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Abstract. In this study, a total of 48 natural enemies was found associated with 17 aleyrodid spe-
cies from among the 26 aleyrodid species known from Southern Anatolia. In addition to these
natural enemies, one species, Acletoxenus formosus Loew (Diptera: Drosophilidae), was identi-
fied as a first record for the Turkish fauna. The most common natural enemies, found on most
whitefly species, were Cladosporum sp. (fungi), Chrysoperla carnea (Stephens) (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae), Conwentzia hageni Banks (Neuroptera: Coniopterygidae), Clitostethus arcuatus Rossi, Serangium montazerii Fürsch, Chilocorus bipustulatus L. (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) and Encarsia inaron Walker (Hymenoptera: Aphelinidae).

Kurzfassung. In dieser Arbeit wurden in Südanatolien insgesamt 48 Arten von natürlichen Fein-
den von Weißen Fliegen festgestellt: Bei 17 der insgesamt 26 südanatolischen Arten von Weißen
Fliegen wurde eine Parasitierung gefunden. Eine Art, Acletoxenus formosus Loew (Diptera: Dro-
sophilidae), war neu für die Fauna der Türkei. Unter den natürlichen Feinden waren die häufigs-
ten Arten Cladosporum sp. (fungi), Chrysoperla carnea (Stephens) (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae),
Conwentzia hageni Banks (Neuroptera: Coniopterygidae), Clitostethus arcuatus Rossi, Serangi-
um montazerii Fürsch, Chilocorus bipustulatus L. (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) und Encarsia ina-
ron Walker (Hymenoptera: Aphelinidae).

Key words. Natural enemies, whiteflies, phytopathology, Turkey, eastern Mediterranean.

Introduction

Out of more than 1156 species of whiteflies (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) known worldwide
(MOUND & HALSEY 1978), 26 have been recorded from Turkey (ULUSOY 2001). Research
on whiteflies has so far focussed on southern Anatolia, and some of the studies include their
toids attack 3rd and 4th larval instars and the so-called “pupal” stage. Many predatory insects
have also been reported feeding on various stages of whitefly species. In the present paper,
we review the natural enemies of whiteflies in Southern Anatolia.

Material and methods

Surveys were made in 1990–1999 to determine the insect species that are predatory and parasitic
on various stages of whiteflies. An extensive survey on a broad range of crop species was con-
ducted in cultivated and non-cultivated areas of Southern Anatolia. Sample size, date, host plant