

Emergences of *Encarsia pergandiella* Howard and *E. formosa* Cahan were compared; and pupal orientation of several *Encarsia* and *Eretmocerus* species were examined. The species examined for pupal orientation were *E. pergandiella* from southwest Florida. *E. nr. pergandiella* from Brazil. *E. transvena* (Timberlake) from Florida, *E. formosa* from California (Davis). *E. formosa* from Georgia (Griffin). *E. formosa* from Nile Delta, Egypt, *Eretmocerus* sp. from Hong Kong, *Eretmocerus* sp. from Padappai, India, *E. mundus* (Mercet) from Murcia, Spain, *E. nr. californicus* Howard from Arizona (Tucson), parasitoids of *Bemisia argentifolii* Bellows & Perring [previously *B. tabaci* (Gennadius)]. The majority (98%) of *E. pergandiella* pupae from Florida and all other *Encarsia* species except *E. nr. pergandiella* from Brazil pupated facing the host venter, regardless of leaf orientation, so that rotation was necessary before emergence. *E. nr. pergandiella* from Brazil, 2% of *E. pergandiella* from Florida, and all species of *Eretmocerus* pupated facing the host dorsum. so that no rotation was necessary. All *E. pergandiella* pupae and adults from Florida were pigmented similarly regardless of pupal orientation. Less than 1% of *E. pergandiella* female pupae were oriented backwards, i. e., with the head toward the host posterior, but again, these were not distinguishable characteristics of color or form. We concluded that a low incidence of unusual pupal orientations represented natural variation in the population of *E. pergandiella* we studied.