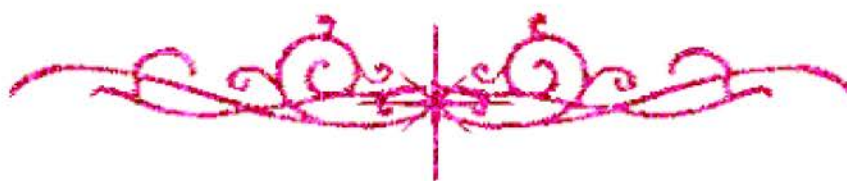


سامية محمد مصطفى



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

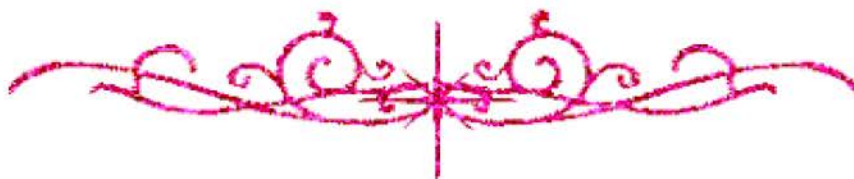
قسم

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



يجب أن

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل





**FLIGHT ACTIVITY OF NOCTURNAL NEUROPTERA
AS INDICATED BY TWO LIGHT TRAPS AT TWO
DIFFERENT AREAS IN QENA GOVERNORATE,
EGYPT**

A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Science (Qena)
South Valley University

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the Award of the Degree of M. Sc.
