hole weevils	<i>Oribius cruciatus</i> Fst.

Sweet potato hawkmoth
Tobacco whitefly

Oribius destructor Mshl.
Oribius inimicus Mshl
Agrius convolvuli L.
Bemisia tabaci (Guen.)
Astacops flavicollis Walk.
Astacops villicollis (Stal.)
Gesonula mundata sanguinolenta Kraus

Insects list Scientific names in alphabetical order

<i>Abgrallaspis cyanophylli</i> (Signoret)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Acalolepta holotephra</i> Boisd	Cerambycidae (COL)
<i>Acanthoscelides obtectus</i>	Bruchidae (COL) Bean weevil
<i>Acauloplacella immunis</i>	Tettigonidae (ORTH)
<i>Achaea janata</i> (Linnaeus)	Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao false looper
<i>Acleris</i> sp.	Tortricidae (LEP)
<i>Acrocercops cramerella</i> (Snellen) See	Gracillariidae (LEP) Cocoa pod borer
<i>Conomorpha cramerella</i>	
<i>Acrocercops homalacta</i> Meyr.	Gracillariidae (LEP) leaf miner
<i>Acrocercops</i> sp.	Gracillariidae (LEP) leaf miner
<i>Actinus imperialis</i> Fauvel	Staphylinidae (COL)
<i>Acyrtosiphon solani</i> Kaltenbach	Aphididae (HEM)
<i>Adoxyphyes melichron</i>	Tortricidae (LEP) leaf roller
<i>Adoxyphes tetraphracta</i> Meyrick	Tortricidae (LEP) leaf roller
<i>Aedia sericea</i> Butler	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Agapophyta bipunctata</i> Boisd.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Agapophyta similis</i> Blote	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Agapophyta viridula</i> Blote	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Agonoscelis rutila</i>	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Agrilus occipitalis</i> Esch	Buprestidae (COL)
<i>Agrius convolvuli</i> (L.)	Sphingidae (LEP) Sweet potato hawkmoth
<i>Agromyza papuensis</i>	Agromyzidae (DIPT)
<i>Agrotis interjectionis</i> Guenee	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i> (Hufn.)	Noctuidae (LEP) Black cutworm
<i>Agrypnus</i> sp.	Elateridae (COL)
<i>Aiteta iridias</i> Myr.	Noctuidae (LEP.)
<i>Alcidodes australis</i> Boisduval	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Alcidodes elegans</i> Guerin-Meneville	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Aleurodes comata</i>	Aleurodidae (HEM)
<i>Aleurodicus destructor</i> Mackie	Aleurodidae (HEM) Coconut whitefly
<i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i> Russel	Aleurodidae (HEM) Spiralling whitefly
<i>Altica</i> sp	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Alticus</i> sp.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Amblypelta cocophaga</i> China	Coreidae (HEM) Green coconut bug
<i>Amblypelta costalis szentivanyi</i> Brown	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Amblypelta gallegonis</i> Lever	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Amblypelta lutescens papuensis</i> Br.	Coreidae (HEM) Papuan tip wilt bug
<i>Amblypelta theobromae</i> Brown	Coreidae (HEM) Tip wilt bug
<i>Amorbus rhombeus</i> Westw.	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Amrasca devastans</i> Distant	Cicadellidae (HEM) Indian cotton jassid
<i>Anadastus albertisi</i> Harold	Languridae (COL)
<i>Ananipa</i> sp.	Gryllidae (ORTH)
<i>Andaspis numerata</i> Brimblecombe	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Andaspis sinosa</i>	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Anomala anoguttata</i> Burm.	Rutelidae (COL)
<i>Anomis flava</i> Fabricius	Noctuidae (LEP) Cotton semi-looper
<i>Antestiopsis chambereti</i> Le Guillon	Pentatomidae (HEM.)
<i>Antestiopsis semiviridis</i> (Walk.)	Pentatomidae (HEM) coffee bugs
<i>Anthococcus kerevatae</i> Williams	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Anticarsia irrorata</i> Fabricius	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Antonina graminis</i> (Maskell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Rhodes grass mealybug
<i>Aonidiella aurantii</i> Mask.	Diaspididae (HEM) Red scale
<i>Aonidiella citrina</i> (Coq.)	Diaspididae (HEM) Yellow scale
<i>Aonidiella comperei</i> McKenzie	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Aonidiella eremocitri</i> McKenzie	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Aonidiella inornata</i> McKenzie	Diaspididae (HEM)

<i>Aulacophrys fascialis</i> Marsh.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Austracris guttulosa</i> (Walk.)	Acrididae (ORTH) Spur throated locust
<i>Axiagastus cambelli</i> Dist.	Pentatomidae (HEM) Coconut spathe bug
<i>Badamia exclamationis</i> Fabricius	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Bambusaspis bambusae</i> (Boisduval)	Asterolecaniidae (HEM)
<i>Bathytricha truncata</i> Walker	Noctuidae (LEP) Cane-moth borer; Large sugarcane moth borer
<i>Batrachamorphus</i> sp.	Cicadellidae (HEM)
<i>Batrachedra arenosella</i> Walker	Cosmopterigiidae (LEP) Lesser coconut spike moth
<i>Bactrocera atrisetosus</i> Perkins	Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera bryoniae</i> (Tryon.)	Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> Coq	Tephritidae (DIPT) Melon fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera decipiens</i> Drew	Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> Hendel	Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera frauenfeldi</i> Schiner	Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera frenchi</i>	Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera musae</i> (Try.)	Tephritidae (DIPT) Banana fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera neohumeralis</i> Hardy	Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera obliquus</i>	Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera peculiaris</i>	Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera strigifinis atritus</i> May	Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera trivialis</i> Drew	Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> Frogg	Tephritidae (DIPT) fruit fly
<i>Bedellia somnulentella</i> (Zeller)	Lyonetiidae (LEP) Sweet potato leaf miner
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Genn.)	Aleyrodidae (HEM) Tobacco white fly
<i>Blastophaga</i> sp.	Agaonidae (HYM)
<i>Blissus</i> sp	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Borbo cinnara</i> Wallace	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Borbo impar tetragraphus</i> Mab.	Hesperiidae (LEP) Borbo butterfly
<i>Bothrichara palliata</i> Macleay	Cerambycidae (COL)
<i>Bothrogonia</i> sp	Cicadellidae (HEM)
<i>Brachyplatys papuus</i> Guer.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Brachyplatys translineatus</i> Walker	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Brevennia rehi</i> (Lindinger)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) mealybug of rice
<i>Brontispa lateralis</i>	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Brontispa longissima</i> Gestro	Chrysomelidae (COL) Coconut hispid
<i>Brontispa palmivora</i> Gres	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Bryscia exigua</i> Dist.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Caedius demejerei</i> Geb.	Tenebrionidae (COL)
<i>Caenoblissus pilosus</i> (Barber)	Lugaeidae (HEM) chinch bugs
<i>Calliteara horsfieldi</i> Saunders	Lymantriidae (LEP) Large yellow tussock caterpillar
<i>Cannococcus ikshu</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Cannococcus palauensis</i> (Beardsley)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Carpophilus</i> sp nr. <i>tenuis</i> Murray	Nitulidae (COL)
<i>Carpophilus maculatus</i> Murray	Nitulidae (COL)
<i>Cassena intermedia</i> Jac.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Cassena papuana</i> (Jac.)	Galerucidae (COL)
<i>Cassida diomma</i> Bois.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Cassida papuana</i> Spaeth	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Cassida sexguttata</i> Boisduval	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Caunacea sera</i> Meyrick	Plutellidae (LEP)
<i>Cephrenes mosleyi</i> (Butl.)	Hesperiidae (LEP) Coconut skipper
<i>Cephrenes oceania</i> Mabilie	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Ceratovacuna lanigera</i> Zehntner	Aphididae (HEM) Sugarcane woolly aphid
<i>Ceresium pachymerum</i> (Pascoe)	Cerambycidae (COL)
<i>Ceroplastes ceriferus</i> (F.)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Ceroplastes destructor</i> Newstead	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Ceroplastes murrayi</i> Froggatt	Coccidae (HEM)

<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> Maskell	Coccidae (HEM) Pink wax scale
<i>Chaecococcus bambusae</i> (Maskell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Chaetanaphothrips orchidii</i> F.	Thripidae (THYS) Banana rust thrips
<i>Chaetanaphothrips signipennis</i> Bagn.	Thripidae (THYS) Banana thrips
<i>Chaetocnema basalis</i> Baly	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Chauliognathus waroensis</i> Wittmer	Cantharidae (COL)
<i>Chelisoche morio</i> Fabricius	Chelisocidae (DERM)
<i>Chilo auricilius</i> (Dudg.)	Pyralidae (LEP) Gold-fringed rice borer
<i>Chilo infuscatellus</i> Snellen	Pyralidae (LEP) Early shoot-borer
<i>Chilo suppressalis</i> (Walker)	Pyralidae (LEP) Purple lined rice stem borer
<i>Chilo terrenellus</i> Pag.	Pyralidae (LEP) Sugarcane borer
<i>Chlumetia transversa</i> Walker	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Chorizococcus talipikanus</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Chrysodeixis chalcites</i> Esp.	Noctuidae (LEP) Green looper
See <i>Chrysodeixis eriosoma</i> Doubleday	
<i>Chrysodeixis eriosoma</i> Doubleday	Noctuidae (LEP) Green looper
<i>Chrysomphalus aonidum</i> (Linnaeus)	Diaspididae (HEM) Florida red scale
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> (Morgan)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Chrysomphalus pinnulifer</i> (Maskell)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Cicadella</i> sp.	Cicadellidae (HEM)
<i>Cicadella spectra</i> Dist.	Cicadellidae (HEM) White jassid
<i>Cicadella wallacei</i> Distant	Cicadellidae (HEM)
<i>Cicindela decem-guttata urvillei</i> Dejean	Cicindellidae (COL)
<i>Circopes</i> sp.	Nitidulidae (COL)
<i>Clavigralloides acantharis</i> Fabricius	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Cletus</i> sp.	Colobathristidae (COL)
<i>Clostera rubida</i> Druce	Notodontidae (LEP)
<i>Clysterius angustus</i> Arrow	Scarabaeidae (COL)
<i>Cnaphalocrocis medinalis</i> (Gn.)	Pyralidae (LEP) Rice leaf roller
<i>Cnaphalocrocis poeyalis</i> Boisduval	Pyralidae (LEP)
<i>Coccus celatus</i> De Lotto	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Coccus hesperidum</i> Linnaeus	Coccidae (HEM) Soft brown scale
<i>Coccus longulus</i> (Douglas)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Coccus viridus</i> (Green)	Coccidae (HEM) Green scale
<i>Coelophora inaequalis</i> F.	Coccinellidae (HEM)
<i>Coelophora ripponi</i> Crotch	Coccinellidae (HEM)
<i>Cofana spectra</i> Distant [<i>Cicadella</i>]	Cicadellidae (HEM) White leafhopper
<i>Colasposoma regulare</i> Jacoby	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Colgar tricolor</i> Dist.	Flatidae (HOM)
<i>Colposcelis vignaphila</i> Bryant	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Compsolacon gracilis</i> Candeze	Elateridae (COL)
<i>Conoderus mucronatus</i> Candeze	Elateridae (COL)
<i>Conogonia</i> sp.	Cicadellidae (HEM)
<i>Conomorpha cramerella</i> Snellen	Gracillariidae (LEP)
<i>Contarinia sorghicola</i> (Coq)	Cecidomyiidae (DIPT) Sorghum midge
<i>Coproporus</i> sp.	Staphylinidae (COL)
<i>Coptosoma pygmaeum</i> Mont.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Coptosoma variegata</i> Herrich-Schaffer	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Coptotermes hyaloapex</i> Holmg.	Rhinotermitidae (ISOP)
<i>Coronacella kirkaldyi</i> Muir	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i> (Germar)	Curculionidae (COL) Banana weevil borer
<i>Cretonotus gangis</i> (L.)	Arctidae (LEP)
<i>Crinitococcus theobromae</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Crioceris</i> sp.	Crioceridae (COL)
<i>Crioceris clarkii</i> Baly	Crioceridae (COL)
<i>Criontiades</i> sp.	Miridae (HEM)
<i>Crisicoccus theobromae</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Crocidolomia binotalis</i> Zeller	Pyralidae (LEP) Cabbage cluster caterpillar

