سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

سامية محمد مصطفى

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

سامية محمد مصطفى

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

ADEL MOHAMED ABDEL-RADY EL-RAWY

B.Sc. Agric. (Plant Protection),

Assiut University, 1991

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of

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Cairo University

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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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Date : 24/6/**1999.**

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INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENTOMOLOGY

An Institute of CAB INTERNATIONAL

Identification Services Report*

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

25 November, 1997 — List No. 10809 Africa

Country of Origin: EGYPT — Collection No. 23736

Sender: Mr A.M. Abdel-Rady, Plant Protection Research Institute, Agricultural Research Centre, Ministry of Agriculture, Dokki, Cairo, 12311, Egypt.

IDENTIFICATIONS	No. of Specimens	
	IDENTIFIED	RETAINED
LEPIDOPTERA		
NOCTUIDAE [M.A. Cook (IIE) det.]		
Autoba gayneri (Rothschild, 1901) Sp.663/E99?	15	15
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.		

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly, Ultimate thanks to God

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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.