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FIRST RECORD OF THE TINGID BUG, *DICTYLA CHERIANI* (DRAKE) ON INDIAN CHERRY, *CORDIA MYXA* L. IN ARID REGION OF RAJASTHAN

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The Indian Cherry, *Cordia myxa* L. is native of Northwestern India and distributed throughout the country especially in warmer regions. It is grown in the homestead gardens, farmer's fields in few numbers. Unripe fruits are acrid and used as vegetable and for pickle making. The tinged bug, *Dactyla cheriani* was record for first time on Indian Cherry, *Cordia myxa* in 2010 at experimental farm of Central Institute for Arid Horticulture, Bikaner. It had has been earlier reported on *Cordia* sp. from Coimbatore in 1936.

The severe incidence of tingid bug, *D. cheriani* was recorded in the last 2-3 years and has now become a major pest of Indian Cherry. The maximum incidence of tingid bug was recorded in the second fortnight of October on broad leaves (25.00/ leaves) and narrow leaves (9.00/ leaves) followed by first fortnight of November on broad leaves (22.20/ leaves) and narrow leaves (5.80/ leaves). It is damage to the leaves of Indian Cherry plant. Due to attack of this pest, the leaves turn yellow and finally dry.

The body is oblong, pale testaceous with brownish or fuscous markings, with the collar and hood yellowish brown, body beneath reddish dark with thoracic sterna darker. Labium is brownish with dark apex, reaching to base of mesosternum. Antennae are yellowish brown; 1/3 part of 4 segment blackish. Antennae are rather slender with the segmental measurements as: I, 0.12 mm; II, 0.09 mm; III, 0.80 mm; IV, 0.22 mm. Length of body is 2.25 mm and width 0.88. Head is very short, strongly deflexed, bucculae wide, areolate, closed in front. Legs are fairly slender and yellowish brown. Pronotum is very strongly convex, tricarinate, with discal part on each side covered by the reflexed paranotum up to the lateral carina; backward projection of pronotum triangular, areolate; hood small, feebly produced anteriorly at the middle. Hemelytra are wider

than width of pronotum across humeral angles, longer than abdomen. Hind wings are longer than abdomen and hyaline.

The morphological linear measurements recorded were as:

Length of body up to genitalia	:	1.782 mm
Length of body up to wing tip	:	2.245 mm
Width of body	:	0.836 mm
Length of head	:	0.229 mm
Width of head	:	0.386 mm
Length of hemielytra	:	1.513 mm
Width of hemielytra	:	0.548 mm
Length of thorax	:	0.634 mm
Width of thorax	:	0.735 mm

SEASONAL ABUNDANCE OF BOLLWORM AND THEIR CORRELATION WITH WEATHER PARAMETERS IN COTTON

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Cotton [*Gossypium spp* (Family: Malvaceae)] popularly known as "White gold" is an important cash crop. Cotton is damaged by 1326 species of insects' right from sowing to maturity in different cotton growing areas of the world of which 166 species are associated with cotton in India. Amongst these 15 species are of major importance resulting in an annual loss of 50-60 per cent of total production (Anonymous, 1995). A study of seasonal abundance of bollworm and their relationship with wheatear parameter parameters was made on G cot Hy-10 cotton at the Agronomy Instructional Farm of C. P. College of Agriculture, S. D. Agricultural University, Sardarkrushinagar during *kharij*, 2007.

Table 1: Per cent square and green boll damage due to *E. vittella* and *H. armigera*

Month	Week	Standard week	Damage due to <i>E. vittella</i> (%)		Damage due to <i>H. armigera</i> (%)	
			Square	Green boll	Square	Green boll
August	IV	34	00.00	—	00.00	—
	V	35	15.00	—	00.00	—
September	I	36	17.67	—	00.00	—
	II	37	26.39	00.00	01.39	00.00
	III	38	32.63	09.00	02.10	00.00
	IV	39	34.19	16.00	02.56	04.00
October	I	40	33.60	20.00	06.40	05.70
	II	41	30.00	18.75	05.00	06.25
	III	42	23.85	22.58	03.67	08.00
	IV	43	19.80	13.79	02.97	04.60
November	I	44	12.26	13.33	1.43	03.00