- Cryptophasa setiotricha* Meyr
Cryptophasa sp. nr arithmologia Meyrick
Cylas formicarius elegantulus (Summers)
Cyrtopeltis modestus
Cyrtorhinus lividipennis Reuter
Darala rubeola Feld
Dasychira horsfieldi Saunders
 See *Calliteara horsfieldi*
Dasychira mendosa Hubn.
- Deanolis albizonalis* Hampson
Demonax collaris Pascoe
Dendrothripoides ipomoeae Bagn.
Dentiblissus venosus Breddin
Depsages granulosa Guerin-Meneville
Deraecoris sp
Dermolepida nigrum (Non f.)
Dermolepida noxium Britton
Desmopterella sp
Diacrisia niceta (Stal.)
Diacrisia papuana Roth.
Diaphania indica Saunders
Diaspis rutherfordi
Dichocrosis sp. nr punctiferalis Guenee
Dieuches finitimus Van Duzee
Dimorphopterus cornutuis Slater
Dindymus pyrochrous Boisd.
Diocalandra taitense (Guer.)
Drepanococcus chiton (Green)
Duplaspidiotus claviger (Cockerell)
Dysdercus cingulatus (F.)
Dysdercus sidae Mont.
Dysmicoccus boninsis (Kuwana)
Dysmicoccus brevipes (Cockerell)
Dysmicoccus nesophilus Williams
Dysmicoccus papuanicus Williams
Earias fabia Stoll [Now *E vittella*]
Earias vittella (F.) [Syn *E fabia*]
Ectatorhinus magicus Gerstaecker
Ectropis bhurmitra Walker
Elassogaster lineata de Meij
Elassogaster sepsoides Walk.
Elaunon bipatitus Kirby
Enoplopteron ?heiroglyphicum de Meij
Epilachna cucurbitae Richards
Epilachna guttatopustulata Fabricius
Epilachna signatipennis Boisd.
Epilachna vigintisexpunctata doryca Boisd
Erionota thrax L.
Erythroneura sp.
Euborellia annulipes Lucas
Eucalymnatus tessellatus (Signoret)
Euconocephalus sp
Eudecatoma sp.
Eumetopina flavipes Muir
Eumossula gracilis Willemse
Eupneusta solena Bradley
Eupholus nickerli Hllr.
- Xyloryctidae (LEP)
 Xyloryctidae (LEP)
 Curculionidae (COL) Sweet potato weevil
 Miridae (HEM)
 Miridae (HEM)
 Lasiocampidae (LEP)
 Lymantriidae (LEP)
 Lymantriidae (LEP) leaf eating caterpillar; Tea tussock moth
 Pyralidae (LEP) Red banded mango borer
 Cerambycidae (COL)
 Thripidae (THYS)
 Lygaeidae (HEM)
 Cerambycidae (COL)
 Miridae (HEM)
 Scarabaeidae (COL)
 Scarabaeidae (COL)
 Pyrgomorphidae (ORTH)
 Arctiidae (LEP)
 Arctiidae (LEP)
 Pyralidae (LEP) Pumpkin caterpillar; Melon moth
 Diaspididae (HEM)
 Pyralidae (LEP)
 Lygaeidae (HEM)
 Lygaeidae (HEM)
 Pyrrhocoridae (HEM)
 Curculionidae (COL) Lesser coconut borer
 Coccidae (HEM)
 Diaspididae (HEM)
 Pyrrhocoridae (HEM) Red cotton bugs
 Pyrrhocoridae (HEM)
 Pseudococcidae (HEM) Gray sugarcane mealybug
 Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pineapple mealybug
 Pseudococcidae (HEM)
 Pseudococcidae (HEM.)
 Noctuidae (LEP) Spotted bollworm
 Noctuidae (LEP) Aibika shoot boring grub
 Curculionidae (COL)
 Geometridae (LEP) Cacao looper
 Platystomatidae (DIPT)
 Platystomidae (DIPT)
 Forficulidae (DERM)
 Tephritidae (DIPT)
 Coccinellidae (COL)
 Coccinellidae (COL)
 Coccinellidae (COL) leaf eating beetle
 Coccinellidae (COL)
 Hesperidae (LEP) Banana skipper
 Cicadellidae (HEM)
 Labiduridae (DERM)
 Coccidae (HEM)
 Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
 Eurytomidae (HYMEN)
 Delphacidae (HEM)
 Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Coconut tree hopper
 Elachistidae (LEP) leaf miner sugarcane
 Curculionidae (COL) eupholus weevils

<i>Eupholus schonherri</i> Guer	Curculionidae (COL.)
<i>Euproctis</i> sp	Lymantriidae (LEP.)
<i>Euricania discigutta</i> (Walk.)	Ricaniidae (HEM) planthopper
<i>Euricania tristicula</i> Stal	Ricaniidae (HEM)
<i>Euricania villica</i>	Ricaniidae (HEM) planthopper
<i>Euronotobrachys</i> sp.	Eurybrachidae (HEM)
<i>Euryphlepsia</i> sp.	Cixiidae (HEM)
<i>Euscyrthus hemelytrus</i> (de Haan)	Gryllidae (ORTH)
<i>Eysarcoris ventralis</i> West.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Ferrisia consobrina</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Ferrisia virgata</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Fiorinia coronata</i>	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Fiorinia fioriniae</i> (Targioni)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Ganae pulchella</i> Pascoe	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Geococcus coffeae</i> Green	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Gesonula mundata sanguinolenta</i> Kraus	Acridiidae (ORTH)
<i>Glenea aluensis</i> Gahan	Cerambycidae (COL)
<i>Glyptoporopterus sharpi</i> Faust.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Gonocephalum ochthebioides</i> Ful.	Tenebrionidae (COL) False wireworm
<i>Graphium agamemnon</i> L.	Papilionidae (LEP) Green spotted triangle
<i>Gryllotalpa africana</i> Beauv	Gryllotalpidae (ORTH) Mole cricket
<i>Gymnopholus interpretes</i> Hllr.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Gymnopholus marquardti</i> Hllr.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Gymnopholus weiskei</i> Hllr.	Curculionidae (COL.)
<i>Halticus insularis</i> Usinger	Miridae (HEM)
<i>Halticus minutus</i> Reuter	Miridae (HEM) fleahopper
<i>Halticus tibialis</i> Reut.	Miridae (HEM) Grass bug
<i>Hapatesus tropicus</i> Neboiss	Elateridae (COL)
<i>Haptoncus</i> sp nr <i>concolor</i>	Nitidulidae (COL)
<i>Harpedona plana</i> Poppius	Miridae (HEM)
<i>Hedylepta indica</i> (F) [<i>Lamprosema</i>]	Pyralidae (LEP) Bean leaf roller
See <i>Diaphania indica</i>	
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> Hubner	Noctuidae (LEP) Corn earworm
<i>Helicoverpa assulta assulta</i> Guenee	Noctuidae (LEP) Cape gooseberry budworm
<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> Wallengren	Noctuidae (LEP) Native budworm
<i>Helopeltis clavifer</i> (Walker)	Coreidae (HEM.) Cacao mirid
<i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i> (Signoret)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Hemiberlesia palmae</i> (Cockerell)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Hemisphaerinus</i> sp	Issidae (HEM)
<i>Henosepilachna haemorrhoea</i> (Biel)	Coccinellidae (COL) leaf eating ladybird
<i>Henosepilachna signatipennis</i> Boisd	Coccinellidae (COL) leaf eating ladybird
<i>Heteropternis obscurella</i> (Blanch)	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Hexacentrus mundar</i> Walker	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Hippotion boerhaviae</i> Fab.	Sphingidae (LEP)
<i>Hippotion celerio</i> (L.)	Sphingidae (LEP) Grapevine hawkmoth; Silver-striped hawkmoth
<i>Homeoxipha fuscipennis</i>	Gryllidae (ORTH.)
<i>Homona coffearia</i> Niet	Tortricidae (LEP) Coffee leafroller
<i>Howardia biclavis</i> (Comstock)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Hypolixus mastersi</i> Pascoe	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Hypolixus ritsemae</i> Pasc.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Hyposidra talaca</i>	Geometridae (LEP)
<i>Hypotactus ruralis</i> Fst.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Icerya purchasi</i> Maskell	Margarodidae (HEM)
<i>Icerya seychellarum</i> (Westwood)	Margarodidae (HEM)
<i>Idiophantis chirodaeta</i> Meyr.	Gelechiidae (LEP)
<i>Idiophantis eugeniae</i> Bradley	Gelechiidae (LEP)
<i>Idopsis caerulea</i> Faust.	Curculionidae (COL)

<i>Idopsis excellens</i> Faust.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Idopsis grisea</i> Faust.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Idioscopus clypealis</i> (Leth.)	Cicadellidae (HEM) Mango hopper
<i>Idioscopus niveosparsus</i> (Leth.)	Cicadellidae (HEM) Mango hopper
<i>Ischiopsopa bifasciata</i> Quoy & Gaim var. <i>hyla</i> Heller	Cetoniinae (COL)
<i>Ischiosopa ignatipennis</i> Boisd	Cetoniidae (COL)
<i>Ischnaspis longirostris</i> (Signoret)	Diaspididae (HEM) Black thread scale
<i>Kilifia acuminata</i> (Signoret)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Kolla</i> sp.	Cicadellidae (HEM)
<i>Laccoptera impressa</i> Blanchard	
<i>Lagria</i> sp.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Laingiococcus painei</i> (Laing)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Lampides boeticus</i> L.	Lycaenidae (LEP) Pea blue butterfly
<i>Lamprosema charesalis</i> Walker	Pyralidae (LEP) Banana scab moth
<i>Lasiodactylum notabilis</i> Oliff	Nitidulidae (COL)
<i>Lema papuana</i> Jac.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Lema variator</i> Gres.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Lema wauensis</i> Gres.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Lepidiota reuleauxi</i> Brenske	Scarabaeidae (COL) Ramu canegrub
<i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i> (Newman)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Lepidosaphes gloverii</i> (Packard)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Lepidosaphes karkarica</i>	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Lepidosaphes rubrovittata</i> Cockerell	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Lepidosaphes tokionis</i> (Kuwana)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Leptococcus metroxylis</i> Reyne	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Leptocorisa acuta</i> (Thunberg)	Alydidae (HEM) paddy bugs
<i>Leptocorisa discoidalis</i>	Alydidae (HEM)
<i>Leptocorisa oratorius</i> (Fab.)	Alydidae (HEM) paddy bugs
<i>Leptocorisa palawanensis</i>	Alydidae (HEM)
<i>Leptocorisa solomonensis</i> Ahmad	Alydidae (HEM) paddy bugs
<i>Leptoglossus australis</i> (Fab.)	Coreidae (HEM) Black leaf footed bug
<i>Leptothea ciskii</i> Weise	Coccinellidae (COL)
<i>Leucoptera psophocarpella</i> Brad & Cart	Lyonetiidae (LEP) Winged bean blotch miner
<i>Licyllus albicollis</i> Fab.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Liliocerus</i> sp nr <i>bakewelli</i> Baly	Crioceridae (COL)
<i>Liliocerus papuana</i> (Jac.)	Crioceridae (COL)
<i>Locusta migratoria</i> (Linn.)	Acrididae (ORTH) Migratory locust
<i>Lopholeucaspis baluanensis</i>	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Lophops saccharicida</i> Kirk.	Lophopidae (HEM)
<i>Lophotectes penicilliger</i> (Heller)	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Lygaeus</i> sp	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Lygaeus hospes</i> Fabr.	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Lymantria rosina</i> Pag.	Lymantriidae (LEP)
<i>Lyriomyza brassicae</i> (Riley)	Agromyzidae (DIPT) Cabbage leaf miner
<i>Machaerota humboldti</i>	Machaerotidae (HEM)
<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i> (Green)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Hibiscus mealy bug
<i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i> (Thomson)	Aphididae (HEM) Potato aphid
<i>Maculicoccus malaitensis</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Maliarpha separatella</i> Rag.	Pyralidae (LEP) White rice stem borer
<i>Mampava bipunctella</i> Rag	Pyralidae (LEP) Sorghum head caterpillar
<i>Marasmia bilinealis</i> Hampson	Pyralidae (LEP) Rice leaf roller
<i>Marasmia hexagona</i>	Pyralidae (LEP) Rice leaf roller
<i>Marasmius venilalis</i> Walker	Pyralidae (LEP)
<i>Maruca vitrata</i> Fabricius	Pyralidae (LEP) Bean pod borer
<i>Megalurothrips usitatus</i> Bagnall	Thripidae (THYS)
<i>Megamelus</i> sp.	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Megymenum</i> sp.	Dinidoridae (HEM)

<i>Meijerella inaequalis</i> becker	Chloropidae (DIPT)
<i>Melacanthus argineguttatus</i>	Alydidae (HEM)
<i>Melanesicoccus kleinhoviae</i> Williams	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Melanhyphus clypealis</i> Arrow	Scarabaeidae (COL)
<i>Melanitis constantia</i> Cramer	Nymphalidae (LEP)
<i>Melanitis ledabankia</i> F.	Nymphalidae (LEP) Evening brown butterfly
<i>Meninda bisignata</i> Walker	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Menochilus sex-masculatus</i> Fab.	Coccinellidae (COL)
<i>Meredolus</i> sp.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Meredolus cocotis</i> Marshall	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Meroleptus cinctor</i> Marshall	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Metrania papuana</i>	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Metriona</i> sp	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Mictis profana</i> F.	Coreidae (HEM) Crusader bug
<i>Microtermes biroi</i> Desneaux	Rhinotermitidae (ISOP)
<i>Milviscutulus ciliatus</i> Williams	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Milviscutulus mangiferae</i> (Green)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Milviscutulus pilosus</i> Williams	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Milviscutulus spiculatus</i> Williams	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Monolepta nigroapicata</i> Bry.	Chrysomelidae (COL) Monolepta beetle
<i>Monolepta semiviolacea</i> Fab.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Monolepta</i> sp nr <i>bifasciata</i> Hornstedt	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Morganella longispina</i> (Morgan)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Mulciber linnaei</i> Thoms	Cerambycidae (COL)
<i>Mutabilicoccus simmondsi</i> (Laing)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Mutabilicoccus vanheurni</i> (Reyne)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Mycalesis asophis</i> Hew	Nymphalidae (LEP)
<i>Mythimna loreyi</i> (Dup.)	Noctuidae (LEP) Rice armyworms
<i>Mythimna separata</i> (Walk.)	Noctuidae (LEP) Rice armyworms
<i>Mythimna unipuncta</i> Haworth	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> Laing	Aphididae (HEM)
<i>Myzus persicae</i> Sulzer	Aphididae (HEM) Green peach aphid
<i>Nacoleia octasema</i> (Meyrick)	Pyralidae (LEP) Banana scab moth
<i>Nagia episcopalis</i> Hampson	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Neomaskellia bergii</i> (Signoret)	Aleyrodidae (HEM) Sugarcane white fly
<i>Neoplatyolecanium</i> sp.	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Neosaissetia keravatae</i> Williams	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Neotermes</i> sp	Colotermitidae (ISOPTERA)
<i>Neotoxoptera formosana</i> Takahashi	Aphididae (HEM) Onion aphid
<i>Nephotettix apicalis</i> (Motsch.)	Cicadellidae (HEM) Green rice leafhopper
<i>Nesocypselas piperica</i>	(HEM) Pepper bug
<i>Nezara viridula</i> (Linnaeus)	Pentatomidae (HEM) Green vegetable bug
<i>Nilaparvata lugens</i> Haseg	Delphacidae (HEM) Brown backed rice planthopper
<i>Nipaecoccus vastator</i> (Mask.)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Nipaecoccus viridus</i> (Newstead)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Nisia</i> sp.	Meenoplidae (HEM)
<i>Nisotra basselae</i> Bry	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Nisotra obliterata</i> Jacoby	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Nisotra</i> spp	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Nyctemera baulus</i> Boisduval	Arctiidae (LEP)
<i>Nysius epiensis</i> China	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Nysius femoratus</i> Van Duzee	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Nysius villicus</i> Van Duzee	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Odonaspis ruthae</i> Kotinsky	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Odonaspis saccharicaulis</i> (Zehntner)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Odontomyia</i> sp.	Stratiomyiidae (DIPT)
<i>Olethreutes (Argyroplaca)</i> sp.	Tortricidae (LEP)
<i>Omiodes blackburnii</i> Butler	Pyralidae (LEP) Coconut leaf roller

