

ANTIBIOSIS AND NON-PREFERENCE FOR FEEDING ON *BEMISIA TABACI* BIOTYPE B IN SOYBEAN GENOTYPES

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The whitefly, *Bemisia tabaci* biotype B (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) has become an important insect to the soybean crop, with potential to reach the status of key pest. The use of resistant genotypes, which affect the biological development of this insect, is considered one of the most important methods to control this pest. This study aimed to detect the occurrence of non-preference for feeding and / or antibiosis on *B. tabaci* biotype B in nine genotypes of soybean, *Glycine max*, under laboratory conditions, to detect possible mechanisms of resistance against this insect attack. Thus, nine genotypes were planted in pots, remaining free from the whitefly infestation up to 30 days of age. After that, three leaflets per plant were individualized, mating cages made of cheesecloth and releasing inside each of them 25 pairs of the insect. After 24 hours of infestation, the insects were removed and the plants carried to the laboratory. After examining the leaflets, an area with 30 eggs on the abaxial surface of each of them was isolated to biological evaluations. Each leaflet represented a repetition, in a total of three per genotype in an entire randomized design. The evaluations were daily and at the same time, observing the following biological parameters: incubation period, duration and mortality of nymphal instars, developmental period from egg to adult and larval viability. Based on these results, it was found that genotype Conquista prolonged the duration of the second instar nymph of *B. tabaci* biotype B, the same was verified with the BRS-242 RR genotype in the 3rd instar and also with IAC IAC-19 and PL1 in the 4th instar, indicating the occurrence of small levels of non-preference for feeding and / or antibiosis. Also based on the biological results obtained in laboratory, it was noticed that the IAC- PL1 genotype extended the total cycle of the nymphal development, suggesting the occurrence of non-preference level for feeding and / or antibiosis. There were no significant differences related to the materials regarding the incubation period, 1st instar, mortality and viability.

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