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Sevastjanov V. D. (USSR). INTERRELATIONS OF INSECTS AND MITES IN SOIL BIOCENOSES.

The phoresy by insects of about 300 species of saprobic mites is known. There is a connection in this respect between forest mites (those inhabiting wood, soil and litter) and Formicidae, Carabidae and Staphylinidae. In agrocenoses insects promote the formation of propagation foci of mites in small temporary accumulations of plant debris. The fauna of entomophilous mites is rich in species and abundant in manure and compost. Mites may be commensalists, necrophages, predators and parasites of insects.

Sevastjanova G. A., Smolin A. N. (USSR). FREE NUCLEOTIDES AND THEIR DERIVATIVES IN TISSUES OF THE LARVA OF THE OAK SILKWORM ANTHRAEA PERNYI G.-M.

In the fat body, silk gland and haemolymph of larvae of the oak silkworm of different age the presence of free nucleotides and nucleotide derivatives was determined. Free nucleotides were represented by mono-, di- and triphosphates of adenosine, guanosine, uridine, cytidine, inosine, as well as by pyridine nucleotides. A group of nucleotide derivatives is composed of MDP-saccharids, nucleotidepeptides and unidentified derivatives. The content and quantitative features of nucleotide compounds show specific traits of metabolism observed in tissues at definite stages of development of the silkworm.

Sevastjanov A. Z. (USSR). A STUDY OF THE ACARICIDOUS EFFECT OF NORTH CAUCASIAN PLANTS ON TICKS.

The effect of 91 plant species belonging to 37 families on *Boophilus calcaratus*, *Rhipicephalus bursa* and *Hyalomma plumbeum* had been studied under laboratory conditions. *Euphorbia squamosa*, *E. glareosa*, *Aethusa cynapium*, *Matricaria inodora*, *Juglans regia* had acaricidous properties.

Shabalina S. B. — Шабалина С. Б. (СССР). РАЙОНИРОВАНИЕ ТЕРРИТОРИИ КИРГИЗИИ В СВЯЗИ С ЗООГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИМИ ОСОБЕННОСТЯМИ И ЧИСЛЕННОСТЬЮ ВРЕДНЫХ ВИДОВ ЛИСТОЕДОВ (COLEOPTERA, CHRYSOMELIDAE).

В докладе освещаются вопросы районирования Киргизии, на примере фауны листоедов (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae). В основу положены характерные для каждого района зоогеографические комплексы листоедов, а также численность и видовой состав вредных видов, преобладающих в культурной зоне земледелия и в естественном ландшафте. При районировании учитывались также естественные биоценозы, в связи с чем проведенное разделение может иметь характер закономерности.

Shabliovskiy V. V. — Шаблювский В. В. (СССР). К ВОПРОСУ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ФАУНЫ ДРОВОСЕКОВ (COLEOPTERA, CERAMBYCIDAE) ЛЕСНОЙ ЗОНЫ СССР.

Автор, характеризуя фауну дровосеков (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) лесной зоны СССР по типам ареалов, уделяет большое внимание видам, имеющим разорванное распространение. Основываясь на этих данных, он делает

Вывод, что современная фауна тайги и широколиственных лесов Палеарктики формировалась в основном под воздействием исторических причин, из которых главнейшими являются ледниковые периоды.

Shaldybina E. S. (UdSSR). HOMOLOGISIERUNG DER GASTRONOTISCHEN BORSTEN DER CERATOZETIDEN (ORIBATEI, CERATOZETOIDEA).

Auf Grund des Studiums der Entwicklung von *Melanozetes mollicomus*, dessen Hintersegmente bei den präimaginalen Stadien unterschiedlich ornamentiert sind, und von *Zetomimus furcatus*, dessen gastrontische Borsten sich bei den präimaginalen Stadien durch Form und Größe unterscheiden, werden die Borsten der präimaginalen Stadien homologisiert. Wenn die Zahl der gastrontischen Borsten des Imago-Chaetoms 10 bis 15 Paar beträgt, kann man auf Grund vergleichsweise Untersuchungen an verschiedenen Familien und Gattungen der Superfamilie Ceratozetoidea diejenigen Borsten feststellen, die reduziert werden.

Shambaugh G. F. (USA). EFFECTS OF SOME NEUROTROPIC DRUGS ON THE BEHAVIOUR, ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY OF THE COCKROACH, NAUPHOETA CINEREA (OLIVER).

Two tranquilizers and four inhibitors of monoamine oxidases of vertebrates were studied. Large doses were necessary to see any effects on behaviour or on endogenous activity of the isolated nerve cord. Amine oxidase activity was demonstrated in blood and in the central nerve cord. Blood amine oxidases attacked spermine most readily whereas those from nerve cords attacked β -phenylethylamine most readily.

Shamonin M. G. — Шамонин М. Г. — (USSR). REALISATION OF PLANT QUARANTINE MEASURES ON A LARGE AND VARIABLE TERRITORY.

The spreading of pests, of plant diseases and of weeds is often the result of exchange of plants and plant materials and of other activities of man. Quarantine and other preventive measures are highly significant when plants and plant materials are introduced from foreign countries. In USSR such measures leading to the localization and elimination of quarantine objects are carried out on a large scale. Much attention is being paid also to scientific work in this field.

Shaposhnikov G. Ch. (USSR). THE BASIC TRENDS AND MODES OF EVOLUTION IN APHIDS.

Aphids originated long before the Angiospermae, apparently in the mountains of East Asia. The evolution of the aphids is based upon the combination of its two modes. Phyletic evolution was connected with a prolonged specialization to their hosts, quantum evolution involved with a change of host organisms. The latter leads to a rapid modification shifting evolution from one phyletic trend to another one. The principal trend of evolution in aphids is connected with the change of coniferous trees to foliage trees, and the transition of woody plants to herbaceous representatives.