<i>Omiodes diemenalis</i> Guenee	Pyralidae (LEP)
<i>Omiodes indicata</i> Fabricius	Pyralidae (LEP)
<i>Omphisa anastomosalis</i> Guenee	Pyralidae (LEP) Sweet potato stem borer
<i>Omphisa</i> spp.	(COL) Sweet potato stem borer
<i>Onchyrotica concursa</i> Walker	Pterophoridae
<i>Onthophagus latinasutus</i> Arrow	Copridae (COL)
<i>Onthophagus</i> sp nr <i>papuensis</i> Harold	Scarabaeidae (COL)
<i>Opogona fumiceps</i>	Hieroxestidae (LEP)
<i>Opogona saccharella</i>	Hieroxestidae (LEP)
<i>Ophiomyia phaseoli</i> (Tryon.)	Agromyzidae (DIPT) Bean fly
<i>Orchamoplatus mammaeferus</i> (Quan. & Bak)	Aleyrodidae
<i>Oribius cinereus</i> Mshl.	Curculionidae (COL) Shot hole weevils
<i>Oribius cruciatus</i> Fst.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Oribius destructor</i> Mshl.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Oribius improvidus</i> Marshall	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Oribius inimicus</i> Mshl.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Orinaeme</i> sp.	Cerambycidae (COL)
<i>Orosius argentatus</i> Evans	Cicadellidae (HEM)
<i>Orthaca cincticornis</i> Walk.	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Oryctes centaurus</i> Sternb	Scarabaeidae (COL)
<i>Oryctes rhinoceros</i> (L.)	Scarabaeidae (COL) Asiatic rhinoceros beetle
<i>Ostrinia furnacalis</i> (Guen)	Pyralidae (LEP) Maize stem borer; Asian corn borer
<i>Oxidus gacilis</i>	
<i>Oxya gavis</i> (Walk.)	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Oxya japonica</i> (Thnb.)	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Oxya vittigera</i> (Blanch)	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Oxya</i> sp.	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Oxyderes cyrtus</i> Jordan	Anthribidae (COL)
<i>Pachybrachius nervosus</i> Horv.	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Palmicultor browni</i> (Williams)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Pamara amalia</i> Semper	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Papilio aegeus</i> Donovan	Papilionidae (LEP) Citrus butterfly; Orange butterfly
<i>Papilio aegeus ormenus</i> Guerin	Papilionidae (LEP) Citrus butterfly
<i>Papuana biroi</i> End.	Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
<i>Papuana huebneri</i> Fairm.	Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
<i>Papuana japenensis</i> Arrow	Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
<i>Papuana laevipennis</i>	Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
<i>Papuana semistriata</i>	Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
<i>Papuana trinodosa</i> Prell.	Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
<i>Papuana woodlarkiana</i> (Montr.)	Scarabaeidae (COL) taro beetles
<i>Papuanella</i> sp	Flatidae (HEM)
<i>ParaBactrocera perplexus</i>	Trypetidae (DIPT)
<i>Paraputo leveri</i> (Green)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> (Nietner)	Coccidae (HEM) Nigra scale
<i>Parastasia guttulata</i> Fairm.	Scarabaeidae (COL)
<i>Paratella</i> sp.	Flatidae (HEM)
<i>Paratella miniata</i> Mcl.	Flatidae (HEM)
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> Douglas	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Parlatoria proteus</i> (Curtis)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Paromius gracilis</i> Rambur	Lygaeidae (HEM)
<i>Patanga</i> sp.	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Pelopidas agna dingo</i> Evans	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Penicillaria jocosatrix</i> Guenee	Noctuidae (LEP) Large mango tip borer
<i>Pentalonia nigranervosa</i> Coq	Aphididae (HEM) Banana aphid
<i>Peregrinus maidis</i> Ashm.	Delphacidae (HEM) Corn lanternfly
<i>Perissopneumon</i>	mealybug
<i>Perkinsiella bicaloris</i>	Delphacidae (HEM) sugarcane leafhoppers

<i>Perkinsiella boreon</i> Fennah	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella bulli</i> Fennah	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella diagoras</i> Fennah	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella falcipennis</i> Fennah	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella lalokensis</i> Muir	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella macrinus</i> Fennah	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella mycon</i> Fennah	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella papuensis</i> Muir	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella rattlei</i> Muir	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella saccharicida</i> Kirkaldy	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella sinensis</i> Kirkaldy	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella thompsoni</i> Muir	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Perkinsiella vastatrix</i> (Breddin)	Delphacidae (HEM)
<i>Phaciocephalus</i> sp.	Derbidae (HEM)
<i>Phaenacantha</i> spp.	Colobathristidae (HEM)
<i>Phaneroptera brevis</i> Serv.	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Pharotes torvus</i> Mshl.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Philia femorata</i> Walk.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Phodoryctis caerulea</i> Meyrick	Gracillariidae (LEP)
<i>Phomesa</i> sp.	Colydiidae (COL)
<i>Phthorimaea operculella</i> (Zell.)	Gelechiidae (LEP) Potato tuber moth
<i>Phyllocnistis citrella</i> Staint	Phyllocnistidae (LEP) Citrus leaf miner
<i>Phyllocnistis</i> sp.	Phyllocnistidae (LEP) Winged bean miner
<i>Phyllophora boshmai</i> de Jong	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Piezodorus rubrofasciatus</i> Fab.	Pentatomidae (HEM)
<i>Pinnaspis aspidistrae</i> (Signoret)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Pinnaspis buxi</i> (Bouche)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Pinnaspis strachani</i> (Cooley)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Planococcus citri</i> (Risso)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Citrus mealy bug
<i>Planococcus dioscoreae</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Yam mealy bug
<i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Planococcus pacificus</i> Cox	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Platylecanium cocotis</i> Laing	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Platypeltocoris similis</i> Popp	Miridae (HEM) Yam mirid sap sucker
<i>Platystomus wallacei</i> pascoe	Anthribidae (COL)
<i>Plautia</i> sp.	Pentatomidae (HEM) Stink bugs
<i>Plautia brunneipennis</i>	Pentatomidae (HEM) Stink bugs
<i>Plutella xylostella</i> (L.)	Plutellidae (LEP) Diamond back moth
<i>Polyomonatus boeticus</i> (L)	Lycaenidae (LEP)
<i>Prodromopsis oculatus</i>	Miridae (HEM)
<i>Promargarodes australis</i> Jakubski	Margarodidae (HEM)
<i>Promecotheca papuana</i> Csiki	Hispidae (COL) Coconut leaf miner
<i>Prosoplus grisescens</i> Breuning	Cerambycidae (COL)
<i>Prosoplus oblique plagiatus</i> Breuning	Cerambycidae (COL)
<i>Protaetia fusca</i> Herbst.	Scarabaeidae (COL) Mango flower beetle
<i>Protaetia papuana</i> Moser	Scarabaeidae (COL)
<i>Psammoecus</i> sp.	Silvanidae (COL)
<i>Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli</i> (Cooley)	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> (Targioni)	Diaspididae (HEM) White scale
<i>Pseudococcus elisae</i> Borchsenius	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> (Targioni)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Longtailed mealybug
<i>Pseudococcus saccharicola</i> Takahashi	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Pseudococcus solomonensis</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Pseudodoniella typica</i> China & Carvalho	Miridae (HEM)
<i>Pseudoligota</i> sp.	Staphylinidae (COL)
<i>Psylliodes loriae</i> Jac.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Psylliodes</i> sp.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Psylliodes</i> sp nr <i>fulvipes</i> Jacoby	Chrysomelidae (COL)

<i>Pternistria</i> sp.	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Pterolophia grisescens</i> Pascoe	Cerambycidae (COL)
<i>Pulvinaria cacao</i> Williams	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Pulvinaria elongata</i> Newstead	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Pulvinaria psidii</i> Maskell	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Pulvinaria ubicola</i> (Cockerell)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Pyroderces amphisaris</i> Meyrick	Cosmopterigidae (LEP) Vine bud moth
<i>Ragwellellus festivus</i> Miller	Miridae (HEM)
<i>Ragwellellus horvathi</i> Poppius	Miridae (HEM) Cardamom mirid
<i>Rastrococcus neoguineensis</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Rastrococcus vicorum</i> Williams	Pseudococcidae (HEM)
<i>Rhabdoscelus obscurus</i> (Boisduval)	Curculionidae (COL) Cane weevil borer
<i>Rhinoscapha cobaltinata</i> Heller	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Rhinoscapha funebris</i> Chev.	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Rhinoscapha maclayi</i> Macleay	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Rhinoscapha thomsoni</i> Wterh.	Curculionidae (COL) Citrus leaf eating weevil
<i>Rhopalosiphum maidis</i> (Fitch)	Aphididae (HEM) Corn leaf aphid
<i>Rhynchophorus bilineatus</i> (Montr.)	Curculionidae (COL) Palm weevil
<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Oliv.)	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Rhynchophorus papuanus</i> Kirsch	Curculionidae (COL.)
<i>Rhynchortalia wallacii</i> Crotch	Coccinellidae (COL)
<i>Rhyparida cacaona</i> Gressitt	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Rhyparida clypeata</i> Jacoby	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Rhyparida coriacea</i> Jac.	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Rhyparida ?fasciata</i> Baly	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Rhyparida morosa</i> Jac	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Rhyparidella casuarinae</i>	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Rhyparidella sobrina</i> Bryant	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Rhyparidella wauensis</i>	Chrysomelidae (COL)
<i>Ricanula puncticosta</i>	Ricaniidae (HEM)
<i>Riptortus annulicornis</i> Boisd.	Coreidae (HEM) Pod sucking bug
<i>Riptortus imperialis</i> Kirk	Coreidae (HEM) Bean bug
<i>Riptortus obscuricornis</i> Dallas	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Riptortus</i> spp.	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Ropica honesta</i> Pascoe	Cerambycidae (COL)
<i>Rosenbergia weiskei</i> Heller	Cerambycidae (COL)
<i>Saccharicoccus sacchari</i> (Cockerell)	Pseudococcidae (HEM) Pink sugarcane mealybug
<i>Saccolaemus longiceps</i> Pascoe	Curculionidae (COL.)
<i>Saissetia coffeae</i> (Walker)	Coccidae (HEM) Coffee scale
<i>Saissetia miranda</i> (Cockerell & Parrott)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Saissetia neglecta</i> De Lotto	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Sangiococcus truncatispinus</i> (Reyne)	Eriococcidae (HEM)
<i>Scapanes australis australis</i> Boisd.	Dynastidae (COL)
<i>Scapanes australis grossepunctatus</i> Stern	Dynastidae (COL) NG rhinoceros beetle
<i>Schizentaspides silvicola</i>	Diaspididae (HEM)
<i>Sciophyrus diminutus</i> Horvath	Coreidae (HEM)
<i>Scirpophaga excerptalis</i> (Walker)	Pyralidae (LEP) White tip borer
<i>Scirpophaga innotata</i> (Walker)	Pyralidae (LEP) White rice borer
<i>Scirpophaga nivella</i> Fabricius	Pyralidae (LEP)
<i>Scoliophthalmus</i> sp	Chloropidae (DIPT)
<i>Scopelodes dinawa</i> B.Bak	Limacocidae (LEP)
<i>Scopelodes nitens</i> B.Bak.	Limacocidae (LEP) Cup moth
<i>Segestidea defoliatria defoliatria</i> Ulvavov	Tettigoniidae (ORTH) Coconut treehopper
<i>Segestidea hanoverana</i> Willemse	Tettigoniidae (ORTH) coconut treehoppers
<i>Segestidea insulana</i> Willemse	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Segestidea montana</i> Willemse	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Segestidea novaehuineae</i> Brancsik	Tettigoniidae (ORTH) coconut treehopper
<i>Segetes cornelii</i> Willemse	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)

<i>Segetes gracilis</i>	Tettigoniidae (ORTH)
<i>Selenothrips rubrocinctus</i> (Giard)	Thripidae-Cacao thrips or Redbanded thrips
<i>Senoclidia purpurata</i> (F.Sm.)	Tenthredinidae (HYM) Yam sawfly
<i>Sesamia arfaki</i> Bethune-Baker	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Sesamia grisescens</i> Warren	Noctuidae (LEP) stem borer
<i>Sesamia inferens</i> (Walker)	Noctuidae (LEP) Violet rice stem borer
<i>Silba</i> sp.	Lonchaeidae (DIPT)
<i>Simodactylus</i> sp	Elateridae (COL)
<i>Simplicia caeneusalis</i> Walker	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Sogatella furcifera</i> Horvath	Delphacidae (HEM) White backed rice planthopper
<i>Solephyma papuana</i>	Galerucidae (COL)
<i>Sparganobasis subcruciatu</i> s Marsh.	Curculionidae (COL) Coconut bole weevil
<i>Spilosoma owgarra</i> Bethune-Baker	Arctiidae (LEP)
<i>Spirocara bissellata</i> Mulsant	Coccinellidae (COL)
<i>Spodoptera exempta</i> (Walker)	Noctuidae (LEP) African armyworm
<i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fabricius)	Noctuidae (LEP) Cluster caterpillar
<i>Spodoptera mauritia</i> (Boisduval)	Noctuidae (LEP) Rice moth
<i>Spoladea recurvalis</i> Fabricius	Pyalidae (LEP) Beet webworm
<i>Steatococcus samaraius</i> Morrison	Margarodidae (HEM)
<i>Stenocatantops augustifrons</i> (Walker)	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Stephanitis typica</i> (Distant)	Tingidae (HEM) Banana lace-bug
<i>Strumeta barringtoniae</i> (Tryon.)	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Strumeta bryoniae</i> (Tryon.)	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Strumeta frauenfeldii</i> (Schiner)	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Strumeta musae</i> (Tryon.)	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Strumeta recurrens</i> Her.	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Strumeta tryoni</i> (Frogg)	Tephritidae (DIPT)
<i>Syllepte derogata</i> Fabricius	Pyalidae (LEP) Cotton leaf roller
<i>Symphilites</i> sp.	Cerambycidae (COL)
<i>Syncrotus (Syncrotellus) similis</i> Ghauri	Pyrrhocoridae (HEM)
<i>Syntherata janetta</i> White	Saturniidae (LEP)
<i>Tabidia insuralis</i> Snell	Pyalidae (LEP)
<i>Taenaris butleri</i> Oberth	Amathusiidae (LEP)
<i>Taenaris dimona</i> Hew	Amathusiidae (LEP)
<i>Taenaris myops kirschi</i> Stgr.	Amathusiidae (LEP) Myops owl butterfly
<i>Tagiades obscurus tindali</i> Rbb	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Tagiades trebellius canonicus</i>	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Tagiades tregellius</i> Hopf.	Hesperiidae (LEP)
<i>Tarophagus colocasiae</i>	Delphacidae (HEM) Taro leafhopper
<i>Tarophagus persephone</i>	Delphacidae (HEM) Taro leafhopper
<i>Tarophagus proserpina</i> (Kirk)	Delphacidae (HEM) Taro leafhopper
<i>Tauchiridea adusta</i> Bolivar	Acrididae (ORTH.)
<i>Teleclita strigata cinnamomea</i> Rothsch.	Notodontidae (LEP.)
<i>Teleogryllus commodus</i> Wlk.	Gryllidae
<i>Telostylinus</i> sp.	Neriidae (DIPT)
<i>Terentius nubifasciatus</i> Walker	Membracidae (HOM)
<i>Tetraneura nigriabdominalis</i> (Sas.)	Aphididae (HEM)
<i>Tetranychus marianae</i> McGregor	Tetranychidae (ACAR) Red spider mite
<i>Tettigella pasiphae</i> Kirk	Cicadellidae (HEM)
<i>Tettigella</i> sp.	Cicadellidae (HEM)
<i>Theretra nessus</i> Dry	Sphingidae (LEP) Yam hawkmoth
<i>Theretra oldenlandiae</i> Fab.	Sphingidae (LEP) Vine hawkmoth
<i>Thosea sinensis</i> (Walk.)	Limacodidae (LEP) Coconut cup moth; Slug caterpillar
<i>Thressa punctifera</i> de Meijere	Chloropidae (DIPT)
<i>Thrips tabaci</i> Lind.	Thripidae (THYS) Onion thrips
<i>Thysanoplusia orichalcea</i> Fabricius	Noctuidae (LEP) Flax caterpillar
<i>Tiracola plagiata</i> (Walker)	Noctuidae (LEP) Cacao armyworm

