Siam 29/Leaung 152 and their derivatives. The Andhra Pradesh population represented biotype 1.

Apparently, the resistance in Phalguna and Surekha has broken down in response to a new, more virulent biotype.

Other resistant varieties involving donors other than Siam 29 also were affected by the new population. In small minikit plots, Pothana (an Eswarakora derivative) and IR36 (a Ptb derivative) exhibited 40.6% and 22.2% silvershoots. These preliminary studies point toward a possible "new" biotype of GM. □

Some common predators of rice insect pests

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We collected predators from ricefields using sweep nets and took visual counts of insect predators of rice insect pests 1981-84 (see table). A. T. Barrion of the Entomology Department, International Rice Research Institute, R. Madge, CIE, London, and M. S. K. Ghauri, CIE, London, identified the specimens. □

Some insect predators of rice insect pests recorded at BRRI farm, Joydebpur, Gazipur, Bangladesh, 1981-84.

Predator	Intensity
COLEOPTERA	
Anthicidae *Formicomus* sp.	
Carabidae	
Ophionea ishii ishii Habu	High
Ophionea indica Thunberg	
Staphylinidae	
Paederus fuscipes Curtis	High
Cicindellidae	
Cicindela venosa Kollar	Moderate
C. grammophora	Moderate
HEMIPTERA	
Miridae	
Cyrtorhinus sp.	Moderate
Tythus sp.	Moderate
Nabidae	
Stenonabis nr. *tagalida* Stal	Low
Gerridae	
Limnogonus sp.	Moderate
Mesoveliidae	
Mesovelia vittigera (Horvath)	Moderate
Veliidae	
Microvelia douglasi atrolineata Bergroth	High
Pentatomidae	
Zincroma coerulin Linnaeus	Moderate
Anthocoridae	
Orius tantillus (De Motschulsky)	Moderate
DIPTERA	
Chloropidae	
Anatrichus pygmaeus Lamb	Moderate

A new brown planthopper (BPH) biotype in Parwanipur, Nepal

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We multiplied the local BPH population on susceptible TN1 during the 1984-85 winter season. The biotype was identified by screening on differential rice varieties in the greenhouse. We repeated the screening twice, with three replications each. Damage was scored on individual seedlings using the *Standard evaluation system for rice.*

Mudgo and IR26 with *Bph 1* resistance gene (resistant [R] to biotypes 1 and 3) were susceptible to the Parwanipur biotype (see table). ASD7, CR94-13, and IR36 with *bph 2* gene for resistance (R to biotypes 1 and 2 but susceptible to biotype 3) were susceptible. The Parwanipur BPH population is not biotype 1, biotype 2, or biotype 3. Rathu Heenathi (*Bph 3* gene) and Babawee (*bph 4* gene) were resistant to the Parwanipur BPH biotype, as were Ptb 33 and Hondarawala with two genes (*bph 2 + Bph 3*) for resistance.

The Parwanipur BPH population appears to be a new biotype. The gene complex of IR56 and IR58 is not fully understood. □

Comparison of differential varietal reactions to BPH biotypes 1, 2, and 3, and the Parwanipur BPH biotype. Birganj, Nepal, 1984-85 winter.

Gene for resistance and differential variety	Reaction to local biotypes of BPH			Reaction to Parwanipur biotype
	Biotype 1	Biotype 2	Biotype 3	
Bph 1				
Mudgo	R	S	R	S
IR26	R	S	R	S
bph 2				
ASD7	R	R	S	S
CR94-13	R	R	S	S
Bph 3				
Rathu Heenathi	R	R	R	R
bph 4				
Babawee	R	R	R	R
bph 2 + Bph 3				
Ptb 33	R	R	R	R
Hondarawala	R	R	R	R
No resistance gene				
TN1	S	S	S	S

Seasonal changes in the stem borer (SB) *Maliarpha separatella* populations

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We studied seasonal population fluctuations of *M. separatella,* a major pest of rice in Nigeria, Jan-Dec 1982 at Badeggi research farm. Ten hills of susceptible variety FARO 11 were dissected at 10-d intervals from transplanting to harvest to count borers.

Insect population was about four times higher in crops transplanted in the dry season (Nov-May) than in the wet