Morg1-3. This is the first report of Cal. theae and its anamorph Cylindrocladium theae from India on Eucalyptus grandis. The anamorph was initially described as Cercospora theae4 Petch, and changed to Candelospora theae5 (Petch) Wakefield ex Gaad, and finally to Cylindrocladium theae6. Even though, earlier the teleomorph, Calonectria theae was reported on dead tea leaves7 as well as on artificial culture media8, the full description of the fungus was only given by Loos9.

The authors are grateful to Dr C. Booth, CMF, England for authentic identification of Cylindrocladium sp.

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KARYOTYPE OF RHINOLOPHUS LUCTUS (ORD: CHIROPTERA)

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The genus Rhinolophus is represented by about 50 species. Of these, karyotypic data are available for 10 species. They are remarkable for their high diploid numbers and large number of telocentric chromosomes2-9. The present communication describes for the first time the karyotype of Rhinolophus luctus which is the largest rhinolophid bat occurring in India.

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Figure 1. Metaphase plate of male R. luctus

Figure 2. Karyotype of R. luctus

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**EFFECT OF A PLANT JUVELOID ON THE VITELLOGENIN SYNTHESIS IN THE BUG, DYSDECUS KOENIGII FABR.**

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Although juvenile hormone\(^1\) and its analogues (juvenoids)\(^6\)–\(^9\) including plant juvenoids\(^10\)–\(^12\) have been shown to possess gonadotropic property, there is as yet no report to show that plant juvenoids specifically regulated vitellogenin (Vg) synthesis. In this note, we report such a property in the essential oil extracted from the Australian bottle brush, *Callistemon lanceolatus*.

The haemolymph samples of the adult male and female and allatectomised females topicaly treated with 200 \(\mu g\) oil of *C. lanceolatus* in 1 \(\mu l\) acetone (experimentals) and with 1 \(\mu l\) acetone alone (controls) were electrophoresed by the method of Bholay\(^2\) at 1 day intervals for 6–7 days (equivalent to the first ovarian cycle of the female).

Electrophorograms of the haemolymph proteins of the male (figure 1A) and female (figure 1B) of *D. koenigii* show that the latter have 2 additional protein bands (nos. 7 and 8) compared to the former. On the basis of the absence of these bands and other criteria\(^4\), these fractions have been regarded as Vg or female specific proteins in this insect. They appear on day 2, become concentrated on day 3, decline on day 4 and are reduced to traces on the remaining two days of the ovarian cycle. Allatectomy blocked the synthesis of Vg.

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