

Univ of Connecticut ILL



ILLiad TN: 928160

RAPID ODYSSEY ENABLED

Borrower: RAPID:DLM

Journal Title: The Indian journal of entomology

Volume: 33 **Issue:**

Month/Year: 1971**Pages:** 220

Article Author: Chatterjee, P.B.

Article Title: Occurrence of Eoeurysa flavocapitata Muir (Delphacidae) on sugarcane in India

ILL Number: -15405342



Reason not found: Not on shelf _____

Not as cited _____ Not accessible _____

Your initials: _____

Printed: 11/7/2019 2:59:26 PM

Call #: NA

Location: Babbidge Journals

Lending String:

Patron:

**Charge
Maxcost:**

Shipping Address:
University of Delaware Library (DLM,NO5)

Newark, DE 19717-5267

Email: ill@winsor.lib.udel.edu

Your initials: _____

Total pages scanned: _____ **Date:** _____

OCCURRENCE OF *EOEURYSA FLAVOCAPITATA* MUIR (FAM. DELPHACIDAE) ON
SUGARCANE IN INDIA

During the course of periodic surveys of sugarcane fields in Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar districts in North Bengal adjacent to East Pakistan and Assam, a black delphacid insect was found to cause much damage to sugarcane crop. The insect was later identified as *Eoeurysa flavocapitata* Muir.

Metcalf (1943) recorded this pest on sugarcane in Malaysia and China. Qadri (1963) also reported it as causing damage to sugarcane in East Pakistan. Review of available literature shows no record of this insect occurring on sugarcane in India. Hence, *Eoeurysa flavocapitata* causing serious damage to sugarcane appears to be the first record in India.

The adult measures from 2.7 to 2.9 mm in length. The vertex, base of face, pronotum, except the lateral margins, and pleura of abdomen are yellowish, rest brown and the hind legs are lighter. The tegmen which measures 2.7-2.9 mm, is lighter brown, veins are darker with small, hair-bearing granules; wings are dark smoky hyaline with brown veins.

Both adults and nymphs remain concealed within the leaf funnels of sugarcane and suck the plant sap. The damage to cane first appears as devitalization of plants and drying of leaves. Later, red streaks develop in the injured tissue. Due to secretion of honeydew from the body of *E. flavocapitata*, the leaf surface becomes blackened with sooty mould which interferes with photosynthesis of the plant. Ratoon crop appears to be the worst sufferer from the infestation of black hopper. Both the adults and nymphs suck the plant sap. The adults may disperse from one plant to another by undertaking short flights.

With the harvest of sugarcane in February the population also dwindles, whereas with the increase in vegetative growth of sugarcane the population of black hopper starts building up. The peak period of activity was generally noticed from August. The insects are, however, active on the ratoon crop almost round the year.

After pairing which takes place at night, the female insect lays from 150 to 200 eggs in the tissues bordering the mid-rib of young leaf. The eggs are elongate-cylindrical and slightly curved and hatch in about 6-10 days. There are 5 nymphal instars. The total life-cycle occupies 30-40 days.

The author wishes to express his thanks to Dr. R. G. Fennah, Director, Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London for his help in the preparation of this manuscript.

REFERENCES

- Metcalf, Z. P. 1943. General catalogue of the Hemiptera. Fasc. IV, Fulgoroidea, Pt. 3, Aracopidae. Northampton, Mass., Smith Coll., 552 pp.
- Qadri, M. A. H. 1963. Sugarcane pest of East Pakistan. *Scientist, Karachi*, 6 : 46.

*Plant Protection Section,
Department of Agriculture,
Midnapore, (West Bengal).*
(MS. received : 15-2-1971)

P. B. CHATTERJEE