<i>Tiracola rufimargo</i>	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Tirathaba rufivena</i> Walk.	Pyralidae (LEP) Coconut spathe moth; Greater coconut spike moth
<i>Toxoptera aurantii</i> B.de Fonsc.	Aphididae (HEM) Black citrus aphid
<i>Toxoptera citricidus</i> (Kirk)	Aphididae (HEM) Brown citrus aphid
<i>Trachycentra chlorogramma</i> Meyrick	Tineidae (LEP)
<i>Trachylepidia fructicassiella</i> Ragonot	Pyralidae (LEP)
<i>Trichogomphus semmelinki</i> Rits	Scarabaeidae (COL) Rhinoceros beetle
<i>Trochorhopalus strangulatus</i> Gyllenhal	Curculionidae (COL)
<i>Trypopsilopa chinensis</i> Weidimann	Ephydridae (DIPT)
<i>Unaspis citri</i> (Comst.)	Diaspididae (HEM) White louse scale
<i>Valanga irregularis</i> (Walker)	Acrididae (ORTH) Giant grasshopper
<i>Valanga nigricornis</i> (Burm.)	Acrididae (ORTH) Javanese grasshopper
<i>Valanga sp.</i>	Acrididae (ORTH)
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Westwood)	Coccidae (HEM)
<i>Xanthodes transversa</i> Guenee	Noctuidae (LEP)
<i>Xyleborus exiguus</i> Walk.	Scolytidae (COL)
<i>Xyleborus perforans</i> (Wollastan)	Scolytidae (COL) Coconut shot-hole borer
<i>Xyleborus potens</i> Schedl.	Scolytidae (COL)
<i>Xyleutes ceramicus</i> Walker	Cossidae (LEP)
<i>Xylotrupes gideon</i> (L.)	Dynastidae (COL) Elephant beetle
<i>Xylotrupes spp.</i>	Dynastidae (COL) Elephant beetle
<i>Zeuzera coffeae</i> Nietner	Cossidae (LEP) Red twig borer
<i>Zophiuma lobulata</i> Ghauri	Lophopidae (HEM) Lophopid treehopper
<i>Zigina sp</i>	Cicadellidae (HEM)
<i>Zigina medioborealis</i> Ghauri	Cicadellidae (HEM)
<i>Zizina otis</i> (F.)	Lycanidae (LEP) Common grass blue butterfly

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	<i>Amblypelta lutescens papuensis</i> Br.	96
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List of names for insects and plants on which they occur

<i>Abgrallaspis cyanophylli</i> (Signoret)	Banana, coconut, avocado, guava, loquat, breadfruit, pao nut, tea, cardamom, laulau's, figs, soursop, greater yam, cassava, macadamia, Ficus, cassava,
<i>Acalolepta holotephra</i> Boisd	Beans,
<i>Acanthoscelides obtectus</i>	Coastal pitpit,
<i>Acauloplacella immunis</i>	Sweet potato, peanuts, citrus, cacao, rubber, pumpkins etc
<i>Achaea janata</i> (Linnaeus)	Brussels sprouts,
<i>Acleris</i> sp.	Sweet potato,
<i>Acrocercops homalacta</i> Meyr.	Aibika, taro, okra, soybean, cacao,
<i>Acrocercops</i> sp.	Cardamom,
<i>Actinus imperialis</i> Fauvel	Potato
<i>Acyrtosiphon solani</i> Kaltenbach	Peanuts, okra, sugar pea, cacao, pawpaw,
<i>Adoxyphes melichron</i>	Velvet bean
<i>Adoxyphes tetraphracta</i> Meyrick	Sweet potato
<i>Aedia sericea</i> Butler	Coconut, sago,
<i>Agapophyta bipunctata</i> Boisd.	Pigeon pea
<i>Agapophyta similis</i> Blote	Pigeon pea,
<i>Agapophyta viridula</i> Blote	Basil
<i>Agonoscelis rutila</i>	Okari, Java almond, Talis,
<i>Agrilus occipitalis</i> Esch	Sweet potato, taro, sunflower,
<i>Agrius convolvuli</i> (L.)	Coastal pitpit,
<i>Agromyza papuensis</i>	Lettuce, tomato,
<i>Agrotis interjectionis</i> Guenee	Cabbage, cauliflower, cassava, onion, potato, rorippa, tomato, corn, carrot,
<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i> (Hufn.)	Sugarcane
<i>Agrypnus</i> sp.	Java almond,
<i>Aiteta iridias</i> Myr.	Yam,
<i>Alcidodes australis</i> Boisduval	Ficus
<i>Alcidodes elegans</i> Guerin-Meneville	Sugarcane
<i>Aleurodes comata</i>	Coconut, bananas, soursop,
<i>Aleurodicus destructor</i> Mackie	Guava, mango
<i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i> Russel	Pumpkin
<i>Altica</i> sp.	Raspberry
<i>Alticus</i> sp.	Taro,
<i>Alticus insularis</i> (Usinger)	Sweet potato, peanuts
<i>Alticus minutus</i> (Reuter)	Sweet potato, parsnip, chinese cabbage, okra, mung bean and soybean, peanuts, pumpkin, cucumbers
<i>Alticus tibialis</i>	Coconut, aibika, avocado, bean, cassava, custard apple, soursop, guava, mango, mung bean, pawpaw, sugarcane, winged bean, cacao, cashew, lemon, sweet potato, choko, rosella, banana, macadamia
<i>Amblypelta cocophaga</i> China	Coconut, aibika, avocado, bean, cassava, custard apple, soursop, guava, mango, mung bean, pawpaw, sugarcane, winged bean, cacao, cashew, lemon, sweet potato, choko, rosella, banana, macadamia
<i>Amblypelta costalis szentivanyi</i> Brown	Coconut, aibika, avocado, bean, cassava, custard apple, soursop, guava, mango, mung bean, pawpaw, sugarcane, winged bean, cacao, cashew, lemon, sweet potato, choko, rosella, banana, macadamia
<i>Amblypelta gallegonis</i> Lever	Coconut, aibika, avocado, bean, cassava, custard apple, soursop, guava, mango, mung bean, pawpaw, sugarcane, winged bean, cacao, cashew, lemon, sweet potato, choko, rosella, banana, macadamia

<i>Amblypelta lutescens papuensis</i> Br.	Coconut, aibika, avocado, bean, cassava, custard apple, soursop, guava, mango, mung bean, pawpaw, sugarcane, winged bean, cacao, cashew, lemon, sweet potato, choko, rosella, banana, macadamia
<i>Amblypelta theobromae</i> Brown	Coconut, aibika, avocado, bean, cassava, custard apple, soursop, guava, mango, mung bean, pawpaw, sugarcane, winged bean, cacao, cashew, lemon, sweet potato, choko, rosella, banana, macadamia
<i>Amorbus rhombeus</i> Westw.	Rice
<i>Amrasca devastans</i> Distant	Aibika
<i>Anadastus albertisi</i> Harold	Aibika
<i>Ananipa</i> sp.	Lettuce
<i>Andaspis numerata</i> Brimblecombe	Tea
<i>Andaspis sinosa</i>	Fig
<i>Anomala anoguttata</i> Burm.	Sugarcane, coastal pitpit
<i>Anomis flava</i> Fabricius	Aibika, beans, okra, velvet bean, hibiscus
<i>Antestiopsis chambereti</i> Le Guillon	Sweet potato
<i>Antestiopsis semiviridis</i> (Walk.)	Pepper, coffee
<i>Anthococcus kerevatae</i> Williams	Malay apple, soursop, jackfruit, citrus, cacao,
<i>Anticarsia irrorata</i> Fabricius	Bean, mung bean, snake bean
<i>Antonina graminis</i> (Maskell)	Sugarcane, sorghum, rice
<i>Aonidiella aurantii</i> Mask.	Breadfruit, citrus, lemon, cycads, grapefruit, sour orange, sweet orange, lime, mandarin, pomelo, marrow, paper mulberry, chilli, coconut, Lemon
<i>Aonidiella citrina</i> (Coq.)	Indian mulberry, banana, fig, velvet apple
<i>Aonidiella comperei</i> McKenzie	Pao trees, coconut, citrus
<i>Aonidiella eremocitri</i> McKenzie	Pao, banana, grapevine, pandanus, kava
<i>Aonidiella inornata</i> McKenzie	Pawpaw
<i>Aonidiella orientalis</i> (Newstead)	Potato
<i>Apachynus beccarii</i> Dubrony	Cowpea, yard long bean, peanut, mung bean
<i>Aphis craccivora</i> Koch	Melon, aibika, bean, potato, pumpkin, sugarcane
<i>Aphis gossypii</i> Glover	Sugarcane, corn, bean
<i>Aphis sacchari</i> Zehntner	Cardamom
<i>Aphodius lividus</i> Olivier	Bananas, cassava, taro, aibika, chilli, cabbage, choko, lettuce, beetroot, carrot, sweet potato, coffee, bamboo, apple, citrus, soursop, guava, cashew, peanut, mung bean, strawberry, cacao, coffee,
<i>Apirocalus cornutus</i> (Pascoe)	Bananas, cassava, taro, aibika, chilli, cabbage, choko, lettuce, beetroot, carrot, sweet potato, coffee, bamboo, apple, citrus, soursop, guava, cashew, peanut, mung bean, strawberry, cacao, coffee,
<i>Apirocalus ebrius</i> Faust	Bananas, cassava, taro, aibika, chilli, cabbage, choko, lettuce, beetroot, carrot, sweet potato, coffee, bamboo, apple, citrus, soursop, guava, cashew, peanut, mung bean, strawberry, cacao, coffee,
<i>Apirocalus terrestris</i> Thompson	Bananas, cassava, taro, aibika, chilli, cabbage, choko, lettuce, beetroot, carrot, sweet potato, coffee, bamboo, apple, citrus, soursop, guava, cashew, peanut, mung bean, strawberry, cacao, coffee,
<i>Aphthona bicolorata</i> Jacoby	Pumpkin, sorghum, cucumber, sweet potato
<i>Araecerus</i> sp. (See <i>Oxyderes</i>)	Sugarcane, cabbage
<i>Araecerus fasciculatis</i> Degeer	Winged bean
<i>Araecorynus cumingi</i> Jekel	Winged bean
<i>Araecorynus</i> sp.	Sugarcane
<i>Argina astrea</i> Drury	Sweet potato
<i>Armacia</i> sp.	Ficus

