

Ash Whitefly, *Siphoninus phillyreae* (Haliday) (Insecta: Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae: Aleyrodinae)¹

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Introduction

The ash whitefly, *Siphoninus phillyreae* (Haliday), is a pest of numerous ornamental and fruit crops, including citrus. It causes severe damage to pear and apple in Europe. Most ash whiteflies in California were found on pomegranate, ash tree, pear, apple, loquat, and citrus. Heavy infestations cause leaf wilt, early leaf drop, and smaller fruit (Bellows et al. 1990).



Figure 1. Several life stages of the ash whitefly, *Siphoninus phillyreae* (Haliday), on fallen Bradford pear leaves.

Credits: Lyle J. Buss, UF/IFAS

Discovered in Florida in 2010, if it becomes established it could become a pest of ornamental plants and possibly other crops.

Synonymy

The ash whitefly, *Siphoninus phillyreae*, was described as *Aleyrodes phillyreae* by Haliday (1835), on *Phillyrea latifolia* collected in Dublin, Ireland. It has several synonyms listed in Mound and Halsey (1978).

Distribution

Native to Europe, the Mediterranean and northern Africa, the ash whitefly is found in numerous countries, including:

Africa: Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan

Asia: India, Iran, Israel, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria

Europe: Austria, Corsica, Czech Republic, Cyprus, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Yugoslavia

North America: United States (California, Florida)

Oceania: Australia (New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and Victoria)

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(Mound and Halsey 1978, Bellows et al. 1990, Raymond Gill personal communication, Chris Baptista personal communication, Stocks and Hodges 2010).

In the United States, ash whitefly was first collected in Los Angeles County, California, in 1988, and then spread to other counties. It was later discovered in Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico. It appeared in Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1993. It is also reported from Arizona, Georgia, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, and Texas. A successful biological control program using a parasitic wasp reduced infestations to undetectable levels (western states) or possibly eliminated the infestation (North Carolina). In 2010, it was discovered in central (Lake Buena Vista) and north-western (Panama City) Florida (Stocks and Hodges 2010).

Description and Biology

Adult

The adult appears much like a typical whitefly with a light dusting of white wax. Depending on temperature, females live from 30 to 60 days, while males live an average of nine days. This rapid development time, without the presence of the parasitoid, initially produced numerous generations per year in California, whereas only two to three generations were reported in Egypt. Plus, the ability of all life stages to overwinter on non-deciduous hosts allows a rapid build-up in population at the start of the season (Stocks and Hodges 2010). Winged females lay eggs on the underside of the leaves. When the nymphs emerge, they rarely move far and feed on the plant sap until pupation (Gillespie 2000).



Figure 2. Adult ash whitefly, *Siphoninus phillyreae* (Haliday)
Credits: Lyle J. Buss, UF/IFAS

Pupa

On first observation, the pupal case appears similar to the white armor of a male snow scale. Closer observation with a hand lens reveals a whitefly pupal case with two longitudinal tufts of white wax. The vasiform orifice is surrounded by dark brown derma (inner, thicker layer of the cuticle), with the anal area appearing as a dark brown spot. Lateral areas of the pupal case are light beige. Depending on the age, lesser or greater amounts of white wax will be present. The dorsal surface has 40 to 50 long, glassy tubercles similar to the cornicles found on aphids. These tubercular structures produce a droplet of glassy wax, and this gives the pupal case an unusual appearance. The longitudinal white tufts of wax obscure some glassy tubercles (R.J. Gill, personal communication). The pupal case size is 0.8 to 1.0 mm long by 0.55 to 0.7 mm wide and is tan or beige in color (Mound 1966, Stocks and Hodges 2010).