(Zoology)

By

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1996

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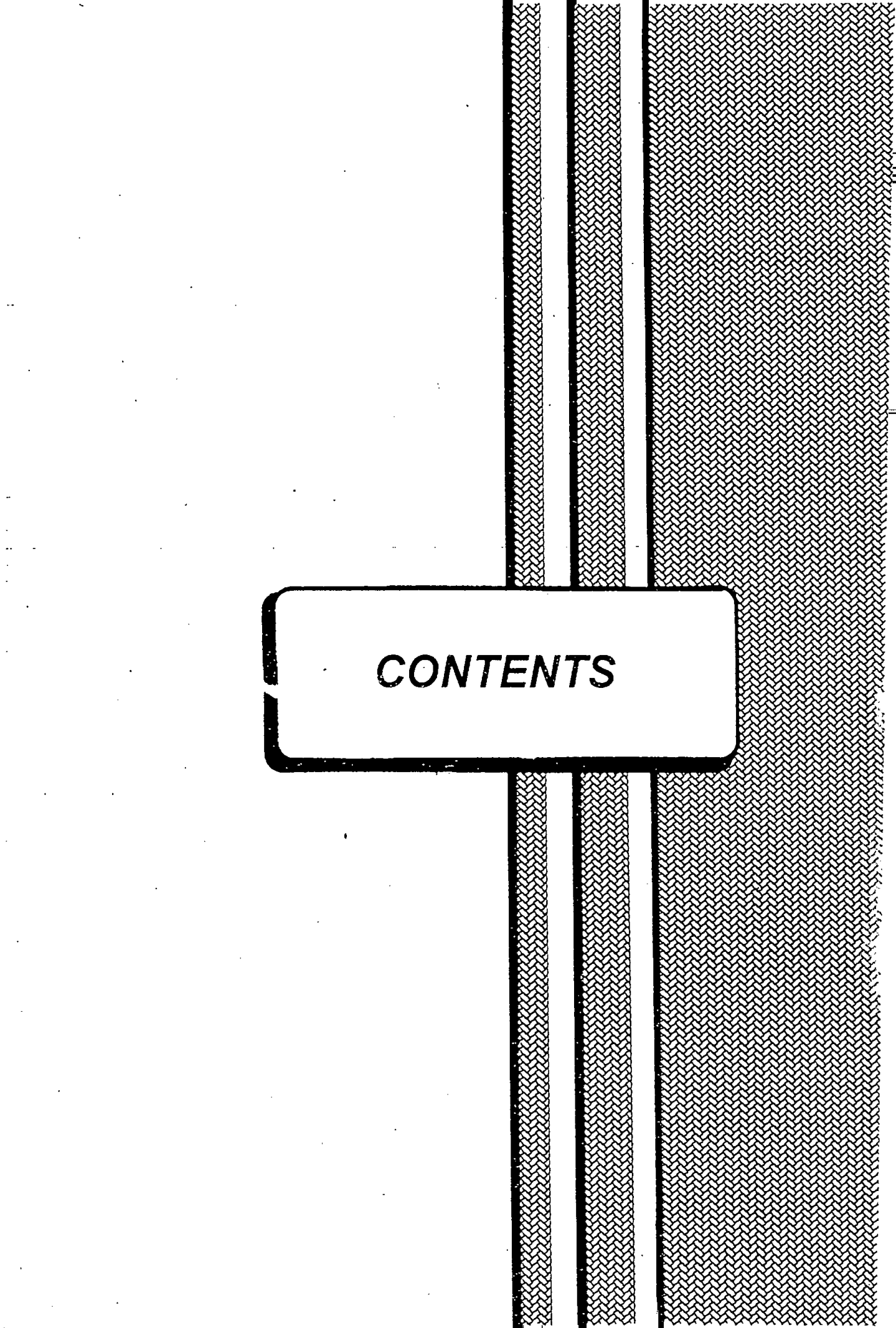
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿ وضرب لنا مثلاً ونسى خلقه قال من يحيي العظام وهي رميم ﴾ (٧٨) قل يحييها
الذي أنشأها أول مرة وهو بكل خلق عليم (٧٩) الذي جعل لكم من الشجر
الأخضر نارا فإذا أتته منه توقدون (٨٠) أوليس الذي خلق السموات والأرض
بقادر على أن يخلق مثلهم بلى وهو الخلاق العليم (٨١) إنما أمره إذا أراد شيئا أن
يقول له كون فيكون (٨٢) فسبحان الذي بيده ملكوت كل شيء وإليه
ترجعون ﴿

