field as well as for detecting the pest in new locations.

Further investigations are in progress for determining the zone of emission of the pheromones and isolating the active principle.

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RECORD OF A NEW HYPERPARASITE OF *TRICHOLYGA BOMBYCIS* BECK (DIPTERA: TACHINIDAE) A LARVAL PARASITE OF *BOMBYX MORI* L

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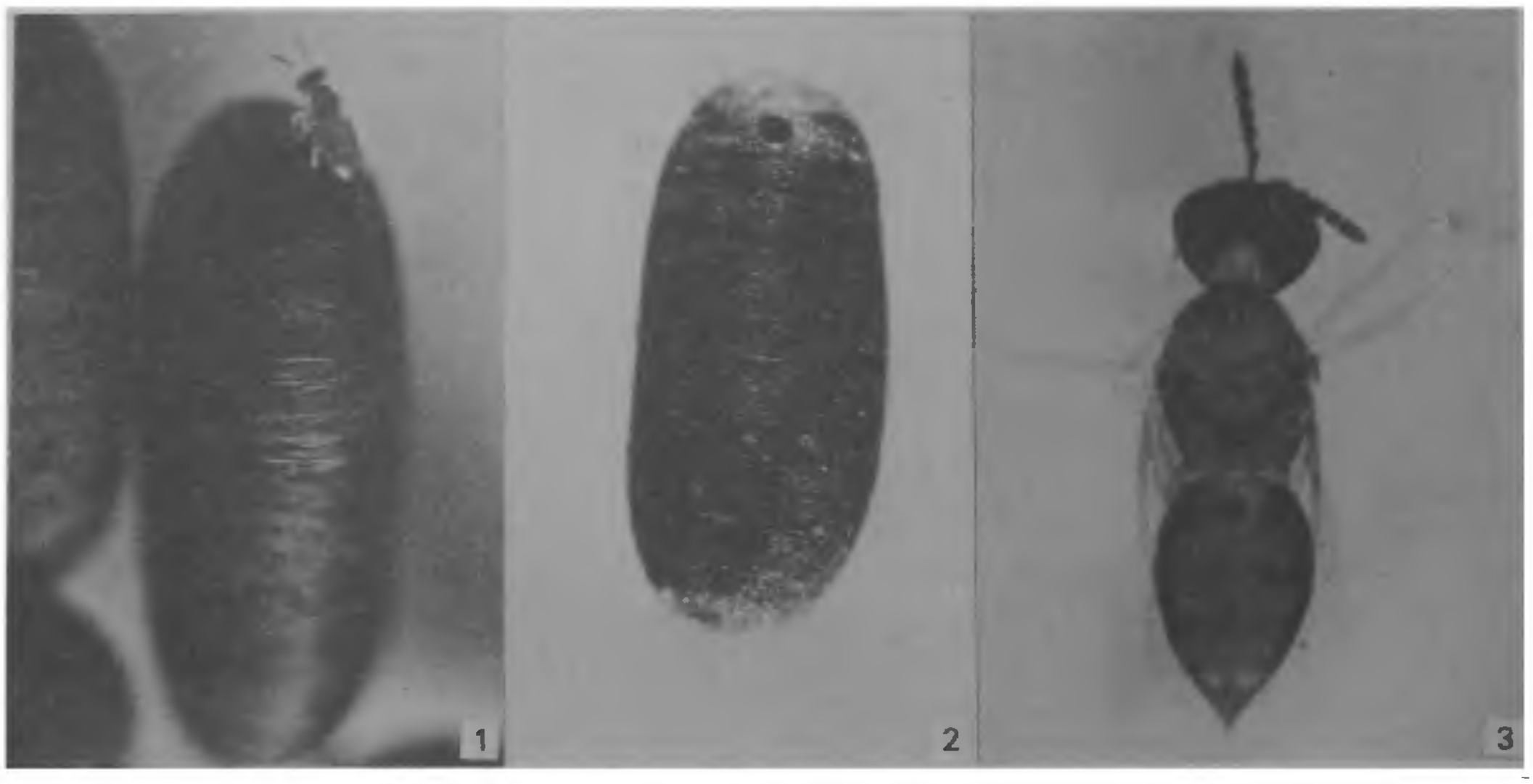
TACHINID fly *Tricholyga bombycis* Beck, commonly known as uzi fly is a serious endoparasite of silkworm *Bombyx mori* L[1–3].

A hymenopteran parasite fly *Nesolynx thymus* Girault (Eulophidae) was collected from pupae of *T. bombycis* from the field during March 1985 in the village Devanhundi (Mysore) during survey of uzi fly infestation at silkworm rearers' level. It was subsequently reared in the laboratory for further studies. This is the first time that *N. thymus* is reported as an endoparasite of uzi fly.

