

The larvae when reared on plant parts of these new hosts successfully completed their life cycle. The two host plants thus, form new host records of *A. janata*.

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***Murraya paniculata* Linn.—A New Host for *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama**

Murraya paniculata Linn., a much valued flowering hedge was found severely attacked at the Landscape Nurseries of the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, during 1974 by *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama. The attacked plant had abnormal appearance. The leaflets were yellow, curled and reduced in size. These leaflets dried up later and fell off prematurely. Average population of nymphs was found as high as 93 per leaf and 10–13 per leaflet.

The pest has been reported to attack almost all the species of citrus (Bindra¹), Murwa (*Murraya koenigii* Speng) (Fletcher²) and Wampee [*Clausena lansium* (Lour) Skeels in China (Hoffman³)]. *Murraya paniculata* thus, appears to be a new host plant for *Diaphorina citri*.

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Association of 'Mudworm' *Polydora ligni* Webster with *Mytilopsis sallei* (Recluz) (Polecypoda)

Among the several known species of *Polydora*, *P. ciliata*¹⁻³, *P. websteri*⁶, *P. ligni*⁷ and *P. hoplura*⁸ have been frequently encountered as associates in shells of oysters from different countries. Incidence of *Polydora ligni* from Indian waters, however, has not been reported so far.

In the course of studies on the fouling bivalve *Mytilopsis sallei* (Recluz) incident at Visakhapatnam, 'blisters' were encountered in a large number of animals. Out of nearly 200 animals of *M. sallei* examined, about 20 specimens revealed the presence of these blisters which were found to harbour at least one worm each.

Regarding the nature of association of the worms with host some workers attribute oyster mortality to infection by *Polydora* sp. Extensive destruction of oyster beds in Australian waters has been attributed to infection by *P. ciliata* and *P. ligni*². On examination of the nutritive value of infected and healthy oysters, Loosanoff and Engle² recorded that *P. websteri* did not cause any serious damage to the oysters in American waters but the same was stated to be responsible for the destruction of oysters in Dutch waters⁹. Presently no harmful effects could be noted in the host animals. It is, therefore, suggested that the association between *P. ligni* and *M. sallei* may be commensalic.

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