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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

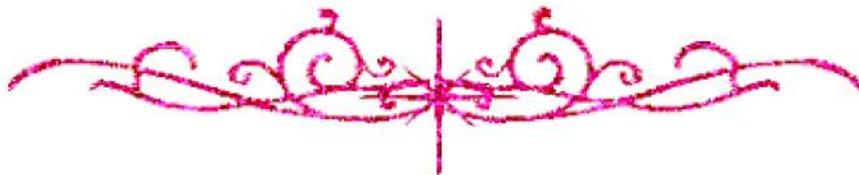
قسم

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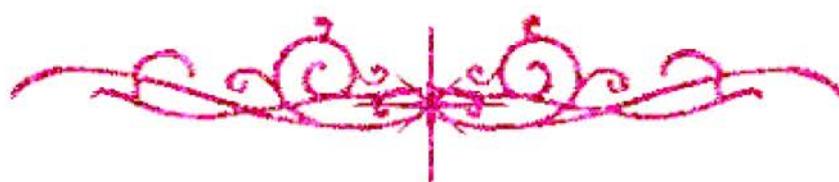


شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل



**ECOLOGICAL STUDIES ON CERTAIN MAIZE
INSECTS WITH SPECIAL CONSIDERATION
OF BIOLOGY OF SEMI-LOOPER, *AUTOBA
GAYNERI* (ROTH) AND SHEDDER BUG
CREONTIADES PALLIDUS RAMB.**

By
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THESIS

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**Title of Thesis : Ecological Studies on Certain Maize Insects With
Special Consideration of Biology of Semi-Looper,
Autoba gayneri (Roth) and Shedder Bug, *Creontiades
pallidus* Ramb.**

Degree : M.Sc. (Economic Entomology)

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Identification Services Report*

56 Queen's Gate, London, SW7 5JR, UK.



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IDENTIFICATIONS	No. of Specimens	
	IDENTIFIED	RETAINED

LEPIDOPTERA

NOCTUIDAE [M.A. Cook (IIE) det.]

<i>Autoba gayneri</i> (Rothschild, 1901)	Sp.663/E99?	15	15
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Autoba gayneri has also been known as *Eublemma gayneri* in the literature. It is an African species, recorded from Cameroon, Egypt, East Africa and Zimbabwe and feeds on millet, maize and sorghum.

*While all reasonable care is taken to ensure the accuracy and reliability of an identification report prepared by the Institute, no liability can be accepted by the Institute, its members, staff or agents in respect of any loss, damage or injury (whether fatal or otherwise), howsoever caused, which may be suffered as a result of the identification report.

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Introduction

I- INTRODUCTION

Maize is considered one of the most important and promising cereal crops in Egypt, it is used mainly for human consumption and feeding animal as well. Maize has been considerable as a source of carbohydrate, oil and somewhat proteins. In 1998, the maize cultivated area reached about 1.697 million feddans which produced about 5.431 million tons of grains with an average yield of 22.90 Ardabs/feddan (Anonymous, 1998).

In Egypt, maize plants are attacked by a great variety of insects. Some of them are major pests of regular occurrence and cause serious damage to their host plants such as the pink stem borer, *Sesamia cretica* Led. (Noctuidae), the lesser sugar cane worm, *Chilo agamemnon* Bles. (Pyralidae), The European corn borer, *Ostrinia nubilalis* (Hub.) (Pyralidae), the corn leaf aphid, *Rhopalosiphum maidis* F. (Aphididae), and the pink corn worm, *Pyroderces simplex* Wlsm (Cosmopterigidae).

Others are minor species or rare occurrence and limited economic importance. Occasionally, one or more of the minor insects may quickly build-up a high population and change into a pest when favourable environmental conditions exist during particular season. Among these insects that show such behaviour are the semi-looper *Autoba (Eublemma) gayneri* (Roth) (Noctuidae) and the looper worm *Chlorissa faustinata* Mill (Geometridae) which are recorded for the first time on corn maize in Egypt.

Therefore, the present investigation was designed to fulfill the following :

- 1- Surveying available insect pests that attack corn plants in Sids Agricultural Research Station, Beni-Suef Governorate together with their associated predators.
- 2- Ecological studies on certain insect pests namely : three corn borers (*Sesamia cretica*, *Chilo agamemnon* and *Ostrinia nubilalis*); leaf maize aphid, *Rhopalosiphum maidis*; pink corn worm, *Pyroderces simplex*; corn semi-looper worm *Autoba gayneri*; corn looper worm, *Gymnoscelis pumilata*; Christmas berry webworm; *Cryptoblabes gnidiella* and shedder bugs, *Creontiades pallidus*.
- 3- Biological studies on corn semi-looper, *Autoba gayneri* (Roth) (Lepidoptera : Noctuidae) and the shedder bugs, *Creontiades pallidus* Ramb (Hemiptera : Miridae) under constant laboratory conditions.

This work was performed in the Department of Economic Entomology and Pesticides, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University in collaboration with the Department of Field Crop Pests, Plant Protection Research Institute, Agricultural Research Center, during 1996-1998 seasons.