<i>Arrhenes dschilus</i> Plotz	Sugarcane
<i>Arsipoda tenimberensis</i> Jacoby	Bean, corn, rice, soybean, sweet potato
<i>Artona catoxantha</i> Hampson	Banana
<i>Aspidiella hartii</i> (Cockerell)	Sugarcane, sweet potato, yam, ginger, lesser yam
<i>Aspidiella sacchari</i> (Cockerell)	Sugarcane, giant taro
<i>Aspidomorpha adhearens</i> Weber	Sweet potato, aibika
<i>Aspidomorpha australasiae</i> Jacoby	Sweet potato, aibika
<i>Aspidomorpha miliaris</i> (F.)	Sweet potato, aibika
<i>Aspidomorpha ?punctum</i> (Fabricius)	Sweet potato, aibika
<i>Aspidomorpha quadriradiata</i> Boh.	Sweet potato, aibika
<i>Aspidomorpha socia</i> Montr.	Sweet potato, aibika
<i>Aspidomorpha testudinaria</i> Montr.	Sweet potato, aibika
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> Signoret	Coconut, bananas, guava, mango, golden apple, cherimolia, soursop, sweet sop, pawpaws, sugarcane, pandanus, <i>Barringtonia</i> sp. (Pao nuts), breadfruit, betel nut palm
<i>Aspidiotus excisus</i> Green	Pawpaw, citrus
<i>Aspidiotus musae</i>	Banana
<i>Astacops dorycus</i> Boisd.	Coconut
<i>Astacops flavicollis</i> Walk.	Taro
<i>Astacops villicollis</i> (Stal.)	Taro
<i>Asterolecanium</i> sp.	Coffee, raspberry, pepper, malay apple
<i>Asura crocota</i> Hampson	Sweet potato
<i>Ataenius spinator</i> Harold	Coastal pitpit
<i>Atherigona orientalis</i> Schiner	Rockmelon, capsicum, tomato, corn, common bean, marrow, pumpkin, bitter cucumber, sorghum
<i>Atherigona oryzae</i> Mall.	Rice, corn
<i>Atractomorpha crenaticeps</i> Blanch	Okra, aibika, brussels sprouts, sugarcane, sweet potato,
<i>Atractomorpha similis</i>	
<i>Atysa</i> sp.	Sweet potato
<i>Aulacaspis tegalensis</i> (Zehntner)	Sugarcane, coastal pitpit,
<i>Aulacaspis vitis</i> (Green)	Durian
<i>Aulacorthum solani</i> Kaltenbach	Potato, bean, tomato
<i>Aulacophora abdominalus</i> (Fabricius)	Common bean, mung bean, soybeans, peanuts, broad beans, cassava, pumpkin, spinach, sweet potato, rockmelon, zucchini, corn,
<i>Aulacophora coffeae</i> Hornstedt	Common bean, mung bean, soybeans, peanuts, broad beans, cassava, pumpkin, spinach, sweet potato, rockmelon, zucchini, corn,
<i>Aulacophora culcullata</i> Blackburn	Common bean, mung bean, soybeans, peanuts, broad beans, cassava, pumpkin, spinach, sweet potato, rockmelon, zucchini, corn,
<i>Aulacophora femoralis</i> (Mots.)	Common bean, mung bean, soybeans, peanuts, broad beans, cassava, pumpkin, spinach, sweet potato, rockmelon, zucchini, corn,
<i>Aulacophora melanopus</i> Blanchard	Common bean, mung bean, soybeans, peanuts, broad beans, cassava, pumpkin, spinach, sweet potato, rockmelon, zucchini, corn,
<i>Aulacophora pallidifasciata</i> Jacoby	Common bean, mung bean, soybeans, peanuts, broad beans, cassava, pumpkin, spinach, sweet potato, rockmelon, zucchini, corn,
<i>Aulacophora papuana</i> Jac.	Common bean, mung bean, soybeans, peanuts, broad beans, cassava, pumpkin, spinach, sweet potato, rockmelon, zucchini, corn,
<i>Aulacophora pygidialis</i> Baly	Common bean, mung bean, soybeans, peanuts, broad beans, cassava, pumpkin, spinach, sweet potato, rockmelon, zucchini, corn,

<i>Aulacophora rigoensis</i> Jacoby	Common bean, mung bean, soybeans, peanuts, broad beans, cassava, pumpkin, spinach, sweet potato, rockmelon, zucchini, corn,
<i>Aulacophora similis</i> Oliv.	Common bean, mung bean, soybeans, peanuts, broad beans, cassava, pumpkin, spinach, sweet potato, rockmelon, zucchini, corn,
<i>Aulacophora wallacii</i> Baly	Common bean, mung bean, soybeans, peanuts, broad beans, cassava, pumpkin, spinach, sweet potato, rockmelon, zucchini, corn,
<i>Aulacophrys fascialis</i> Marsh.	Strawberry
<i>Austracris guttulosa</i> (Walk.)	Sugarcane, citrus
<i>Axiagastus cambelli</i> Dist.	Coconuts, wild betel nut
<i>Badamia exclamationis</i> Fabricius	Okari
<i>Bambusaspis bambusae</i> (Boisduval)	Bamboo
<i>Bathytricha truncata</i> Walker	Sugarcane
<i>Batrachamorphus</i> sp.	Roselle, sunflower
<i>Batrachedra arenosella</i> Walker	Coconut
<i>Bedellia somnulentella</i> (Zeller)	Sweet potato
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Genn.)	Taro, sweet potato, cassava, tomato,
<i>Blastophaga</i> sp.	Millet
<i>Blissus</i> sp.	Rice
<i>Borbo cinnara</i> Wallace	Corn, rice
<i>Borbo impar tetragraphus</i> Mab.	Rice
<i>Bothrichara palliata</i> Macleay	Rice
<i>Bothrogonia</i> sp.	Coastal pitpit, kidney bean
<i>Brachyplatys papuus</i> Guer.	Bean,
<i>Brachyplatys translineatus</i> Walker	Passionflower, cacao
<i>Brevennia rehi</i> (Lindinger)	Rice, sorghum
<i>Brontispa lateralis</i>	Coconut, betel nut
<i>Brontispa longissima</i> Gestro	Coconut, betel nut
<i>Brontispa palmivora</i> Gres	Coconut, betel nut
<i>Brontispa simmondsi</i> Mlk.	Coconut, betel nut
<i>Brysica exigua</i> Dist.	Cassava
<i>Caedius demeijerei</i> Geb.	Bean, taro, radish
<i>Caenoblissus pilosus</i> (Barber)	Rice
<i>Calliteara horsfieldi</i> Saunders	Sugarcane
<i>Cannococcus ikshu</i> Williams	Sugarcane, coastal pitpit
<i>Cannococcus palauensis</i> (Beardsley)	Sugarcane, rice
<i>Carpophilus</i> sp. nr. <i>tenuis</i> Murray	Betel nut
<i>Carpophilus maculatus</i> Murray	Capsicum
<i>Cassena intermedia</i> Jac.	Aibika, bean, mung bean, soybean, snake bean, broad bean, aibika, peas, corn, apple
<i>Cassena papuana</i> (Jac.)	Aibika, bean, mung bean, soybean, snake bean, broad bean, aibika, peas, corn, apple
<i>Cassida diomma</i> Bois.	Lettuce, sweet potato, potato
<i>Cassida papuana</i> Spaeth	Sweet potato
<i>Cassida sexguttata</i> Boisduval	Sweet potato
<i>Caunacea sera</i> Meyrick	
<i>Cephrenes mosleyi</i> (Butl.)	Coconut
<i>Cephrenes oceania</i> Mabilie	
<i>Ceratovacuna lanigera</i> Zehntner	Sugarcane
<i>Ceresium pachymerum</i> (Pascoe)	
<i>Ceroplastes ceriferus</i> (F.)	Tea, Malay apple
<i>Ceroplastes destructor</i> Newstead	Tea, citrus, coffee, avocado, guava
<i>Ceroplastes murrayi</i> Froggatt	Wild mango
<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> Maskell	Citrus, coffee, tea, cycads, breadfruit, guava, breadfruit, citrus, coconut, rose apple, Tahitian chestnut, mango, banana, guava, jackfruit,

<i>Chaeococcus bambusae</i> (Maskell)	avocado, cashew, feijoa, monstera, rambutan,
<i>Chaetanaphothrips orchidii</i> F.	nutmeg, pigeon pea, cherry guava, apple.
<i>Chaetanaphothrips signipennis</i> Bagn.	Bamboo
<i>Chaetocnema basalis</i> Baly	Banana, citrus, giant taro
<i>Chauliognathus waroensis</i> Wittmer	Banana
<i>Chelisoche morio</i> Fabricius	Corn, rice, wheat, millet, mustard
<i>Chilo auricilius</i> (Dudg.)	Sweet potato, bean
<i>Chilo infuscatellus</i> Snellen	Taro, banana
<i>Chilo suppressalis</i> (Walker)	Rice, sugarcane, sorghum
<i>Chilo terrenellus</i> Pag.	Rice
<i>Chlumetia transversa</i> Walker	Rice
<i>Chorizococcus talipikanus</i> Williams	Sugarcane
<i>Chrysodeixis eriosoma</i> Doubleday	Mango
<i>Chrysomphalus aonidum</i> (Linnaeus)	Sugarcane,
	Cabbage, bean, pumpkin, cacao, tomato, kohlrabi,
	snake bean, aibika, lesser yam, soybean
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> (Morgan)	Citrus, breadfruit, coconut, Indian mulberry,
	banana, pandanus, cycads, candle nut, soursop,
	sweetsop, bullock's heart, tamarind,
	Jackfruit, asparagus, citrus, coconut, apple, mango,
	avocado, pao, tea, macadamia, guava, golden
	apple, laulau, pawpaw, java almond, vanilla, dye
	fig, Chinese taro, betel nut, cycad, cassava, oil
	palm, eggplant
<i>Chrysomphalus pinnulifer</i> (Maskell)	Citrus
<i>Cicadella</i> sp.	Lettuce, taro, sugarcane, potato
<i>Cicadella spectra</i> Dist.	Rice, sugarcane, sweet potato, corn
<i>Cicadella wallacei</i> Distant	Sweet potato
<i>Cicindela decem-guttata urvillei</i> Dejean	Rice
<i>Circopes</i> sp.	Betel nut,
<i>Clavigralloides acantharis</i> Fabricius	Pigeon pea
<i>Cletus</i> sp.	Amaranth
<i>Clostera rubida</i> Druce	Flacourtia
<i>Clysterius angustus</i> Arrow	Sweet potato
<i>Cnaphalocrocis medinalis</i> (Gn.)	Rice, corn, wheat, sorghum, sugarcane
<i>Cnaphalocrocis poeyalis</i> Boisduval	Rice
<i>Coccus celatus</i> De Lotto	Coffee, soursop
<i>Coccus hesperidum</i> Linnaeus	Citrus, coconuts, bamboo, pawpaw, loquat, banana,
	tea, chilli, turmeric, yam, mango, avocado, cacao,
	breadfruit, aibika, horseradish tree, rosella, galip,
<i>Coccus longulus</i> (Douglas)	Breadfruit, jackfruit, guava, lemon, Tahitian
	chestnut, avocado, pawpaw, swamp taro, dye fig,
	soursop, bullock's heart, sweet sop, taro, peanut,
	five corner, laulau, snake bean, candle nut,
<i>Coccus viridus</i> (Green)	Watery rose apple, Malay apple, coffee, citrus, tea,
	mango, pandanus, Tahitian chestnut, guava, Indian
	mulberry, pineapple, marrow
<i>Coelophora inaequalis</i> F.	Lettuce, soybean,
<i>Coelophora ripponi</i> Crotch	Corn
<i>Colasposoma regulare</i> Jacoby	Sweet potato
<i>Colgar tricolor</i> Dist.	Aibika, chinese cabbage, sunflower, okra, avocado,
	cabbage, coffee, cacao, cashew,
<i>Colposcelis vignaphila</i> Bryant	Common bean
<i>Compsolacon gracilis</i> Candeze	Corn, sugarcane
<i>Conoderus mucronatus</i> Candeze	Potato
<i>Conogonia</i> sp.	Taro
<i>Conomorpha cramerella</i> Snellen	Cacao, rambutan
<i>Contarinia sorghicola</i> (Coq)	Sorghum

<i>Coproporus sp.</i>	Cabbage
<i>Coptosoma pygmaeum</i> Mont.	Pigeon pea
<i>Coptosoma variegata</i> Herrich-Schaffer	Corn
<i>Coptotermes hyaloapex</i> Holmg.	Ton
<i>Coronacella kirkaldyi</i> Muir	Rice
<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i> (Germar)	Banana, yams
<i>Cretonotus gangis</i> (L.)	Corn
<i>Criniticoccus theobromae</i> Williams	Cacao
<i>Crioceris sp.</i>	Yam
<i>Crioceris clarkii</i> Baly	Pumpkin
<i>Criontiades sp.</i>	Potato, sweet potato
<i>Crisicoccus theobromae</i> Williams	Cacao
<i>Crocidolomia binotalis</i> Zeller	Cabbage, Chinese cabbage, kohlrabi, broccoli, turnip, radish, <i>Nasturtium schlechteri</i>
<i>Cryptophasa setiotricha</i> Meyr	Raintree
<i>Cryptophasa sp. nr arithmologia</i> Meyrick	Malay apple
<i>Cylas formicarius elegantulus</i> (Summers)	Sweet potato
<i>Cyrtopeltis modestus</i>	Tomato
<i>Bactrocera atrisetosus</i> Perkins	Zucchini, squash, marrow, cucumber, tomato
<i>Bactrocera bryoniae</i> (Tryon.)	Banana, chilli, capsicum, tomato, guava, pawpaw, nectarine
<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> Coq	Pumpkin, zucchini, cucumber, rockmelon, citrus, corn, sunflower
<i>Bactrocera decipiens</i> Drew	Pumpkin
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> Hendel	
<i>Bactrocera frauenfeldi</i> Schiner	Laulau, guava, mango
<i>Bactrocera frenchi</i>	
<i>Bactrocera musae</i> (Try.)	Banana, chilli, capsicum, tomato, guava, pawpaw
<i>Bactrocera neohumeralis</i> Hardy	Pawpaw,
<i>Bactrocera obliquus</i>	
<i>Bactrocera papuanensis</i>	Corn
<i>Bactrocera peculiaris</i>	
<i>Bactrocera strigifinis atritus</i> May	Pumpkin
<i>Bactrocera trivialis</i> Drew	Capsicum, grapefruit, peach, guava
<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i> Frogg	Fig, tree tomato, passionflower, banana, laulau
<i>Bactrocera umbrosus</i> (F)	Citrus, breadfruit,
<i>Darala rubeola</i> Feld	Coconut
<i>Dasychira mendosa</i> Hubn.	Hibiscus, potato, eggplant, cassava, soursop
<i>Deanolis albizonalis</i> Hampson	Mango
<i>Demonax collaris</i> Pascoe	Soybean
<i>Dendrothripoides ipomoeae</i> Bagn.	Sweet potato
<i>Dentiblissus venosus</i> Breddin	Sugarcane
<i>Depsages granulosa</i> Guerin-Meneville	Pigeon pea
<i>Deraecoris sp.</i>	Taro
<i>Dermolepida nigrum</i> (Non f.)	Banana
<i>Dermolepida noxium</i> Britton	Taro
<i>Desmopterella sp.</i>	Sunflower
<i>Diacrisia niceta</i> (Stal.)	Portulaca
<i>Diacrisia papuana</i> Roth.	Banana
<i>Diaphania indica</i> Saunders	Pumpkin
<i>Diaspis rutherfordi</i>	Sugarcane
<i>Dichocrosis sp. nr punctiferalis</i> Guenee	Wild ginger
<i>Dieuches finitimus</i> Van Duzee	Strawberry, (<i>F. vesca</i>),
<i>Dimorphopterus cornutuis</i> Slater	Rice
<i>Dindymus pyrochrous</i> Boisd.	Ginger
<i>Diocalandra taitense</i> (Guer.)	Coconut, nipa
<i>Drepanococcus chiton</i> (Green)	Cacao, soursop, pawpaw
<i>Duplaspidiotus claviger</i> (Cockerell)	Citrus, fig

