

ations may occur in one year. During the spring and early summer when there is little overlapping of generations, hordes of adults appear at the same time in many groves.

Only three species of whitefly are commonly found on citrus in Florida. These are the cloudy-winged whitefly, *Dialeurodes citrifolii* (Morg.); the citrus whitefly, *D. citri* (Ashm.); and the woolly whitefly, *Aleurothrixus floccosus* (Mask.). According to Watson (58), four other species are occasionally found on citrus, but never in sufficient numbers to constitute an economic problem. Since they are difficult to distinguish from the common whiteflies which are usually present, they are mentioned only by name:

Bay whitefly—*Paraleyrodes perseae* (Quaint.)

Sweet potato whitefly—*Bemisia inconspicua* (Quaint.)

Mulberry whitefly—*Tetraleurodes mori* (Quaint.)

Avocado whitefly—*Trialeurodes floridensis* (Quaint.)

Shortly after the turn of the 20th century whiteflies were considered to be major pests of citrus in Florida (22). Apparently they were much more common then than now and entomogenous fungi which usually control them were not so prevalent. According to men who were working on citrus in those years, the sooty mold which followed the honeydew secretions was exceptionally dense. The trees would be so completely covered with honeydew as to be almost dripping with it. In turn the honeydew was attacked by sooty mold. Any interference with the physiological functioning of leaves as a result of the shading effect of sooty mold has never been reported in Florida. That such concentrations of sooty mold adversely affected the trees was generally believed, and it was shown that heavy deposits of sooty mold delayed natural degreening (22). In addition, sooty mold required that the fruit had to be washed before being packed. In those days fruit was seldom washed and sooty mold added another expensive procedure to the packing house operation. This was undoubtedly a factor in the belief that whiteflies were such an important problem to the citrus grower. Infestations are such today that growers rarely if ever apply a spray expressly for whitefly control. Although their economic importance today is of little concern, whiteflies are widespread and occur in most groves.

Cloudy-winged and Citrus Whiteflies.—These two species are often found in mixed populations, but there is a tendency for