## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
TABLES OF CONTENTS	i
LIST OF TABLES	ii
LIST OF FIGURES	iv
INTRODUCTION	1
LITERATURE REVIEW	5
MATERIALS AND METHODS	20
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	34
CONCLUSION	53
LITERATURE CITED	56
APPENDIX	71

## LIST OF TABLES

Tables		Page
1	Percent corrected mortality of green lacewing, Mallada basalis sprayed with	
	the fungus, Hypocrella hypocreoidea under laboratory condition	38
2	Percent corrected mortality of green lacewing, Mallada basalis sprayed with	
	the fungus, Metarhizium anisopliae under laboratory condition	38
3	Percent corrected mortality of anthocorid bug, Wollastoniella rotunda sprayed	
	with the fungus, Paecilomyces fumosoroseus under laboratory condition	39
4	Percent corrected mortality of anthocorid bug, Wollastoniella rotunda sprayed	
	with the fungus, Beauveria bassiana under laboratory condition	39
5	Percent corrected mortality of mirid bug, Macrolophus caliginosus sprayed	
	with the fungus, Paecilomyces fumosoroseus under laboratory condition	40
6	Percent corrected mortality of mirid bug, Macrolophus caliginosus sprayed	
	with the fungus, Beauveria bassiana under laboratory condition	40
7	Growth development and mortality observed in progeny of the untreated and	
	fungal-treated green lacewing, Mallada basalis	43
8	Percent mycosis of whitefly, Bemisia tabaci sprayed with conidial suspensions	
	of Paecilomyces fumosoroseus at different times after parasitoid exposure	45
9	Percent mummification of whitefly, Bemisia tabaci due to the parasitization	
	by Encarsia formosa after spraying with conidial suspensions of	
	Paecilomyces fumosoroseus at different period of parasitoid exposure	48
10	Percent of emergence of the whitefly parasitoid, Encarsia formosa after	
	spraying with conidial suspensions of Paecilomyces fumosoroseus at different	
	times of parasitoid exposure	52

## LIST OF TABLES (cont'd)

Appendix Table		Page
1	Spray application of <i>Hypocrella hypocreoidea</i> on Green lacewing,	
	Mallada basalis, under laboratory condition	72
2	Spray application of <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> on Green lacewing,	
	Mallada basalis, under laboratory condition	72
3	Spray application of <i>Paecilomyces fumosoroseus</i> on Anthocorid bug,	
	Wollastoniella rotunda, under laboratory condition	73
4	Spray application of <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> on Anthocorid bug,	
	Wollastoniella rotunda, under laboratory condition	73
5	Spray application of <i>Paecilomyces fumosoroseus</i> on Mirid bug,	
	Macrolophus caliginosus, under laboratory condition	74
6	Spray application of Beauveria bassiana on Mirid bug,	
	Macrolophus caliginosus, under laboratory condition	74
7	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) between mortality of green lacewing,	
	Mallada basalis in Hypocrella hypocreoidea 5 concentrations	75
8	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) between mortality of green lacewing,	
	Mallada basalis in Metarhizium anisopliae 5 concentrations	75
9	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) between mortality of anthocorid bug,	
	Wollastoniella rotunda in Paecilomyces fumosoroseus 5 concentrations	75
10	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) between mortality of anthocorid bug,	
	Wollastoniella rotunda in Beauveria bassiana 5 concentrations	76
11	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) between mortality of mirid bug,	
	Macrolophus caliginosus in Paecilomyces fumosoroseus 5	
	concentrations	76
12	Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) between mortality of mirid bug,	
	Macrolophus caliginosus in Beauveria bassiana 5 concentrations	76

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Insect pests of tomato employed in this study (a) Tomato thrips,	
	Ceratothripoides claratris (b) aphid, Aphis gossypii (c) whitefly,	
	Bemisia tabaci	20
2	Plastic-potted tomato plants, Lycopersicon esculentum maintained in the	
	netted greenhouse as food supply for the colonization of tomato insect pests	
	and entomophagous insects	21
3	Important natural enemies of tomato insect pests found in Thailand	
	(a) green lacewing, Mallada basalis: the predator of mealybug	
	(b) anthocorid bug, Wollastoniella rotunda: the predator of thrips	
	(c) mirid bug, Macrolophus carliginosus: the predator of thrips	
	(d) whitefly parasitoid, Encarsia formosa	23
4	Plastic cup tightly covered with fine cheesecloth used for rearing predators	
	after spray application with the selected fungi	26
5	Two-week old potted eggplants in plexiglass cage infested with whitefly,	
	Bemisia tabaci prepared for parasitization	31
6	Insect screen cages used to determine the effect of entomopathogenic fungi on	
	the survival of the parasitoid (a) Screen cage with aluminium door having	
	square rubber plate cut crosswise to ease working and prevent the entry of	
	other small insects (b) Screen cage with door opened to view the eggplants	
	with parasitized whitefly larvae prepared for fungal sprays	32
7	(a) Mummified 2 <sup>nd</sup> instar larvae of whitefly, <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> parasitized by the	
	parasitoid, Encarsia formosa (b) Exuvia of whitefly after emergence of the	
	adult parasitoid	46