صدق الله العظيم

الآية (٧٨-٨٣) من سورة يس

TO MY GOD
MY FAMILY
AND
MY FRIENDS

The background of the page features three vertical stripes of different widths and patterns. The leftmost stripe is thin and has a diagonal hatching pattern. The middle stripe is slightly wider and has a denser diagonal hatching pattern. The rightmost stripe is the widest and has a very dense, fine-grained hatching pattern. A white rectangular box with rounded corners and a thick black border is positioned horizontally across the middle of the page, overlapping the stripes. The word "CONTENTS" is printed in a bold, italicized, sans-serif font inside this box.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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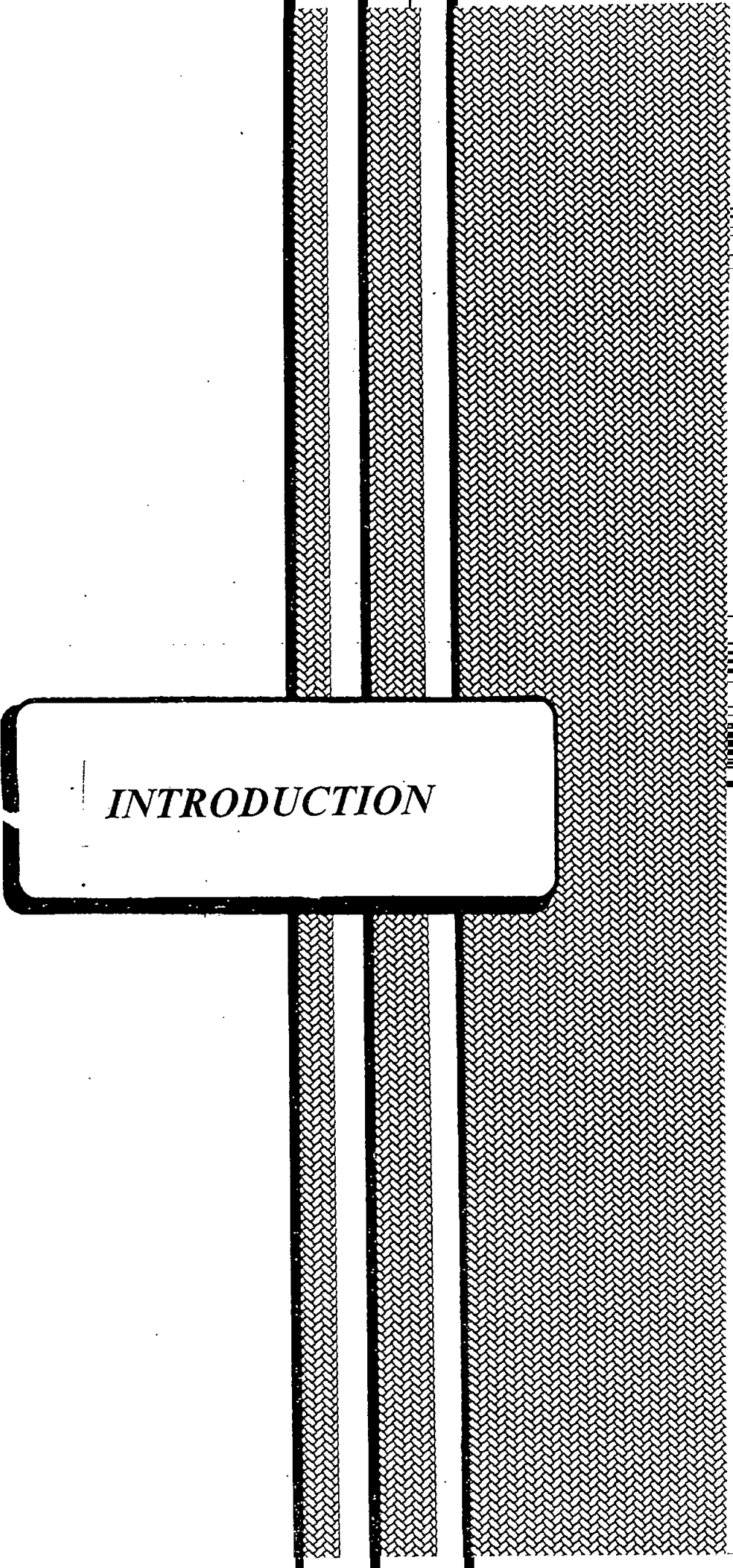
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Ahmed, M. A. Nour



INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Light traps have been used to collect nocturnal insects to study their geographical distribution and ecology. Many authors operated light traps slightly above the ground level in various parts of the world to study the flight activity of neuropterous species of whom, Williams and Killington (1935) at Rothamsted Experimental station in England, Anderson and Greve (1975) at Osteroy, Hordaland in South Norway, Greve (1976) at Vestfold county in Norway, Honek (1977) in Praha-Ruzyne, Szabo and Szentkiralyi (1981) in Budapest, Hungary, Hynd (1983) in Corfu (Kerkyra), Hynd and Plant (1991) in Britain, Hynd (1992) in Tanzania and Plant (1992) he identified the catch of Neuroptera from the Rothamsted Insect Survey light trap operated during 1990 at the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens at Wisley.

In Egypt El-Moursy (1959) studied the ecology, biology and behaviour on some Neuroptera (Nemopteridae & Myrmeleontidae) in Abu-Rawash's area situated in the Western Desert, Aly (1991) in Qena region (Upper Egypt) used two light traps to study the relationship between activity of *Chrysopa carnea* (Neuroptera) and *Aphis* sp. (Hemiptera). Moreover, Aly and Hussein (1992) made studies on the effect of weather factors on the flight activity of the aphid lion, *Chrysopa carnea* (Neuroptera).