Figure 3. Pupal stage of the ash whitefly, *Siphoninus phillyreae* (Haliday), showing glassy, wax droplets.
Credits: Lyle J. Buss, UF/IFAS



Figure 4. Puparia (3 tan-colored individuals) and juveniles (translucent nymphs) of the ash whitefly, *Siphoninus phillyreae* (Haliday), on pomegranate.
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Host Plants

The ash whitefly is a polyphagous species found on several plant families (modified from Bellows et al. 1990), including:

Bignoniaceae:

- *Catalpa X chilopsis*, catalpa hybrid

Leguminosae:

- *Afzelia* sp., pod mahogany
- *Cercis occidentalis*, western redbud; *C. siliquastrum*, Judas tree

Lythraceae:

- *Lagerstroemia indica*, crape myrtle

Magnoliaceae:

- *Liriodendron tulipifera*, tulip tree
- *Magnolia stellata*, star magnolia

Oleaceae:

- *Fraxinus excelsior*, European ash; *F. latifolia*, Oregon ash; *F. ornus*, flowering ash; *F. syriaca*, Syrian ash; *F. uhdei*, Shamel ash; *F. uhdei* 'Tomlinson', Tomlinson ash; *F. velutina* 'Modesto', Modesto ash; *F. velutina* var. *glabra*, Arizona ash; *F. velutina* var. *coriacea*, western ash
- *Ligustrum* spp., privets
- *Olea africana* (=O. *chrysophylla*), wild olive; *O. europaea*, common olive
- *Phillyrea latifolia* (=P. *media*), a phillyrea
- *Syringa X hyacinthiflora*, a common lilac; *S. laciniata*, cut-leaf lilac; *S. vulgaris*, common lilac

Punicaceae:

- *Punica granatum*, pomegranate

Rhamnaceae:

- *Rhamnus alaternus*, buckthorn
- *Ziziphus spina-christi*, crown of thorns

Rosaceae:

- *Amelanchier denticulata*, serviceberry
- *Chaenomeles X speciosa*, flowering quince
- *Crataegus mollis*, hawthorn; *C. monogyna*, English hawthorn; *C. laevigata* (=C. *oxyacantha*), hawthorn

- *Cydonia oblonga*, quince
- *Eriobotrya deflexa*, golden loquat
- *Heteromeles arbutifolia*, California Christmas berry
- *Malus domestica*, apple; *M. floribunda*, Japanese flowering crab; *M. fusca*, Oregon crabapple; *M. 'Hopa'*, a crabapple; *M. 'Red Jade'*, a crabapple; *M. X scheideckeri*, Scheidecker crabapple
- *Mespilus* sp., mespilus
- *Prunus armeniaca*, apricot; *P. X blireiana*, blue plum hybrid; *P. persica*, peach; *P. salicina*, Santa Rosa plum; *P. virginiana* var. *melanocarpa*, choke cherry
- *Pyracantha* sp., pyracantha
- *Pyrus calleryana*, ornamental pear; *P. communis* (=P. *sativa*), pear; *P. kawakamii*, flowering pear; *P. pyrifolia*, Japanese sand pear

Rubiaceae:

- *Cephalanthus occidentalis* var. *californicus*, buttonbush

Rutaceae:

- *Citrus* sp., tangerine; *C. limon*, lemon; *C. sinensis*, navel orange; *C. sinensis*, Valencia orange
- *Fortunella* sp., kumquat.

Natural Enemies

Ash whitefly has the potential to become a serious pest in new environments. However, it has several natural enemies that can control its populations to under economic thresholds. These natural enemies include (Stocks and Hodges 2010):

Predators:

- *Clitostethus arcuatus* (Rossi)
- *Menochilus sexmaculatus* (Fabricius)
- *Scymnus pallidivestis* Mulsant

Parasites:

- *Coccophagus eleaphilus* Silvestri
- *Encarsia inaron* (Walker), *E. partenopea* Masi, *E. formosa* Gahan, *E. galilea* Rivnay, *E. punicae* Hayat, *E. pseudopartenopea* Viggiani and Mazzone, *E. siphonini* Silvestri
- *Eretmocerus corni* Haldeman, *E. siphonini* Viggiani and Battaglia

The California Department of Food and Agriculture imported *Encarsia* sp. from Israel and Italy, and the

coccinellid beetle *Clitostethus arcuatus* for the control of ash whitefly in California (Bellows et al. 1990). *Encarsia inaron* was discovered in the ash whitefly infestation in central Florida, while an unidentified parasitoid was associated with the infestation in northwestern Florida.

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