<i>Dysdercus cingulatus</i> (F.)	Okra, aibika, hisiscus, roselle, cowpea
<i>Dysdercus sidae</i> Mont.	Kapok, hibiscus
<i>Dysmicoccus boninsis</i> (Kuwana)	Sugarcane, coconut, pandanus
<i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i> (Cockerell)	Pineapple, banana, peanut, mango, sugarcane, oil palm, coconut, coffee, Pandanus antaresensis, Pandanus, soursop, celery, apple, guava, lemon, pumpkin, Tahitian chestnut, amaranth, pigeon pea, sweet sop, chinese cabbage, sweet potato, soybean, java almond, breadfruit, kava, rice
<i>Dysmicoccus nesophilus</i> Williams	Grapefruit, sweet orange, cacao, breadfruit, Indian mulberry, candle nut, giant taro, lemon, mango, avocado, guava, pawpaw, dye fig
<i>Dysmicoccus papuanicus</i> Williams	Karuka, coconut
<i>Earias vittella</i> (F.)	Aibika, hibiscus, okra
<i>Ectatorhinus magicus</i> Gerstaecker	Galip
<i>Ectropis bhurmitra</i> Walker	Cacao, cassava, sweet potato, taro, peanuts, coffee
<i>Elassogaster lineata</i> de Meij	Sugarcane
<i>Elassogaster sepsoides</i> Walk.	Sugarcane
<i>Elaunon bipatitus</i> Kirby	Potato
<i>Enoplopteron ?heiroglyphicum</i> de Meij	Sugarcane, banana
<i>Epilachna cucurbitae</i> Richards	Cucumber
<i>Epilachna guttatopustulata</i> Fabricius	Taro
<i>Epilachna signatipennis</i> Boisd.	Sweet potato, rice bean, common bean, cowpea, lima bean, cucumber, aibika
<i>Epilachna vigintisex punctata doryca</i> Boisd	Eggplant
<i>Erionota thrax</i> L.	Banana, coconut, oil palm, nipa palm
<i>Erythroneura</i> sp.	Winged bean
<i>Euborellia annulipes</i> Lucas	Peanut
<i>Eucalymnatus tessellatus</i> (Signoret)	Grapefruit, coconut, oil palm, mango, Indian mulberry, banana, pandanus, guava, tu-lip, cacao, Malay apple, candle nut, giant taro,
<i>Euconocephalus</i> sp	Corn, coastal pitpit
<i>Eudecatoma</i> sp.	Lime
<i>Eudocima fullonia</i> Clerck	Citrus
<i>Eumetopina flavipes</i> Muir	Sugarcane
<i>Eumossula gracilis</i> Willemse	Coconut, banana
<i>Eupneusta solena</i> Bradley	Sugarcane
<i>Eupholus cinnamoneus</i> Pasc.	Cassava, sweet potato yam, cashew, avocado,
<i>Eupholus nickerli</i> Hllr.	Cassava, sweet potato yam, cashew, avocado,
<i>Eupholus schonherri</i> Guer	Cassava, sweet potato yam, cashew, avocado,
<i>Euproctis</i> sp	Broccoli, okra, asparagus, apple, capsicum, winged bean
<i>Euricania discigutta</i> (Walk.)	Coffee, cabbage, chinese cabbage, aibika, bean, corn
<i>Euricania tristicula</i> Stal	Citrus
<i>Euricania villica</i>	Sunflower, avocado, common bean, soursop,
<i>Euronotobrachys</i> sp.	Taro
<i>Euryphlepsia</i> sp.	Sugarcane
<i>Euscyrthus hemelytrus</i> (de Haan)	Lettuce
<i>Eysarcoris ventralis</i> West.	Rice
<i>Ferrisia consobrina</i> Williams	Tomato, cassava, potato
<i>Ferrisia virgata</i> (Cockerell)	Cassava, cacao, coffee, guava, citrus, avocado, hibiscus, leacaena, Erythrina, cashew, soursop, pumpkin, banana, bullock's heart, breadfruit, tomato, lemon, swamp taro, ginger, sour orange, coconut, snake bean, cowpea, taro pawpaw
<i>Fiorinia coronata</i>	Nipa, coconut, pandanus
<i>Fiorinia fioriniae</i> (Targioni)	Avocado, coconut, citrus, tea, cycads

<i>Ganae pulchella</i> Pascoe	Okra, hibiscus
<i>Geococcus coffeae</i> Green	Taro
<i>Gesonula mundata sanguinolenta</i> Kraus	Taro, sugarcane, macadamia
<i>Glenea aluensis</i> Gahan	Aibika, cacao
<i>Glyptoporopterus sharpi</i> Faust.	Taro
<i>Gonocephalum ochthebioides</i> Ful.	Radish
<i>Graphium agamemnon</i> L.	Custard apple, cherimoya, avocado, soursop, durian
<i>Gryllotalpa africana</i> Beauv	Tomato, peanuts, sweet potato, rice
<i>Gymnopholus interpres</i> Hllr.	Raspberry
<i>Gymnopholus marquardti</i> Hllr.	Raspberry
<i>Gymnopholus weiskei</i> Hllr.	Yam
<i>Hapatesus tropicus</i> Neboiss	Sweet potato
<i>Haptoncus sp nr concolor</i>	Betel nut
<i>Harpedona plana</i> Poppius	Greater yam
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> Hubner	Corn, tomato, capsicum, lettuce, rice, taro, pigeon pea, pea, bean, sweet potato, cabbage, subflower, okra, cacao, coffee
<i>Helicoverpa assulta assulta</i> Guenee	Corn, cape gooseberry, tomato, onion, sunflower, lettuce
<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> Wallengren	
<i>Helopeltis clavifer</i> (Walker)	Cacao, sweet potato, eggplant, snake bean, cashew, custard apple, mango, guava, passionfruit, Ficus sp., avocado, citrus, leucaena
<i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i> (Signoret)	Jackfruit, citrus, coconut, loquat, laulau, apple, cassava, swamp taro, avocado, madras thorn, guava, grapes, Indian mulberry, passionfruit, coffee, candle nut, five corner, cherry guava, cycads, yams
<i>Hemiberlesia palmae</i> (Cockerell)	Soursop, sweet sop, bullock's heart, breadfruit, jackfruit, pao nut, tea, citrus, coconut, turmeric, macadamia nut, mango, banana, avocado, cherry guava, guava, golden apple, cacao, chinese taro, pandanus, cardamom, vanilla, candle nut, cycads, yams, taro, laulau, Indian mulberry, passionfruit
<i>Hemisphaerinus sp</i>	Soursop
<i>Henosepilachna haemorrhoea</i> (Biel)	Pumpkin, cucumber, beetroot, spinach, common bean, winged bean, mung bean, soybean, eggplant, tomato, potato, ginger
<i>Henosepilachna signatipennis</i> Boisd	Pumpkin, cucumber, beetroot, spinach, common bean, winged bean, mung bean, soybean, eggplant, tomato, potato, ginger,
<i>Heteropternis obscurella</i> (Blanch)	Sugarcane, okra
<i>Hexacentrus mundar</i> Walker	Taro
<i>Hippotion boerhaviae</i> Fab.	Taro,
<i>Hippotion celerio</i> (L.)	Taro, sweet potato, grapevine
<i>Homeoxipha fuscipennis</i>	Potato, capsicum, sunflower, turnip, avocado, maize, okra, winged bean.
<i>Homona coffearia</i> Niet	Soybean, pea, snake bean, velvet bean, peanut, mung bean, parsley, okra, eggplant, cucumber, sunflower, citrus, soursop
<i>Howardia biclavis</i> (Comstock)	Tea, pawpaw, citrus, litchi, tomato, soursop, sweet sop, mulberry, pomegranate, rambutan, macadamia nut, Java almond, kava, sapodilla
<i>Hypolixus mastersi</i> Pascoe	Corn, yam
<i>Hypolixus ritsemae</i> Pasc.	Sugarcane
<i>Hyposidra talaca</i>	Asparagus, common bean, yam, custard apple, soursop, avocado, coffee, tea, Malay apple

<i>Hypotactus ruralis</i> Fst.	Cassava
<i>Icerya purchasi</i> Maskell	Citrus, pigeon pea
<i>Icerya seychellarum</i> (Westwood)	Bullock's heart, sweet sop, soursop, breadfruit, jackfruit, citrus, Tahitian chestnut, apple, banana, guava, five corner, mangosteen, avocado, pomegranate, grapes, wild ginger, giant taro, paper mulberry, chilli, yam, mango, chinese taro, pigeon pea, lablab bean, common bean, coconut, Surinam cherry, Malay apple, feijoa, strawberry, red raspberry, sweet potato, lettuce, litchi, macadamia nut, monstera, mulberry, pandanus, radish, golden apple, blackberried nightshade, tomato, pepper, Polynesian arrowroot, betel nut, sapodilla, oil palm, dye fig, cinnamon, eggplant, pawpaw.
<i>Idiophantis chirodaeta</i> Meyr.	Laulau
<i>Idiophantis eugeniae</i> Bradley	Potato, chilli
<i>Idopsis caerulea</i> Faust.	Sweet potato
<i>Idopsis excellens</i> Faust.	Passionfruit, citrus, sweet potato, avocado
<i>Idopsis grisea</i> Faust.	Mango
<i>Idioscopus clypealis</i> (Leth.)	Mango
<i>Idioscopus niveosparsus</i> (Leth.)	Mango
<i>Ischiopsopa bifasciata</i> Quoy & Gaim var. <i>hyla</i> Heller	Pawpaw
<i>Ischiosopa ignatipennis</i> Boisd	Coconut
<i>Ischnaspis longirostris</i> (Signoret)	Persimmon, coffee, <i>Guilielma gasipaes</i> , mango, Citrus, Malay apple, mango, breadfruit, cinnamon, pineapple
<i>Kilifia acuminata</i> (Signoret)	Lettuce, sweet potato
<i>Kolla</i> sp.	Apple, mulberry
<i>Laccoptera impressa</i> Blanchard	Citrus, soursop, coconut, fig, cacao, <i>Maesa</i> sp.;
<i>Lagria</i> sp.	Snake beans, pigeon pea, mung bean, cowpea, peas, winged bean,
<i>Laingiococcus painei</i> (Laing)	Banana
<i>Lampides boeticus</i> L.	Malay apple
<i>Lamprosema charesalis</i> Walker	Banana
<i>Lasiodactylum notabilis</i> Oliff	Ginger
<i>Lema papuana</i> Jac.	Sugarcane
<i>Lema variator</i> Gres.	Citrus
<i>Lema wauensis</i> Gres.	Giant taro, citrus, kumquat, coconut
<i>Lepidiota reuleauxi</i> Brenske	Coconut
<i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i> (Newman)	Fig, Tahitian chestnut, Malay apple, Citrus
<i>Lepidosaphes gloverii</i> (Packard)	Sago, pineapple, coconut
<i>Lepidosaphes karkarica</i>	Rice, betel nut, amaranth, sugarcane, beans
<i>Lepidosaphes rubrovittata</i> Cockerell	Rice, betel nut, amaranth, sugarcane, beans
<i>Lepidosaphes tokionis</i> (Kuwana)	Rice, betel nut, amaranth, sugarcane, beans
<i>Leptococcus metroxylis</i> Reyne	Rice, betel nut, amaranth, sugarcane, beans
<i>Leptocoris acuta</i> (Thunberg)	Rice, betel nut, amaranth, sugarcane, beans
<i>Leptocoris discoidalis</i>	Pumpkins, zucchini, cucumber, rockmelon, bitter cucumber, granadilla, cassava, sweet potato, taro, yams, passionfruit, tomato, citrus
<i>Leptocoris oratorius</i> (Fab.)	Pumpkin
<i>Leptocoris palawanensis</i>	Winged bean
<i>Leptocoris solomonensis</i> Ahmad	Eggplant
<i>Leptoglossus australis</i> (Fab.)	Yam
<i>Leptothea ciskii</i> Weise	Yam
<i>Leucoptera psophocarpella</i> Brad & Cart	
<i>Licyllus albicollis</i> Fab.	
<i>Lilioceris sp nr bakewelli</i> Baly	
<i>Lilioceris papuana</i> (Jac.)	

