

Variety	Pre-treatment	1st post-treatment	% reduction	Statistical merit	2nd post-treatment	% reduction on pre-treatment	Statistical merit
1. Percentage of leaves affected*							
Co. 513	4.01	0.98	75.56	Highly significant	0.60	85.58	Highly significant
Co. 313	13.27	7.89	40.54	do	3.71	72.42	do
Bo. 11	10.78	2.49	76.90	do	4.28	57.79	do
2. Number of Scales per leaf*							
Co. 513	27.67	0.43	98.08	do	0.78	96.99	do
Co. 313	31.64	8.74	72.38	do	3.12	91.73	do
Bo. 11	18.82	2.11	88.79	do	5.92	75.66	do
3. Number of Scales per square inch of the affected leaf							
Co. 513	91.90	0.93	97.78	do	1.84	95.46	do
Co. 313	26.28	15.04	42.11	do	7.58	71.10	do
Bo. 11	12.35	3.12	74.74	do	7.23	42.94	do

Figures transformed to \sin/P .

lation was taken by nested sampling method (30 leaves per cage) immediately before and 8 and 38 days after treatment. Results presented in the table below show the high efficacy of the treatment, which was most so in Co. 513. In Co. 313 the translocation appeared to be slow but active life sustained better than in Bo. 11.

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stems of the plant appear as if dusted with white powder.

A tiny predator beetle on brinjal mealy bug and aphid was recently collected along with their larvæ and eggs, and reared in the laboratory. They were identified as *Hyperaspis maindroni* Sic. of the family Coccinellidæ. This beetle had been so far recorded only from South India and this is the first record of the species from West Bengal.

In the field where DDT and BHC were used, a damaging infestation of a second generation of the pests was found to have developed. This infestation developed from eggs, larvæ and adults that were unaffected by insecticides. The consistency with which this infestation was associated with an application of the insecticides suggests that these materials interfere with the natural control by enemy insects of these pests. It is quite evident that biological control which at the beginning of the incidence of the pests is ineffective, becomes of considerable importance after some time.

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Ministry of Food & Agric.,
Govt. of India, Calcutta-40,
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1. Agarwala, S. B. D. and Huque, M. W., *Ind. Jour Entomol.*, 1952, 14, 3.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF THE BRINJAL MEALY BUG AND APHIS BY *HYPERASPIS MAINDRONI* SIC.

IN West Bengal *Phenacoccus isolitus* G. and *Aphis fabæ* are two serious pests on brinjal. They attack the plant almost simultaneously and quickly build up large colonies. The tremendous drain of plant sap caused by the feeding activity of these two pests produce characteristic white patches on the leaves. If the mealy bug infection becomes very high, the

PROTEINS IN HEALTH, DISEASE AND INDUSTRY

A SYMPOSIUM on Proteins in Health, Disease and Industry is to be held under the auspices of the National Institute of Sciences of India, during October 8-9, 1954, at New Delhi. Among the subjects for discussion are: Food proteins, their amino acid composition and nutritive value; Functions of proteins in the body including their relationship with vitamins, hormones, enzymes, etc.; Protein and amino acid preparations in food and in therapy; Biosynthesis of amino acids and proteins; Synthesis of

amino acids and polypeptides; Structure and molecular weight of proteins; Methods of analysis of proteins and amino acids; Bacterial products from proteins and their uses in therapy; Preservation of proteins and protein foods; Industrial application of proteins. Those intending to participate in the symposium are requested to send in their abstracts before 30th June 1954 to Dr. U. P. Basu, Convener, Bengal Immunity Research Institute, 39, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-16.