

these two features are expressed in a Chinese term for carboy.

A typical basket is always assumed to have a lid or a cover. The word "Lo" expresses an open basket, a Basket which is a crate. The Chinese use a term of two words since one of them alone may not serve its purpose in a monosyllabic language. An ideal synonym for Lo is character No. 9435 or P'o. This word is briefly translated in Mac Gillivray's Dictionary, p. 723, as a Basket-Tray, clearly indicating that the basket is an open one, more like a tray than like a basket with a lid or cover. Lo-P'o then signifies a deep basket which is quite open.

Doolittle, in his English Chinese Dictionary, Vol. I, translates a Great-Globe-of Glass, as To-Po-Li-Chiu, where Chiu is the word for Globe discussed above. The above term of four words cannot designate therein a carboy, for the latter is inseparable from its container, a Basket Crate, which is not expressed therein.

The term Ch'iu-Lo-P'o would appear to be the ideal term for carboy as it signifies a Globe placed in a deep Basket-Crate which is open, more like a tray than like a typical basket. This translation is condensed into Globe-Basket crate-Tray, to represent Ch'iu-Lo-P'o. Now this term in Cantonese is pronounced K'au-Lo-P'o. Like a copyist who thickens the delicate lines of an original drawing foreign sounds get emphasised in a loan word. There is a tendency to reproduce sounds clearer than those in the original; hence the resultant is an exaggeration of subtle syllables. The aspirated K sound has been accentuated into the sound of Qaf which is quite natural to Arabic, so that K' au could become Qau. L is regularly converted into R hence Lo becomes Ro. P'o is a foreign sound to Arabic: F would be nearest to it but its next best conversion into B gives even a clearer sound than F. Cultured Persians speaking Arabic, who probably had to arabicise the term K'au-Lo-P'o, with a developed taste for euphony could not tolerate Qau-Ro-Bo so that the ultimate change gave the more pleasant modification Qa-Ra-Ba with all syllables ending in "A". An attempt to pronounce the last two terms would at once convince how the refined Persian was justified in having taken a little license with the original. Here we may compare the Korean modification of the same term, which is Ku-Ra-P'a. This is even nearer to the Perso-Arabic modification than to the Cantonese term K'au-Lo-P'o. It thus indirectly supports the modification of K' au-Lo-P'o into Qa-Ra-Ba.

Summary.—Carboy is supposed to be derived from Qaraba, which is a Persian word with an Arabic root, meaning "to be near". It is really a loan-word from the Cantonese term K'au-Lo-P'o meaning Globe-Basket crate-Tray. Persians with Arabic culture modified it having taken license for the sake of euphony, into Qa-Ra-Ba or Qaraba. As a loan word from the Chinese, Qaraba appears as a proper connotative word while as a Perso-Arabic word it bears a far fetched meaning.

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BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF SOME HEMIPTEROUS INSECT PESTS OF CROPS IN INDIA

In India there are several species of insects belonging to the families of Cicindelidæ and Coccinellidæ which are predators. Out of these two families of beetles, Coccinellidæ provides several species which are predaceous on aphids, psyllids and coccids. The insect pests belonging to this group of hemipterous insects cause very serious damage to Agricultural and Horticultural crops throughout India and it is necessary to explore the possibilities of controlling them through indigenous predators which are found in considerable numbers in the fields at the time of insect pest occurrence.

The following predaceous species of coccinellid beetles were collected at Kanpur during 1945-47.

1. *Coccinella septempunctata* L.
2. *Coccinella septempunctata* L. var. *divaricata*-Ol.
3. *Coccinella 11 punctata* var. *menetriesii* Muls.
4. *Chilomenes sexmaculata* F.
5. *Chilomenes sexmaculata* F ab *inornata* Ws.
6. *Chilomenes sexmaculata* F ab *rufofasciata*.
7. *Chilomenes sexmaculata* F var. *undulata*.
8. *Brumus saturalis* F.
9. *Verania cardoni* Ws.
10. *Chilocorus nigrinus* F.
11. *Chilocorus circumdatus* F.
12. *Sumnius renardi* Ws.
13. *Sumnius cardoni* Ws.
14. *Scymnus nubilus* Muls.
15. *Scymnus* sp.
16. *Rodolia fumida* Muls.
17. *Rodolia* sp.
18. *Thea cincta* F.
19. *Sticholotis* sp.
20. *Synia melanaria* ab *rougeti* Muls.

Out of the above 20 species collected at Kanpur, the species number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14 are very common and are found feeding year after year on aphids, citrus psylla, mango mealy bugs and mango scale. It has been observed that mustard, jowar or maize aphids, citrus psylla, mango mealy bugs and mango scale (*Pulvinaria* sp.) cause serious damage once in every five years or often even more. The population of these insect pests increases in the fields and the natural control is brought about by these beetles to a very great extent.

On the basis of these field observations, experiments were laid out under laboratory conditions to find out the degree of mortality caused by the grubs and adults of the predaceous coccinellid beetles. The following table gives percentage of host insects eaten by one grub and one adult and the maximum fecundity of seven species.

The percentages given are for one grub and one adult for comparison.

It will be observed from the above table that each of these beetles destroys a fairly high percentage of pests. *Sumnius renardi* Ws. destroys a large number of the early stages of mango mealy bugs. In 1946-47 the whole mango tree was covered with the grubs and adults of this beetle and had brought about considerable mor-