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**NOTES ON THE INCIDENCE AND LIFE HISTORY OF *JAPANAGROMYZA* SP (AGROMYZIDAE: DIPTERA) ON RAPESEED AND MUSTARD HITHERTO UNREPORTED**

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DURING *Rabi* 1984–85, while recording observations on seasonal abundance of major pests of rapeseed and mustard crop, certain plants were found having holes vertically upto the height of 0.3 m from the ground level. Such affected plants were brought to the laboratory and examined for the incidence of pest. After slitting the plants, maggots were seen in most of the cases, feeding on the pith of stem. These maggots were bred in the laboratory and adults were recovered. After taxonomic studies, adults were identified as agromyzids and sent to British Museum, London for confirming their identity, and were later identified as *Japanagromyza* sp.

Observations revealed that at low infestation, affected plants did not show any special symptoms from a distance, but a closer examination indicated the presence of exit holes in the stem just above the ground level. The maggots burrow into the stem and make deep tunnels inside, causing drying of the affected pith.

A single plant had 15–20 such larvae inside the pith of stem. The damage caused by this pest was recorded to the tune of 60% and peak of its infestation was noticed in the second fortnight of February 1985. The detailed studies on its various aspects of bionomics are under way.

The adult fly is black and mates after 4 days of its emergence. A single female laid about 35 eggs into the leaf petiole by making an elliptical cavity with her ovipositor. Incubation period lasted for 4 days and maggots coming out of eggs, mined through the petiole of stem and went down the stem.

The larva passed through three instar, mean larval period being 12.5 days. The full grown maggot was about 2 mm long. It pupated in the stem itself after making an exit hole through which the adult emerges. The exit holes were marked by a thin covering. The mean pupal duration was 19 days and the mean pupal length measured 3 mm.

The report of this pest by the present authors is the first ever made record from India and abroad.

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**RECORD OF *CREATONOTUS GANGIS* (LINNAEUS) ON WHEAT**

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*CREATONOTUS GANGIS* (Linnaeus) (Lepidoptera: Arctiidae) is known to infest coffee, groundnut, lucerne, maruagrass, *Mimulus gracilis*, ragi, *Eleusine coracana* Gaerth, jute, sweet potato, sugarcane and maize<sup>1-5</sup>.

During the period December 1984 to February 1985, the wheat, *Triticum aestivum* Linnaeus, grown at the Regional Research Station, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad Campus, Karnataka, was found heavily infested by *C. gangis*. This constituted the first record of this arctiid pest on wheat. The adults laid eggs in mass on the bottom surface of tender leaves. On hatching, the caterpillar scraped the chlorophyll from the leaves. The grown-up caterpillars