XXI INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ENTOMOLOGY
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(1957) HOST SELECTION CURE OF A POTENTIAL BIBLIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENT FOR THE LILY LEAF BEEFLE, LILIESCERIS LILIUM

C. MÜLLER, E. VENEL, T. PORTER, & E. SCHAFER, 10 Boyle Thomason Inst., Tower Road, St. John's, NY 11850, USA, e-mail: est27@netcorecd.com, 2 CASI Biomedical Center, Department of Veterinary Medicine, New York State Emergency Unit, USA

The use of natural enemies to control a potential vector species has become an important tool in biological control strategies to reduce the risk of non-target effects. The host range of the vector can be extended by using the natural enemy species that are known to be attacking the pest species. A study was conducted to identify the natural enemies of the Lily leaf beetle, Lilium species, in order to determine the effectiveness of these natural enemies in controlling the pest species.

(1959) DEVELOPING A COMMERCIALVIABLY USABLE SYSTEM USING CHROMAGRAM CHLOROPHYLL FOR CONTROL OF COTTON BOLLWORM HETEROSIS IN ARIZONA

R. M. ABDULLAH, R. K. SHARMA, S. N. SINGH, & J. K. AGARWAL, Department of Nuclear Biology, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, India

The present study was carried out to investigate the potential of using Chromagram Chlorophyll for the control of Cotton Bollworm, Helicoverpa armigera in Arizona, USA. The study involved the evaluation of the effectiveness of Chromagram Chlorophyll in reducing the population of Helicoverpa armigera on cotton plants.

(1958) THE ENCADRIA SPECIES: PARASITIDS OF WHITESTRIPS HOMOPTERA, ALEXRVIDAE IN MEXICO


Recent studies have shown that several species of whiteflies in various countries are serious pests attacking crops and causing millions of dollars of damage each year. The use of natural enemies, such as Encadria species, for the control of whitefly populations has been investigated. This study aimed to assess the potential of Encadria species as biological control agents for whitefly populations in Mexico.