<i>Locusta migratoria</i> (Linn.)	Banana, sugarcane, corn, rice, pineapple, bamboo
<i>Lopholeucaspis baluanensis</i>	Citrus
<i>Lophops saccharicida</i> Kirk.	Sugarcane
<i>Lophotectes penicilliger</i> (Heller)	Coconut
<i>Lygaeus</i> sp.	
<i>Lygaeus hospes</i> Fabr.	Silver beet
<i>Lymantria rosina</i> Pag.	Guava
<i>Lyriomyza brassicae</i> (Riley)	Cabbage, Chinese cabbage, radish, broccoli, turnip
<i>Machaerota humboldti</i>	Okra, turnip, sugarcane, sunflower
<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i> (Green)	Hibiscus, mulberry, grapes, pineapple, cacao, aibika, breadfruit
<i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i> (Thomson)	Potato, tomato, capsicum, eggplant, sweet potato, papaw, pumpkin, lettuce
<i>Maculicoccus malaitensis</i> (Cockerell)	Tahitian chestnut, coconut, cacao, citrus
<i>Maliarpha separatella</i> Rag.	Sugarcane, rice
<i>Mampava bipunctella</i> Rag	Sorghum
<i>Marasmia bilinealis</i> Hampson	Rice
<i>Marasmia hexagona</i>	Rice
<i>Marasmius venilalis</i> Walker	
<i>Maruca vitrata</i> Fabricius	Lima, snake, mung, adzuki, rice bean, snake bean, cowpea, winged bean, soybean, velvet bean, pigeon pea
<i>Megalurothrips usitatus</i> Bagnall	Mung bean, peanut, soybean, lima bean
<i>Megamelus</i> sp.	
<i>Megymenum papuense</i>	Bitter cucumber, marrow
<i>Meijerella inaequalis</i> Becker	Ginger, rice,
<i>Melacanthus argineguttatus</i>	Mung bean
<i>Melanesicoccus kleinhoviae</i> Williams	<i>Kleinhovia hospita</i>
<i>Melanhyphus clypealis</i> Arrow	Taro
<i>Melanitis constantia</i> Cramer	Sugarcane, corn
<i>Melanitis ledabankia</i> F.	Rice, sugarcane, corn, sorghum
<i>Meninda bisignata</i> Walker	Rice
<i>Menochilus sex-masculatus</i> Fab.	Corn
<i>Meredolus</i> sp.	Betel nut
<i>Meredolus cocotis</i> Marshall	Coconut
<i>Meroleptus cinctor</i> Marshall	Strawberry
<i>Metrania papuana</i>	
<i>Metriona</i> sp	Sweet potato
<i>Mictis profana</i> F.	Pigeon pea, citrus, pumpkin
<i>Microtermes biroi</i> Desneaux	Coconut
<i>Milviscutulus ciliatus</i> Williams	Guava
<i>Milviscutulus mangiferae</i> (Green)	Breadfruit, sweet orange, jackfruit, coconut, Ton, Java almond, tu-lip, Malay apple, Dye fig, mango, monstera, Indian mulberry, avocado.
<i>Milviscutulus pilosus</i> Williams	Coconut
<i>Milviscutulus spiculatus</i> Williams	Indian mulberry, mango, avocado
<i>Monolepta nigroapicata</i> Bry.	Corn, mung bean, pumpkin, sweet potato
<i>Monolepta semiviolacea</i> Fab.	Cucumber, potato, pumpkin, sweet potato
<i>Monolepta</i> sp nr <i>bifasciata</i> Hornstedt	Cassava
<i>Morganella longispina</i> (Morgan)	Citrus, pawpaw, laulau, avocado
<i>Mulciber linnaei</i> Thoms	Sugarcane
<i>Mutabilicoccus simmondsi</i> (Laing)	Coconut, betel nut, oil palm
<i>Mutabilicoccus vanheurni</i> (Reyne)	Cacao, breadfruit
<i>Mycalesis asophis</i> Hew	
<i>Mythimna loreyi</i> (Dup.)	Sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum
<i>Mythimna separata</i> (Walk.)	Rice, corn, sugarcane
<i>Mythimna unipuncta</i> Haworth	Sugarcane
<i>Myzus ornatus</i> Laing	Potato

<i>Myzus persicae</i> Sulzer	Potato, cabbage, taro, chilli, sugarcane, bean, citrus, tomato
<i>Nacoleia octasema</i> (Meyrick)	Banana, nipa, pandanus
<i>Nagia episcopalis</i> Hampson	Okari
<i>Neomaskellia bergii</i> (Signoret)	Sugarcane
<i>Neoplatyolecanium</i> sp.	Tahitian chestnut
<i>Neosaissetia keravatae</i> Williams	Pepper
<i>Neotermes</i> sp.	
<i>Neotoxoptera formosana</i> Takahashi	Onion, shallot, chives, leek
<i>Nephotettix apicalis</i> (Motsch.)	Rice
<i>Nesocypselas piperica</i>	Pepper
<i>Nezara viridula</i> (Linnaeus)	Winged bean, rice bean, soybean, broad bean, mung bean, snake bean, okra, tomatoes, rice
	Rice
<i>Nilaparvata lugens</i> Haseg	Citrus, coffee
<i>Nipaecoccus vastator</i> (Mask.)	Asparagus, citrus, aibika, mango, pomegranate,
<i>Nipaecoccus viridus</i> (Newstead)	Taro
<i>Nisia</i> sp.	Amaranth, aibika
<i>Nisotra basselae</i> Bry	Aibika
<i>Nisotra obliterated</i> Jacoby	Okra, hibiscus
<i>Nisotra</i> spp	Cabbage, taro, winged bean
<i>Nyctemera baulus</i> Boisduval	Beans, peanuts
<i>Nysius epiensis</i> China	Taro
<i>Nysius femoratus</i> Van Duzee	Sunflower, lettuce, potato, sweet potato
<i>Nysius villicus</i> Van Duzee	Hibiscus, nipa
<i>Odonaspis ruthae</i> Kotinsky	Sugarcane
<i>Odonaspis saccharicaulis</i> (Zehntner)	Cabbage
<i>Odontomyia</i> sp.	Pao
<i>Olethreutes (Argyroplaca)</i> sp.	Coconut, banana
<i>Omiodes Blackburnii</i> Butler	Bean, peanut, soybean, winged bean, cowpea, snake bean, mung bean, velvet bean, pigeon pea
<i>Omiodes diemenalis</i> Guenee	Bean, peanut, soybean, winged bean, cowpea, snake bean, mung bean, velvet bean, pigeon pea
<i>Omiodes indicata</i> Fabricius	Sweet potato
<i>Omphisa anastomosalis</i> Guenee	
<i>Omphisa</i> spp.	Sweet potato
<i>Onchyrotica concursa</i> Walker	Radish
<i>Onthophagus latinasutus</i> Arrow	Cabbage
<i>Onthophagus</i> sp nr <i>papuensis</i> Harold	
<i>Opogona fumiceps</i>	Sugarcane
<i>Opogona saccharella</i>	Bean, snake bean, mung bean
<i>Ophiomyia phaseoli</i> (Tryon.)	Beans
<i>Orchamoplatus mammaeferus</i> (Quan. & Bak)	Hibiscus, banana, cassava, taro, citrus, sunflower, avocado, cashew, macadamia, passionfruit, corn, pumpkin, asparagus, rhubarb, strawberry, silver beet, amaranth, <i>Rungia</i> , soursop, snake bean, mung bean, lima bean
<i>Oribius cinereus</i> Mshl.	Hibiscus, banana, cassava, taro, citrus, sunflower, avocado, cashew, macadamia, passionfruit, corn, pumpkin, asparagus, rhubarb, strawberry, silver beet, amaranth, <i>Rungia</i> , soursop, snake bean, mung bean, lima bean
<i>Oribius cruciatus</i> Fst.	Hibiscus, banana, cassava, taro, citrus, sunflower, avocado, cashew, macadamia, passionfruit, corn, pumpkin, asparagus, rhubarb, strawberry, silver beet, amaranth, <i>Rungia</i> , soursop, snake bean, mung bean, lima bean
<i>Oribius destructor</i> Mshl.	Hibiscus, banana, cassava, taro, citrus, sunflower, avocado, cashew, macadamia, passionfruit, corn, pumpkin, asparagus, rhubarb, strawberry, silver beet, amaranth, <i>Rungia</i> , soursop, snake bean, mung bean, lima bean
<i>Oribius improvidus</i> Marshall	Hibiscus, banana, cassava, taro, citrus, sunflower,

<i>Oribius inimicus</i> Mshl.	avocado, cashew, macadamia, passionfruit, corn, pumpkin, asparagus, rhubarb, strawberry, silver beet, amaranth, <i>Rungia</i> , soursop, snake bean, mung bean, lima bean
<i>Orinaeme</i> sp.	Hibiscus, banana, cassava, taro, citrus, sunflower, avocado, cashew, macadamia, passionfruit, corn, pumpkin, asparagus, rhubarb, strawberry, silver beet, amaranth, <i>Rungia</i> , soursop, snake bean, mung bean, lima bean
<i>Orosius argentatus</i> Evans	Sugarcane
<i>Orthaca cincticornis</i> Walk.	Taro, peanuts, tomato
<i>Oryctes centaurus</i> Sternb	Corn
<i>Oryctes rhinoceros</i> (L.)	Coconut
<i>Ostrinia furnacalis</i> (Guen)	Coconut, pandanus, sago, nipa, oil palm, sugarcane, taro, banana
<i>Oxidus gacilis</i>	Corn, rice
<i>Oxya gavis</i> (Walk.)	Strawberry, peanut
<i>Oxya japonica</i> (Thnb.)	Sugarcane
<i>Oxya vittigera</i> (Blanch)	Sugarcane, rice, corn, coconut, cacao, coffee
<i>Oxyderes cyrtus</i> Jordan	Sugarcane, rice, corn
<i>Pachybrachius nervosus</i> Horv.	Pawpaw
<i>Palmicultor browni</i> (Williams)	Beans, rice, sugarcane
<i>Pamara amalia</i> Semper	Coconut, oil palm
<i>Papilio aeaceus</i> Donovan	
<i>Papilio aegaeus ormenus</i> Guerin	Citrus
<i>Papuana biroi</i> End.	Taro, Chinese taro, Giant taro, bananas, sweet potato, pitpit, coconut, sago, sugarcane, potato, peanuts
<i>Papuana huebneri</i> Fairm.	Taro, Chinese taro, Giant taro, bananas, sweet potato, pitpit, coconut, sago, sugarcane, potato, betel nut, peanuts,
<i>Papuana japonensis</i> Arrow	Taro, Chinese taro, Giant taro, bananas, sweet potato, pitpit, coconut, sago, sugarcane, potato, betel nut, peanuts,
<i>Papuana laevipennis</i>	Taro, Chinese taro, Giant taro, bananas, sweet potato, pitpit, coconut, sago, sugarcane, potato, betel nut, peanuts,
<i>Papuana semistriata</i>	Taro, Chinese taro, Giant taro, bananas, sweet potato, pitpit, coconut, sago, sugarcane, potato, betel nut, peanuts,
<i>Papuana trinodosa</i> Prell.	Taro, Chinese taro, Giant taro, bananas, sweet potato, pitpit, coconut, sago, sugarcane, potato, peanuts,
<i>Papuana woodlarkiana</i> (Montr.)	Taro, Chinese taro, Giant taro, bananas, sweet potato, pitpit, coconut, sago, sugarcane, potato, peanuts
<i>Papuanella</i> sp.	Mandarin
<i>ParaBactrocera perplexus</i>	Pumpkin
<i>Paraputo leveri</i> (Green)	Taro coffee, coconut
<i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> (Nietner)	Cassava, aibika
<i>Parastasia guttulata</i> Fairm.	Coastal pitpit, jackfruit
<i>Paratella miniata</i> Mcl.	Avocado, cacao
<i>Parlatoria crotonis</i> Douglas	Pandanus, coconut, Tahitian chestnut
<i>Parlatoria proteus</i> (Curtis)	Macadamia nut, cacao, citrus, coffee
<i>Paromius gracilis</i> Rambur	Sorghum
<i>Patanga</i> sp.	Sugarcane
<i>Pelopidas agna dingo</i> Evans	Rice

<i>Penicillaria jocosatrix</i> Guenee	Mango
<i>Pentalonia nigronevosa</i> Coq	Banana, taro, ginger
<i>Peregrinus maidis</i> Ashm.	Corn, sugarcane, sorghum
<i>Perissopneumon</i>	Avocado, guava, Java almond
<i>Perkinsiella bicaloris</i>	Sugarcane
<i>Perkinsiella boreon</i> Fennah	Sugarcane
<i>Perkinsiella bulli</i> Fennah	Sugarcane
<i>Perkinsiella diagoras</i> Fennah	Sugarcane
<i>Perkinsiella falcipennis</i> Fennah	Sugarcane
<i>Perkinsiella lalokensis</i> Muir	Sugarcane
<i>Perkinsiella macrinus</i> Fennah	Sugarcane
<i>Perkinsiella mycon</i> Fennah	Sugarcane
<i>Perkinsiella papuensis</i> Muir	Sugarcane
<i>Perkinsiella rattlei</i> Muir	Sugarcane
<i>Perkinsiella saccharicida</i> Kirkaldy	Sugarcane
<i>Perkinsiella sinensis</i> Kirkaldy	Sugarcane
<i>Perkinsiella thompsoni</i> Muir	Sugarcane
<i>Perkinsiella vastatrix</i> (Breddin)	Sugarcane
<i>Phaciocephalus</i> sp.	Sugarcane
<i>Phaenacantha</i> spp.	Sugarcane
<i>Phaneroptera brevis</i> Serv.	Aibika, beans, winged bean, pigeon pea, peas, chinese cabbage, cabbage, radish, asparagus, basil, sunflower, okra, brussels sprouts, sweet potato
<i>Pharotes torvus</i> Mshl.	Taro
<i>Philia femorata</i> Walk.	Peanut
<i>Phodoryctis caerulea</i> Meyrick	Cowpea
<i>Phomesa</i> sp.	Cabbage
<i>Phthorimaea operculella</i> (Zell.)	Potato, tomato, cape gooseberry, blackberried nightshade
<i>Phyllocnistis citrella</i> Staint	Citrus
<i>Phyllocnistis</i> sp.	Winged bean
<i>Phyllophora boshmai</i> de Jong	Karuka
<i>Piezodorus rubrofasciatus</i> Fab.	Mung bean
<i>Pinnaspis aspidistrae</i> (Signoret)	Coconut, oil palm, Tahitian chestnut, banana, pandanus, tomato, tanget, eggplant, Java almond
<i>Pinnaspis buxi</i> (Bouche)	Tanget, tomato, ceriman (monstera), betel nut, coconut, taro, bitter cucumber, jackfruit, citrus, banana, pao nut, Tahitian chestnut, Indian mulberry, galip nut, pandanus.
<i>Pinnaspis strachani</i> (Cooley)	Candle nut, avocado, soursop, bullock's heart, breadfruit, capsicum, citrus, coconut, taro, tanget, pumpkin, yams, persimmon, oil palm, aibika, Tahitian chestnut, tomato, cassava, Indian mulberry, banana, pandanus, eggplant, Java almond, grapes, ginger, litchi, Fei banana
<i>Planococcus citri</i> (Risso)	Grapefruit, sweet orange, lemon, pomelo, pumpkin, swamp taro, sweet potato, basil, avocado, guava, yam, cacao, coffee, leucaena, passionfruit, fig, yam,
<i>Planococcus dioscoreae</i> Williams	Yam, chinese taro
<i>Planococcus lilacinus</i> (Cockerell)	Sweet sop, soursop, five corner, lemon, mango, cacao, citrus
<i>Planococcus pacificus</i> Cox	Candle nut, giant taro, amaranth, cashew, pineapple, soursop, sweet sop, bullock's heart, celery, peanut, breadfruit, jackfruit, asparagus, betel nut, chinese cabbage, cabbage, paper mulberry, pigeon pea, galip, capsicum, watermelon, citrus, taro, coconut, coffee, taro,

