

with two white stripes on the top side, and a black thorax with white markings. The wings are held in a drooping position when the fly is at rest.

The larvae or maggots measure about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in length when full grown, and at this stage of development they can jump several inches. This characteristic is a rough means of identification.

Control of adult flies is effected by the use of bait sprays containing an attractant and an insecticide. Infested fruit can be successfully fumigated with ethylene dibromide.

The life cycle is a relatively simple one. The female punctures the rind of the fruit with her ovipositor and deposits the eggs immediately under the surface of the peel. Usually several eggs are laid in one puncture and there may be as many as 25 or 30 maggots developing in a single fruit. The eggs hatch in one to three days and the maggots begin to feed on the fleshy portion of the fruit. They will complete their development in from 10 to 14 days under normal summer conditions. By that time the fruit will usually have dropped to the ground. The larva cuts a hole through the peel to the outside. This hole is usually present before the fruit drops. The larva makes its way outside the fruit through this hole and crawls out or drops to the ground. It burrows a short distance into the soil, usually about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Here, it undergoes pupation, during which time wings are formed. The fly emerges from the soil, feeds on nectar and honeydew for several days and reaches sexual maturity after approximately a week. After copulation and fertilization have taken place, the female fly begins to lay eggs. She may lay several hundred during the course of her life span. It has been demonstrated that fertilization by the male is a continuing process and that for maximum oviposition potentials to be realized there must be repeated copulation taking place. The entire life cycle takes approximately three weeks to 30 days in summer. It may be prolonged during winter months.

## INSECTS OF MINOR IMPORTANCE

### APHIDS

Although aphids or plant lice were considered to be major insect pests during the 1920's, they are now of minor importance. Aphid control may well become a more important factor in citrus