

## White Fly (Aleyrododidae; Hemiptera): An Emerging Agricultural Sucking Pest

Gajendra Singh<sup>1</sup> and Archana Anokhe<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ph. D Entomology, S.V.P.U. A. & T., Meerut, U.P.

<sup>2</sup>Scientist, Division of Entomology, IARI, New Delhi

### SUMMARY

White fly are found across the globe. Ecological and geographical differences are the cause of diversity white fly fauna. Keeping in view of the importance of white fly in our ecosystem, people must have an adequate knowledge and information about their species, biology and nature of damage and control strategies. New species of white fly and their importance in agriculture and integrated pest management needs to be discovered further and well understand.

### INTRODUCTION

The White flies was first time reported in Greece 1550 species recorded years ago 125 years. It becomes a major pests on cotton in India only after 1984. White flies feeds on more than 500 plant species and transmits a range of viral diseases in plants. Over 1300 species 120 genera have been described with only the Bemisia and Trialeurodes genera being virus vectors Why they are called White flies ? White appearance of adults due to deposition of wax on the body and wings. Small creatures god of the animal kingdom which belong to family Aleyrododidae are commonly known as White fly. Aleyrododidae considered as one of the largest family of plant feeding various ecosystems of this planet and associated with wide range directly. Adversaly affecting photosynthesis.

### Morphology of White flies :

White fly (Aleyrododidae; Hemiptera) are small wedge-shaped insects that ranges from .8 to 1.2 mm in length. Species of white flies may be dorsoventrally flattened, depressed, globular or elongated in appearance. White flies are very active insects. Under surface of the leaves both nymphs and adults. Needle like mouth parts vascular tissue/ phloem such the plant sap. Such the plant sap. Excreting honey dew on which sooty mould grow. Wings and legs are used for locomotion. Adult white flies can fly as they have two pairs of wings in which the front pair is mostly colored and thickened while both immature and adults white flies feeds by piercing the undersurface of leaves and sucking the plant sap. have wings so they mostly jump or run side ways. Many are green or brown in color but some species are marked with a variety of patterns. The four tibia of white flies possesses four rows of enlarged spine like setae.

White flies feed by tapping into the phloem of plants, introducing toxic saliva and decreasing the plants overall turgor pressure. Since White flies congregate in large numbers susceptible plants can be quickly overwhelmed. Farther harm is done by mold growth encouraged by the honeydew whiteflies secrete

Tymbals are present at the base of leafhoppers' abdomen that vibrates and produces sounds. One of the main distinguishing characteristics of leafhoppers subfamilies is the position of two lateral ocelli which is sensitive to light and colour. Other major morphological features that differentiate species of white flies include the setae arrangement on legs, venation in their wings and most of species identification done by dissection of male genitalia

### Behavior and Biology:

White flies have six nymphal stages and the adult female lays eggs. The development time of this insect from egg to adult depends upon temperature. Temperature range 10-32 ° C favorable condition which are provided with a stalk or pedicle at one end with which they are attached to the leaf the first instar of nymph called crawler. The legs and antennae of the second, third and fourth nymphal instars are sessile. The adult develop within the quiescent fourth instars. The pest is more common during the dry season. Low temperatures increasing egg mortality.

### White flies and Ecology:

In both species reproduction can be without mating

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