

the citrus whitefly to be the predominant species in the northern part of the citrus area and the cloudy-winged species to be more important in central and southern Florida. Economically, differentiation is of no importance. However, they may be separated in the field on the basis of several characteristics. The eggs of both species are laid primarily on the underside of the leaf. Watson (58) stated that the eggs of the cloudy-winged whitefly are black while those of the citrus whitefly are yellow. A better characteristic is the presence of sculpturing on the eggs of the cloudy-winged whitefly. Citrus whitefly eggs have no sculpturing and are very shiny.

In the case of the adults, the cloudy-winged species has a slightly darkened area in the center and at the tip of each wing (Fig. 33). The yellow *Aschersonia* fungus attacks only the nymphs of the cloudy-winged whitefly, and its presence is a good indication of the species involved.

Whitefly nymphs are found almost exclusively on the under side of the leaves, but occasionally they will be found on fruit as well. The honeydew secretions of the whitefly drip onto the leaves below and sooty mold grows mainly on the top side of the foliage.

Whiteflies are controlled by several species of entomogenous fungi. The red and yellow *Aschersonia* fungi are the most common. They are brilliantly colored and often form a startling sight for those who observe them for the first time. Brown fungus is most common in Lake and Orange counties and is often mistaken for Florida red scale by the inexperienced individual. Five species (58) of whitefly fungi are recorded: yellow *Aschersonia*, *Aschersonia goldiana* Sacc. and Ellis; red *Aschersonia*, *Aschersonia aleyrodis* Webber; brown whitefly fungus, *Aegerita webberi* Faw; white fringe fungus, *Fusarium aleyrodis* Petch; and cinnamon fungus, *Verticillium cinnamomeum* Petch. These are major factors in the natural control of whiteflies.

The ladybeetles *Delphastus pusillus* (Lec.), *D. pallidus* (Lec.), *Scymnillodes subtropicus* (Csy.), and *Nephaspis gorhami* (Csy.) feed primarily on whiteflies (26). *D. pusillus* differs from most ladybeetles by having a life cycle of only three weeks (33).

Woolly Whitefly.—The history of the introduction of woolly whitefly, *Aleurothrixus floccosus* (Mask.), into Florida is somewhat obscure (57). In 1909 it was found in groves near Tampa.