Preliminary laboratory observations on *Nesolynx thymus* indicates that the life cycle is completed in 10–12 days. Longevity of adult hyperparasite recorded was 6–8 days. Adults were provided with sugar cube and distilled water soaked in sterilized cotton in a battery jar covered with muslin cloth. Average temperature and humidity recorded in the laboratory were 30.77°C and 55.24% respectively.

Adults of *N. thymus* mate within 8–10 hr of emergence. Males and females are found to mate more than once. On parasitization (figure 1) the larvae of *N. thymus* feed within the host pupae, develop rapidly, and attain full growth. Hyperparasite emerges into an adult from pupae which are found within the walls of the host pupae in 10 to 12 days. These adults cut a circular hole in the wall of the host pupae and come out (figure 2). Each pupa is found with one to three holes. Successful parasite development occurs irrespective of the size and age of the uzi fly pupae.

Under laboratory conditions uzi fly maggots, pupae, silkworm larvae and pupae were exposed to attack by adults of *N. thymus*. Uzi fly pupae were



Figures 1–3. 1. *N. thymus* parasitizing uzi pupae. **2.** Uzi pupa with circular hole. **3.** Adult *N. thymus*.

readily attacked and the adults of hyperparasite were recovered only from the uzi fly pupae (figure 3).

Detailed studies on various aspects of *N. thymus* are in progress to exploit it as a tool for biological control of uzi fly.

The authors are thankful to Dr K. M. Harris, Chief Taxonomist, Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London, for identification of the hyperparasite.

8 July 1985

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FOUR UNREPORTED FUNGI ON *ACACIA SPHAEROCEPHALA* CHAM AND SCHLECHT

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ACACIA SPHAEROCEPHALA Cham and Schlecht belonging to the family Mimosaceae is a beautiful and rare ornamental plant of botanical interest. During 1983 and subsequently in 1984 and 1985 an unusual disease was observed on the spines of this plant in the garden of the Institute of Science, Bombay. The infection manifested in the form of black punctate pustules mixed with amorphous colonies of a complex of four fungi which later were identified as belonging to genera *Camarographium* Bub, *Phoma* Sacc, (both Coelomycetes), *Monodictys* Hughes (a dematiaceous hyphomycete) and *Pleospora* Raben (a loculoascomycete). A review of literature revealed no report of any of these fungi on the said host. The present note gives a brief account of these four fungi being described and reported here for the first time.

1. *Camarographium indicum* sp nov (figures 1 and 2)

Stromata black, immersed, erumpent. Conidiomata (pycnidia) immersed in stroma linear globose. 100–300 μm in diam. Conidia pale brown to brown, smooth, oval to cylindrical with rounded

