then produced through meiosis and maturation to yield mature sperms without dominant lethal mutation.

## Summary

Effects of apholate, tepa, metepa, hempa and hemel on the development and fertility of M. d. nebulo were studied by dipping the four day old larvae in ethanol solutions of these chemicals for different periods of time. It was found that higher concentrations of apholate, tepa, metepa, hempa and hemel totally retarded the development by producing high degree of mortality. Even the larvae which pupated failed to produce adult flies. Oviposition was prevented in flies treated with apholate, tepa, metepa and hempa at higher concentrations which permitted some adult emergence. It was very interesting that 100.0 percent net sterility was not achieved in any test with all the five chemosterilants. At lower concentrations very low sterility was observed.

Acknowledgements The author is exceedingly grateful to Prof. Nawab H. Khan for his valuable guidance and constructive suggestions during the progress of the above work. Particular indebtedness is due to Prof. S. M. Alam for providing necessary facilities in the department.

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## 抄 録

ヤガの1種 Spodoptera littoralis Boisduval におよぼすジベレリンと  $\beta$ -シトステロールの不妊化作用

Giberellic Acid and β-Sitosterol as Sterilants of the Cotton Leaf worm *Spodoptera littoralis* Boisduval. H.S. Salama and A.M. El-Sharaby, *Experientia*, 28, 413 (1972).

ジベレリンと β-シトステロールの昆虫の成長にお よぼす影響について実験を行なった。

半人工飼料でヤガの1種Spodoptera littoralis Boisduval を飼育し、テストする物質 0.1%を入れて同じように飼育して、幼虫、蛹の発育、蛹の重さ、羽化率を測定し比較した。さらに得られた成虫30対を容器に入れて、産卵、孵化率をしらべた。その結果、コントロールと比べて、次のような変化が生ずることがわか

った。

る.

- 1. 幼虫期が長くなる。
- 蛹の重さは、シトステロール添加で減少する。
   コントロール
  - き 241.0±13.3mg ♀ 267.1±13.2mg
    シトステロール添加
- き 196.6±9.11mg ♀ 209.8±8.27mg3. ジベレリン添加で飼育した成虫の産卵は減少す
- 4. 孵化率は, ジベレリン, シトステロール添加共 に減少する.

コントロール 99.4% シベレリン添加 1.4% シトステロール添加 8.5% (高橋正三)