

## Natural enemies of Babul whitefly, Acaudaleyrodes rachipora (Singh) (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) from Jodhpur, India

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ABSTRACT: A total of 23 natural enemies, which includes 4 species of parasitoids, 18 species of predators and one species of fungal pathogen, were found attacking Acaudaleyrodes rachipora Singh from Jodhpur. All the parasitoids belong to the family Aphelinidae in which the record of Encarsia acaudaleyrodis Hayat and Eretmocerus rajasthanicus Hayat form the first record from India on A. rachipora. The predators consist of three species of coccinellids, and fifteen species of spiders. These predators were recorded for the first time on A. rachipora. Further, Beauveria bassiana Balsamo was found for the first time on A. rachipora. The findings are discussed in this communication.

KEY WORDS: Acaudaleyrodes rachipora, Babul whitefly, Natural enemies

The babul whitefly, Acaudaleyrodes rachipora (Singh) has been listed on Cassia fistula L., Bauhinia sp., Dalbergia sissoo Roxb. and Euphorbia hirta L. from Bihar and Baroda. Rao (1958) added Prosopis sp. and Tamarindus indica L. as host of this whitefly from Andhra Pradesh. David and Subramaniam (1976) included Cassia auriculata L., Abrus precatorius L., Delonix elata (L.) Gamble, Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb.) Benth. and Prosopis juliflora (Sw.) DC. as hosts from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Pillai (1981) reported Hardwickia binata Roxb, as a host from Tamil Nadu. Jesudasan and David (1991) recorded it on Securinega virosa (Willd.) Baillon, Peltophorum pterocarpum (DC.) Backer ex k. Heyne, Erythroxylum monogynum Roxb., Dodonaea

angustifolia L.f. and Tephrosia purpurea (L.) Pers. from Tamil Nadu. It is an important pest on different tree species of Indian arid zone (Sundararaj and Murugesan, 1996) and is distributed throughout the arid and semi-arid tract of India, breeding on 48 host plants (Gaur et al., 1999). A perusal of literature revealed that so far no information is available on the natural enemy complex of this whitefly except the report of three parasitoids viz. Encarsia acaudaleyrodis Hayat, Eretmocerus rajasthanicus Hayat and Encarsia transvena Timberlake, (Hayat, 1976; Krishnan and David, 1996). Hence detailed surveys were undertaken to explore the natural enemies of A. rachipora from Jodhpur and the findings are presented in this communication.

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Table 1. Natural enemies of Acaudaleyrodes rachipora in Jodhpur

Sl. No	Name of natural enemies	Family	Order
Parasit	oids		
1	Encarsia acaudaleyrodis Hayat	Aphelinidae	Hymenoptera
2	E. transvena Timberlake	do	do
3	Encarsia sp. nr davidi Viggiani & Mazzone	do	do
4	Eretmocerus rajasthanicus Hayat	do	do
Spider	Predators		
5	Araneus sp.	Araneidae	Aranea
6	Cyrtarachne sp.	do	do
7	Neoscona sp.	do	do
8	N. mukerjei Tikaders	do	do
9	N. theis Walker	do	do
10	Parawixia sp.	do	do
11	Cheiracanthium sp.	Clubionidae	do
12	C. trivialis Thorell	do	do
13	Clubiona sp.	do	do
14	Peucetia sp.	do	do
15	Peucetia sp. (Spiderling)	do	do
16	P. viridana Stoliczka	do	Aranea
17	Salticid sp.	Salticidae	do
18	Theridion sp.	Therideidae	do
19	Xysticus sp.	Thomesidae	do
Insect p	redators		
20	Brumoides suturalis (Fabricious)	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera
21	Cheiloemenes sexmaculata (Fabricious)	do	do
22	Serangium parcesetosum Sicard	do	do
Entomo	pathogenic fungus		
23	Beauveria bassiana Balsamo	Moniliaceae	Monilales

Regular surveys for natural enemies of A. rachipora were carried out during 1998-2003 in and around Jodhpur at monthly interval covering nurseries, fields and plantations. Active predators preying in situ on the immature and adults of A. rachipora, were collected with the help of brush and aspirator. For the recovery of parasitoids the

infested leaves with their natural enemies were collected and brought to the laboratory and were kept in glass jars (10 x 15 cm) and covered with muslin cloth.

Adults of natural enemies that had emerged were collected through aspirator and preserved in

70 per cent alcohol. Entomopathogenic fungus was isolated on babul whitefly nymphs in *in vitro* condition. Later the identity of natural enemies was confirmed from experts of concerned field.

A total of 23 natural enemies, which includes 4 species of parasitoids, 18 species of predators and one species of fungal pathogen, were found attacking A. rachipora in Jodhpur (Table 1). The parasitoids were identified as Encarsia acaudalevrodis Hayat, E. transvena Timberlake, Encarsia sp. nr. davidi (Viggiani and Mazzone) and Eretmocerus rajasthanicus Hayat. Out of these four parasitoids, Encarsia sp. nr. davidi was recorded for the first time in India. The predators includes three species of coccinellids i.e. Brumoides suturalis (Fabricious), Cheiloemenes sexmaculata (Fabricious) and Serangium parcesetosum Sicard and fifteen species of spiders viz., Araneus sp., Cyrtarachne sp., Neoscona sp., N. mukerjei Tikaders, N. theis Walker, Parawixia sp., Cheiracanthium sp., C. trivialis Thorell, Clubiona sp., Peucetia sp., Peucetia sp., P. viridana Stoliczka, Salticid sp., Theridion sp., and Xysticus sp. All these predators were recorded for the first time on this whitefly. An entomopathogenic fungus, Beauveria bassiana Balsamo was also found infecting the natural population of A. rachipora and this forms first report on this insect. The survey revealed the richness of species diversity of predatory spiders on A. rachipora. Spiders are regarded to be the most abundant predators of insects in many terrestrial ecosystem (Heidger and Nentwing, 1989). Though severe infestation of A. rachipora is common in nurseries on seedlings of important tree species, the non-outbreak of this insect pest in plantations and forests might be attributed to the ability of prevailing natural enemies to suppress A. rachipora population.

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