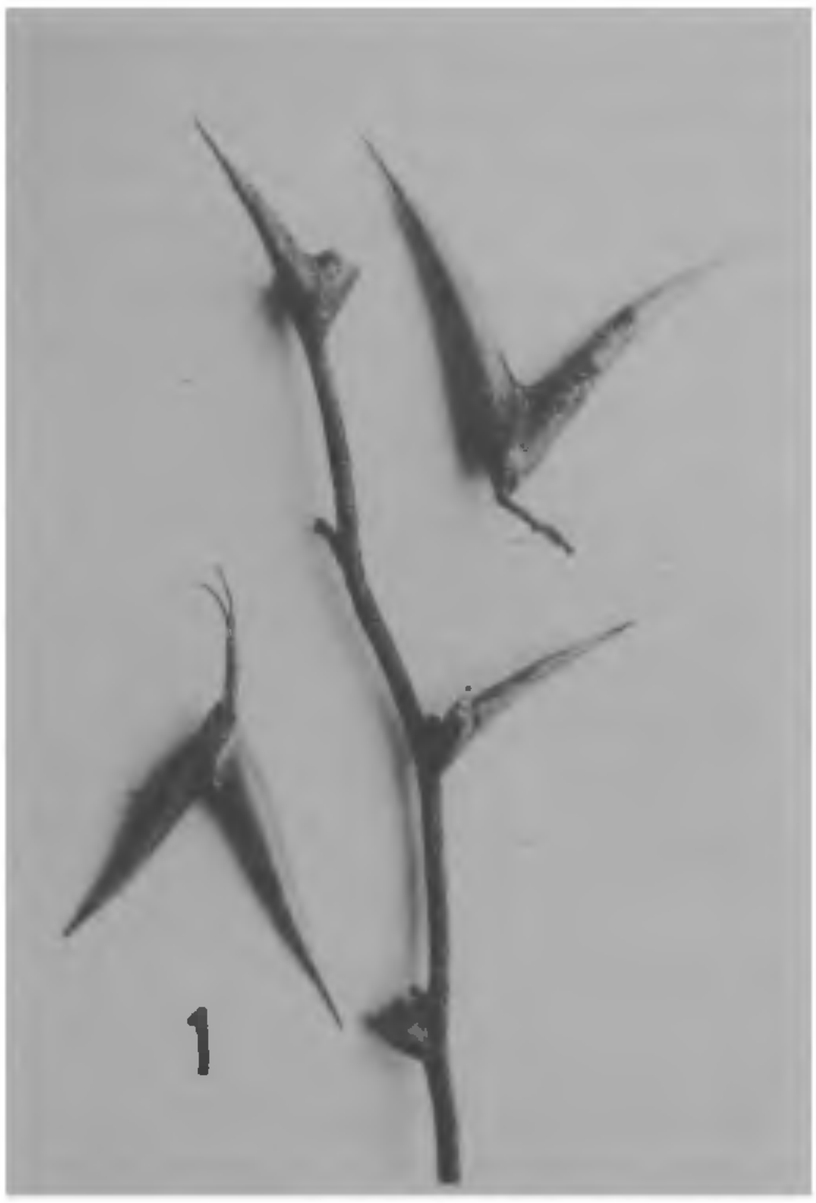

Figure 1. Fungal infection on spines of *Acacia sphaerocephala.*

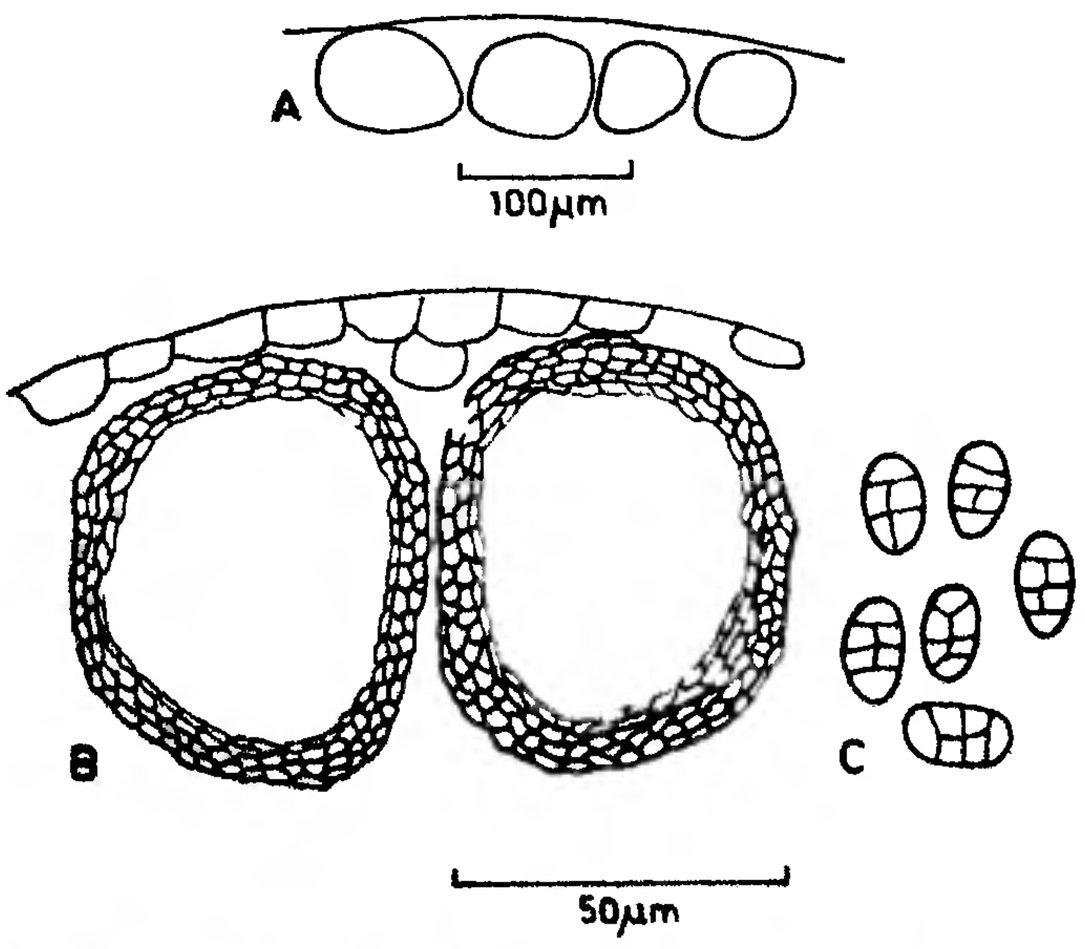

Figure 2. *Camarographium indicum.* **A.** Stroma in section; **B. V. S.** of Conidiomata; **C.** Conidia.