

($r=0.72$) and maximum RH ($r=0.05$). However, it showed negative relation with minimum RH ($r= -0.59$) and rainfall ($r= -0.33$). The combined effect of the physiological maturity of the plants (Singh, 1984) and increased summer temperature resulted in decreased incidence of the pest (Brar and Sandhu, 1976). Thus, plant phenology and weather parameters appeared to be the major regulatory factors for leaf miner infestation under field conditions.

References

- Brar, K.S. and Sandhu, R.S 1976, *Oilseeds Journal* 15: 14-15.
 Deshraj, Nirmala, D and Chandel, Y.S 1995, *Journal of Entomological Research* 19(2): 107-110.
 Sharma, I.D., Chauhan, U and Sharma, K.C 2002. *Journal of Insect Science* 15(1/2):88-89.
 Srivastava, A.S and Singh, Y.P 1972. *Z Angrew. Ent.*, 70(4): 437-440.

'*Glyphodes negatalis* Walker (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae): A new insect pest on Karanj, *Pongamia pinnata* (L.) Pierre in south Gujarat

S.M Chavan, K.H Kabade, Sushil Kumar and V M Prajapati
 Department of Entomology, NAU, Navsari (Gujarat) – 396450, India

Pongamia pinnata (Fabaceae) seeds are largely exploited for extraction of non edible oil commercially known in India as 'Karanja oil', well utilized for medicinal properties. With a calorific value of 4600 – 4800 kcal per kg, *Pongamia* is commonly used as fuel wood. Opinions vary on the usefulness of this species as fodder. Other uses are incorporation of leaves and the press cake into soils to improve fertility. Dried leaves are used as an insect repellent in stored grains. The presscake, when applied to the soil has value as a pesticide, particularly against nematodes (Orwa et al., 2009).

There are about 30 species of insect pests causing damage to *Pongamia* raised usually as avenue planting and strip plantation on marginal lands (Orwa et al., 2009). During the survey of forest insect pests, severe infestation by larvae were observed in the, *P. pinnata* seedlings raised in nursery at College of Horticulture and Forestry, Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari(Gujrat), in August-September, 2010. The neonate larvae fed on the leaf and skeletonized the leaves of Karanj, while the older larvae folded and webbed the leaves and fed within. Severe infestation was found in standing Karanj nursery in this region causing around 50-70 percent damage. The insect was subsequently identified as *Glyphodes negatalis*, Walker (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) by Dr.N Roychoudhury, Forest Entomology Division, Tropical Forest Research

Institute, Jabalpur, India. This is the first report of Karanj defoliator in Gujarat and perhaps in India.

Many species originally described under the genus *Glyphodes* are currently referable under several genera such as *Parotis*, *Palpita*, *Stemorrhages*, *Arthroschista* etc. (George Mathew, 2002). The caterpillar of *G.negatalis*, has been found in Kolkata feeding on the leaves of the Pipal tree, *Ficus religiosa*, Linn. It also feeds on the fruit of *Dillenia ittdica*, Linnaeus (Alcock, 1903).

References:

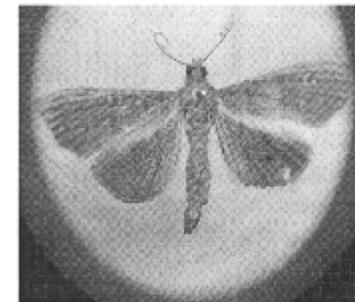
- Alcockm A. (1903). Indian Museum Publications relating to Economic Entomology Issued by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture Indian Museum Notes, Volume V, 1900 to 1903.
 George Mathew (2002), Inventory of Indian Pyralids. (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae). Zoos' Print Journal, 17(2): 707-721.
 Orwa, C.; Mutua,A.; Kindt,R.; Jamnadass,R and Simons,A (2009). Agroforestry Database : a tree reference and selection guide version 4.0



Neonate larva skeletonized the leaf



Mature larvae feed inside by webbing together the leaves



Adult