

ХІІІ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ  
ЭНТОМОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ  
КОНГРЕСС

Резюме докладов

XIII-th INTERNATIONAL  
CONGRESS OF ENTOMOLOGY

Abstracts of Papers

XIII-ième CONGRÈS  
INTERNATIONAL D'ENTOMOLOGIE

Resumés des communications

XIII. INTERNATIONALER  
KONGRESS FÜR ENTOMOLOGIE

Zusammenfassungen der Vorträge

МОСКВА, 1968



ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО «НАУКА»  
ЛЕНИНГРАДСКОЕ ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ  
ЛЕНИНГРАД · 1968

Saunders D. S., (U. K.). PHOTOPERIODIC TIME MEASUREMENT IN THE PARASITIC WASP, *NASONIA VITRIPENNIS*.

Abnormal light: dark cycles, daily periods of chilling, and «night-interruption» experiments have been used to gain information about the type of «clock» involved in photoperiodic time measurement in *Nasonia vitripennis*. The results obtained provide circumstantial evidence which favours a mechanism based on a circadian rhythm. Particularly interesting results were obtained by chilling which sometimes produced spectacular reversals of photoperiodic effect.

Savoiskaya G. I. — Савойская Г. И. (USSR). ON THE ACCLIMATISATION OF *LEIS AXYRIDIS* PALL. (COLEOPTERA, COCCINELLIDAE) IN THE ZAILIYSKY (TRANSILIAN) ALATAU.

The ladybird *Leis axyridis* from the Ussuri region showed itself in Zailiysky Alatau as a plastic species with a broad range of adaptive peculiarities. Its ability to give two and partly three generations yearly, repeated hibernation of a part of the population, early diapause of beetles of the current year, its aggressivity, coincidence of the time of its development with that of its prey, its relatively low mortality during hibernation, the presence in Zailiysky Alatau of free ecological niches and places which are suitable for hibernation show that the introduction into this region of *L. axyridis* is promising. In 1966—1967 over 50 thousand individuals of *L. axyridis* were freed and their development proceeded normally though beetles and larvae were but rarely met.

Saxena K. N. (India). PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS GOVERNING SUSCEPTIBILITY AND RESISTANCE OF PLANTS TO CERTAIN INSECTS.

A comparative study of the physiological factors governing susceptibility-resistance of various plants to certain insects has revealed that these factors may influence the responses of the insects in six main phases of their establishment: orientation, feeding, food metabolism, growth, eggproduction and, oviposition. The factors in each phase belong to two categories: (1) Response-inducing properties of the plants, and (2) physical and chemical characteristics of the plants responsible for such properties. How interaction of these factors determines the susceptibility or resistance of plants to insects has been illustrated for *Dysdercus* and *Empoasca*.

Saxena S. C., Srivastava J. P. (India). ON HISTOPATHOLOGY AND HISTOCHEMISTRY OF THE INSECTICIDE TREATED INSECTS. I. THE NON-SPECIFIC PHOSPHATASES IN THE MIDGUT AND CAECA OF PYRETHRUM TREATED *PERIPLANETA AMERICANA* L.

*Periplaneta americana* was subjected to the food contaminated with pyrethrum powder and its effects on the activities of alkaline and acid phosphatase were studied. There was a decline in the alkaline phosphatase activity after 3 hours, followed by a sudden increase after 6 hours of feeding, later a gradual decline in the activity of alkaline phosphatase was noted. The acid phosphatase showed a gradual decline in activity without fluctuations.