<i>Platylecanium cocotis</i> Laing	pumpkin, yam, laulau, soybean, Tahitian chestnut,
<i>Platypeltocoris similis</i> Popp	aibika, sweet potato, tomato, passionfruit,
<i>Platystomus wallacei</i> Pascoe	macadamia, mango, Indian mulberry, mulberry,
<i>Plautia brunneipennis</i>	banana, basil, Pandanus, beans, ton, guava, winged
<i>Plutella xylostella</i> (L.)	bean, radish, sugarcane, eggplant, potato, golden
	apple, Java almond, cacao, cowpea, Chinese taro,
	corn, ginger.
	Coconut, betel nut
	Yam
	Pigeon pea
	Capsicum, snake bean, sunflower, sugarcane
	Cabbage, turnip, broccoli, kohlrabi, brussels
	sprouts, chinese cabbage, <i>Nasturtium schlechteri</i> ,
	Pigeon pea
	Banana
	Sugarcane
	Coconut, nipa, sago, betel nut, oil palm
	Corn
	Winged bean
	Mango, sugarcane, corn
	Cassava
	Coconut
	Coconut, pawpaw, mango
	Cassava, aibika, capsicum, breadfruit, pawpaw,
	okra, soybean, tomato, common bean, Indian
	mulberry, passionfruit, granadilla, coconut
	Cabbage, tomato, banana, lime, cassava
	Lemon, orange, pomelo; soursop, breadfruit,
	banana, cacao, cashew, pineapple, coffee, taro,
	giant taro, potato, grapes, mango, elephant foot
	yam, Chinese taro
	Rice, sugarcane
	Coffee, galip, banana, cacao
	Avocado
	Betel nut, coconut
	Spinach, eggplant
	Tomato
	Snake bean, sweet potato, pumpkin
	Granadilla
	Pigeon pea
	Cacao
	Sugarcane
	Chilli, citrus, coffee, Indian mulberry, pandanus,
	guava, cherry guava, tea, kava, pomegranate, taro,
	Malay apple, monstera, ton, <i>Ipomoea tuba</i> ,
	Chilli, giant taro, monstera, cape gooseberry,
	tomato, litchi, parsley, pineapple, capsicum,
	eggplant, blackberried nightshade
	Grapes
	Guava
	Cardamom
	Coconut, mangrove
	Citrus, guava, coffee
	Pawpaw, coconut, banana, sago palm, oil palm
	Highlands kapiak
	Soybean
	Pawpaw
	Lemon
<i>Pseudococcus elisae</i> Borchsenius	
<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> (Targioni)	
<i>Pseudococcus saccharicola</i> Takahashi	
<i>Pseudococcus solomonensis</i> Williams	
<i>Pseudodoniella typica</i> China & Carvalho	
<i>Pseudoligota</i> sp.	
<i>Psylliodes loriae</i> Jac.	
<i>Psylliodes</i> sp.	
<i>Psylliodes</i> sp. nr <i>fulvipes</i> Jacoby	
<i>Pternistria</i> sp.	
<i>Pterolophia griseascens</i> Pascoe	
<i>Pulvinaria cacao</i> Williams	
<i>Pulvinaria elongata</i> Newstead	
<i>Pulvinaria psidii</i> Maskell	
<i>Pulvinaria ubicola</i> (Cockerell)	
<i>Pyroderces amphisaris</i> Meyrick	
<i>Ragwellellus festivus</i> Miller	
<i>Ragwellellus horvathi</i> Poppius	
<i>Rastrococcus neoguineensis</i> Williams	
<i>Rastrococcus vicorum</i> Williams	
<i>Rhabdoscelus obscurus</i> (Boisduval)	
<i>Rhinoscapha cobaltinata</i> Heller	
<i>Rhinoscapha funebris</i> Chev.	
<i>Rhinoscapha maclayi</i> Macleay	
<i>Rhinoscapha thomsoni</i> Wterh.	

<i>Rhopalosiphum maidis</i> (Fitch)	Citrus, corn, rice, sugarcane, millet,
<i>Rhynchophorus bilineatus</i> (Montr.)	Coconuts, sago, oil palm, fishtail palm
<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i> (Oliv.)	Coconuts, sago, oil palm, fishtail palm,
<i>Rhynchorhalia wallacii</i> Crotch	Citrus
<i>Rhyparida cacaona</i> Gressitt	
<i>Rhyparida clypeata</i> Jacoby	Mango
<i>Rhyparida coriacea</i> Jac.	Okra, mulberry, hibiscus, mungbean, sugarcane
<i>Rhyparida ?fasciata</i> Baly	Eggplant
<i>Rhyparida morosa</i> Jac	Sugarcane
<i>Rhyparidella casuarinae</i>	Eggplant
<i>Rhyparidella sobrina</i> Bryant	Aibika
<i>Rhyparidella wauensis</i>	Soybean, mung bean, pumpkin, subflower, radish, broad bean
<i>Ricanula puncticosta</i>	Sunflower, asparagus
<i>Riptortus annulicornis</i> Boisd.	Winged beans, snake beans, mung beans, soybeans, lima beans, peas, common bean
<i>Riptortus imperialis</i> Kirk	Winged beans, snake beans, mung beans, soybeans, lima beans, peas, common bean
<i>Riptortus obscuricornis</i> Dallas	Winged beans, snake beans, mung beans, soybeans, lima beans, peas, common bean
<i>Riptortus rubronotatus</i> Blote	Winged beans, snake beans, mung beans, soybeans, lima beans, peas, common bean
<i>Ropica honesta</i> Pascoe	Winged bean
<i>Rosenbergia weiskei</i> Heller	Highlands kapiak
<i>Saccharicoccus sacchari</i> (Cockerell)	Sugarcane, sorghum, rice
<i>Saccolaemus longiceps</i> Pascoe	Okari
<i>Saissetia coffeae</i> (Walker)	Chilli, lemon, pomelo, coffee, kava, guava, cherry guava, eggplant, coconut, breadfruit, soursop, tea, snake bean, cycads, Indian mulberry, eggplant, blackberried nightshade, banana, pawpaw, Java almond, angled loofah, smooth loofah, avocado, yams, citrus.
<i>Saissetia miranda</i> (Cockerell & Parrott)	Grapefruit, Indian mulberry, guava, pigeon pea, coconut,
<i>Saissetia neglecta</i> De Lotto	Mandarin, citrus, coffee, guava, cowpea
<i>Sangicoccus truncatispinus</i> (Reyne)	Coconut, nipa
<i>Scapanes australis australis</i> Boisd.	Coconut, oil palm, pineapple, banana
<i>Scapanes australis grossepunctatus</i> Stern	Coconut, oil palm, pineapple, banana
<i>Schizentaspides silvicola</i>	Pandanus
<i>Sciophyrus minutus</i> Horvath	Sweet potato
<i>Scirpophaga excerptalis</i> (Walker)	Sugarcane
<i>Scirpophaga innotata</i> (Walker)	Rice
<i>Scirpophaga nivella</i> Fabricius	Sugarcane
<i>Scoliophthalmus sp</i>	Sugarcane
<i>Scopelodes dinawa</i> B.Bak	Mango, cashew, banana
<i>Scopelodes nitens</i> B.Bak.	Mango, cashew, banana,
<i>Segestes decoratus</i> Redt.	Coconuts
<i>Segestidea defoliatria defoliatria</i> Ulvavov	Coconuts, karuka, banana, oil palm
<i>Segestidea gracilis</i> (Willemse)	Coconuts, karuka, banana, oil palm,
<i>Segestidea hanoverana</i> Willemse	Coconuts, karuka, banana, oil palm,
<i>Segestidea uniformis</i> (Willemse)	Coconuts
<i>Segestidea insulana</i> Willemse	Coconuts, karuka, banana, oil palm,
<i>Segestidea leefmansi</i> (Willemse)	Coconuts
<i>Segestidea montana</i> Willemse	Coconuts, karuka, banana, oil palm,
<i>Segestidea novaehuineae</i> Brancsik	Coconuts, karuka, banana, oil palm,
<i>Segetes cornelii</i> Willemse	Coconuts, pandanus
<i>Segetes gracilis</i>	Coconut
<i>Selenothrips rubrocinctus</i> (Giard)	Cacao, cashew, mango, avocado, apple

<i>Senoclidia purpurata</i> (F.Sm.)	Yam
<i>Sesamia arfaki</i> Bethune-Baker	
<i>Sesamia grisescens</i> Warren	Sugarcane
<i>Sesamia inferens</i> (Walker)	Rice, sugarcane, corn
<i>Silba</i> sp.	Sugarcane, capsicum
<i>Simodactylus</i> sp	Carrot
<i>Simplicia caeneusalis</i> Walker	Potato, sago, coffee
<i>Sogatella furcifera</i> Horvath	Rice
<i>Solephyma papuana</i>	Sweet potato
<i>Sparganobasis subcruciatus</i> Marsh.	Coconut
<i>Spilosoma owgarra</i> Bethune-Baker	Cabbage
<i>Spirocara bissellata</i> Mulsant	Corn
<i>Spodoptera exempta</i> (Walker)	Rice, sugarcane, coastal pitpit, Job's tears, sorghum, peas, sunflower, kohl rabi
<i>Spodoptera litura</i> (Fabricius)	Lettuce, taro, cabbage, tomato, bean, winged bean, maize, cassava, citrus, rice, sweet potato, sunflower, peas, peanuts, brussels sprouts, kohl rabi, aibika, okra, kiwi fruit, leek
<i>Spodoptera mauritia</i> (Boisduval)	Rice, sugarcane, corn
<i>Spoladea recurvalis</i> Fabricius	Beetroot, spinach, silver beet, chinese cabbage, amaranth
<i>Steatococcus samaraius</i> Morrison	Citrus, mango, pawpaw, soursop, pigeon pea, coconut, taro, cardamom, Finschia, coconut, banana, guava, cacao
<i>Stenocatantops augustifrons</i> (Walker)	Sugarcane, rice
<i>Stephanitis typica</i> (Distant)	Banana
<i>Strumeta barringtoniae</i> (Tryon.)	
<i>Strumeta bryoniae</i> (Tryon.)	
<i>Strumeta recurrens</i> Her.	
<i>Syllepte derogata</i> Fabricius	Aibika, okra
<i>Symphilites</i> sp.	
<i>Syncrotus (Syncrotellus) similis</i> Ghauri	
<i>Syntherata janetta</i> White	Guava
<i>Tabidia insuralis</i> Snell	Sweet potato
<i>Taenaris butleri</i> Oberth	Cycas
<i>Taenaris dimona</i> Hew	Banana
<i>Taenaris myops kirschi</i> Stgr.	Banana
<i>Tagiades obscurus tindali</i> Rbb	Yam
<i>Tagiades trebellius canonicus</i>	Yam
<i>Tagiades tregellius</i> Hopf.	Yam
<i>Tarophagus colocasiae</i>	Taro
<i>Tarophagus persephone</i>	Taro
<i>Tarophagus proserpina</i> (Kirk)	Taro
<i>Tauchiridea adusta</i> Bolivar	Sugarcane
<i>Teleclita strigata cinnamomea</i> Rothsch.	Java almond
<i>Teleogryllus commodus</i> Wlk.	Sweet potato
<i>Telostylinus</i> sp.	Breadfruit, cucumber
<i>Terentius nubifasciatus</i> Walker	Soursop, avocado, eggplant
<i>Tetraneura nigriabdominalis</i> (Sas.)	
<i>Tetranychus marianae</i> McGregor	
<i>Tettigella pasiphae</i> Kirk	Sugarcane, sweet potato
<i>Tettigella</i> sp.	Sugarcane, sweet potato
<i>Theretra nessus</i> Dry	Yam
<i>Theretra oldenlandiae</i> Fab.	Grapevine, sweet potato, taro
<i>Theretra pinastrina intersecta</i>	Taro
<i>Thosea sinensis</i> (Walk.)	Coconut, citrus, pomegranate, coffee, tea
<i>Thressa punctifera</i> de Meijere	Ginger
<i>Thrips tabaci</i> Lind.	Onions, capsicum, tomato

<i>Thysanoplusia orichalcea</i> Fabricius	Cabbage
<i>Tiracola plagiata</i> (Walker)	Eggplant, tea, banana, lima beans, common beans, winged bean, cassava, castor oil, cacao, maize, pumpkin, watermelon, cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, cape gooseberry, passionfruit, beetroot, pawpaw, pigweed, amaranths, spinach, leucaena, bitter cucumber, fig, taro, sweet potato, mulberry.
<i>Tiracola rufimargo</i>	Apple
<i>Tirathaba rufivena</i> Walk.	Coconut, nipa, oil palm, betel nut, bananas, bean
<i>Toxoptera aurantii</i> B.de Fonsc.	Citrus, fig, persimmon, loquat
<i>Toxoptera citricidus</i> (Kirk)	Citrus, fig, persimmon, loquat
<i>Trachycentra chlorogramma</i> Meyrick	Karuka, marita
<i>Trachylepidia fructicassella</i> Ragonot	Sugarcane
<i>Trichogomphus excavatus</i> Mohinke	Coconut
<i>Trichogomphus semmelinki</i> Rits	Coconut
<i>Trochorhopalus strangulatus</i> Gyllenhal	Sugarcane, banana
<i>Trypopsilopa chinensis</i> Weidimann	Rice
<i>Unaspis citri</i> (Comst.)	Citrus, aibika
<i>Valanga irregularis</i> (Walker)	Citrus
<i>Valanga nigricornis</i> (Burm.)	Rice
<i>Valanga</i> sp.	Sugarcane, rice, pepper, chinese cabbage, aibika
<i>Vinsonia stellifera</i> (Westwood)	Pomelo, mango, coconut, Malay apple
<i>Xanthodes transversa</i> Guenee	Okra, hibiscus, aibika, roselle
<i>Xyleborus exiguus</i> Walk.	Coconut
<i>Xyleborus perforans</i> (Wollastan)	Sugarcane, coconut, citrus, breadfruit
<i>Xyleborus potens</i> Schedl.	Avocado
<i>Xyleutes ceramicus</i> Walker	
<i>Xylotrupes</i> spp.	
<i>Zeuzera coffeae</i> Nietner	Chilli, coffee, tea
<i>Zophiuma lobulata</i> Ghauri	Coconut, granadilla
<i>Zigina</i> sp	Winged bean
<i>Zigina medioborealis</i> Ghauri	Sweet potato
<i>Zizina otis</i> (F.)	Pigeon pea, snake bean, soybean, winged bean

References about insect pests

In this book for each insect pest described references are given to enable further study. The first author's surname is listed along with the page number in the reference on which the pest is discussed. The following is a complete list of the references used.

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