

a test solution bark extract⁸ was concentrated, the residue so obtained was dissolved in 10 ml of ether, and 2 ml of this was made up to 100 ml with ethyl alcohol.

Three activated silica gel GF 254 plates were streaked with 0.25, 0.5 and 0.75 ml of reference and test solutions. Chromatography was performed using benzene:dioxane:acetic acid (90:25:4) as the solvent system. Scrapings of the band corresponding to *p*-coumaric acid were subsequently transferred to a test tube and extracted with 5 ml of ethyl alcohol. Following centrifugation the supernatant liquid was filtered through Whatman No. 42 filter paper into a 10-ml volumetric flask. To the above filtrate 3 ml of 5% molybdophosphoric acid and 1 ml of 1 N NaOH were added. The resultant blue chromogen was measured at 720 nm in a Carl-Zeiss speckol spectrophotometer. Percentage recovery of *p*-coumaric acid by this method was 98%. The *p*-coumaric acid content of the bark of *O. indicum* was found to be 1.84%.

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NEW HOST RECORDS OF THE BRUCHID *SULCOBRUCHUS KINGSOLVERI* ARORA AND THE PARASITE *OEDAULE STRINGIFRONS* WATERSON FROM INDIA

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DALBERGIA PANICULATA Roxb. (Leguminosae) is distributed throughout southern and central India, extending northwards to Oudh and the Siwaliks. The wood of this tree is used for building purposes and to make instruments. A small (200 g) sample of *D. paniculata* seeds was received at the Quarantine Laboratory of the Bureau from the National Botanical Garden, Lucknow. It was intended for export to the USA. On examination it was found that, about 2% of the seeds were damaged, and some live bruchids and parasites were recovered. These were later identified as *Sulcobruchus kingsolveri* Arora (Bruchidae: Coleoptera) and *Oedaule stringifrons* Waterson (Pteromalidae: Hymenoptera).

A study of the literature revealed that *D. paniculata* seeds are infested by *Bruchidius uberatus* (Fahraeus)¹. There is no record of *S. kingsolveri* infesting *D. paniculata* seeds. However, *S. kingsolveri* is known to infest seeds of *Albizia* species². The present record of *S. kingsolveri* infesting *D. paniculata* seeds is a new host record for this bruchid.

Oedaule stringifrons is a known parasite of the groundnut bruchid, *Caryedon serratus* (Olivier) (= *C. gonagra* (Fabricius)), and a reference to the published literature shows that *O. stringifrons* has never been detected as a parasite of *S. kingsolveri*. The present record of *O. stringifrons* along with *S. kingsolveri* from *D. paniculata* seeds constitutes a new host record for this parasite.

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