Test of Baermann Technique for the Recovery of Infective Larvae of *Cooperia curticei* from Faecal Pellets

In ecological and epidemiological studies of strongylate nematodes the recovery of the infective larvae from cultures of faecal pellets may be necessary. Infective larvae are generally recovered from faecal pellets by Baermann technique[1] but the efficiency of this technique may depend on the bulk and physical conditions of the faecal culture. A test of this technique was done with known number of *Cooperia curticei* infective larvae reared in the laboratory[2]. Infective larvae were counted individually in five samples each in 4 range groups, covering the range 0–50, 100–200, 300–500, and 800–1200 larvae respectively. In each sample, the larvae were allowed to remain for half an hour on 10 g parasite-free normal faecal pellets. The material was then allowed to remain immersed in warm water (40° C) in Baermann funnel for two days. At 24 and 48 hours interval, 25 ml of water was drawn off from the bottom and larvae present in the sediment and washing of the pipettes and tubes were counted microscopically.

The percentage recovery of the infective larvae from each sample ranged from 50·0 to 66·3%. An analysis of variance was carried out on percentage recovery after arcsin transformation of the percentage to stabilise the variance. The result $p < 0{\cdot}05$ suggests that the recovery efficiency of the technique is independent of the numbers of infective larvae present within the range tested.

Dept. of Animal Health, J. S. AHLUWALIA.*
Massey University,
Palmerston North,
New Zealand, *September* 30, 1974.

* Present address : Research Officer, Livestock Research Station, Patna 800014, Bihar, India.

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Albizzia lebbek—A New Host for Citrus White Fly (*Dialeurodes citri* Ashmead)

During July 1974 a large number of adults as well as nymphs of citrus white fly (*Dialeurodes citri* Ashmead) were found feeding on small seedlings of *Albizzia lebbek* which is grown as wind break near the citrus orchards at Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. Nature of damage was similar to that reported on citrus by Pruthi and Batra[1].

The pest has been reported to feed on 42 different plant hosts which include different species of citrus and deciduous plants by Saini[2] and *A. lebbek* appears to be a new host for *D. citri*.

Department of Horticulture, S. K. KAPOOR.
Punjab Agricultural University, S. P. KAPUR.
Ludhiana, *October* 7, 1974. S. S. CHEEMA.

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Brinjal as a New Host of Yellow Hairy Caterpillar, *Psalis pennatula* (F.) (Lymantriidae: Lepidoptera)

During October, 1974 the younger stage larvae of hairy caterpillar were observed feeding on brinjal crop at the Entomological Farm, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. The larvae were collected and reared in the laboratory on brinjal leaves. The adults which emerged were identified as *Psalis pennatula* (F.). The survey of the literature revealed its earlier record on paddy, *Cholam*, *ragi*, sugarcane, grasses, cowpea and teak. Thus it appears to be the first record of this insect on brinjal.

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Department of Entomology, DARSHAN SINGH.
Punjab Agricultural University, M. RAMZAN.
Ludhiana (Pb.), *December* 16, 1974.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

International Symposium on Reproductive Physiology of Invertebrates

The above symposium will be held on September 10–12, 1975 at Calicut University, Kerala (India). The last date for registration is May 1, 1975.

For details please contact : Dr. K. G. Adiyodi, Convener, Department of Zoology, Calicut University, Kerala 673635.

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