

feeds on pods. The eggs were laid on the pods and young ones bore into the pods. The number of caterpillars in each pod varied from 1 to 2.

COTTON SEMI-LOOPER *Anomis flava* Fb. defoliates the plants by cutting the leaves. The incidence was sporadic.

RED COTTON BUG *Dysdercus cingulatus* Fb. Both nymphs and adults suck sap from the seeds of the ripening pod and renders the seeds unfit for further use. Average number of nymphs in an infested pod was 57. The infestation of this bug was found only when the pods were already infested by bollworms.

DUSKY COTTON BUG *Oxycarenus hyalinipennis* Costa. Both nymphs and adults of this bug

suck the sap from the dried opened pods and rendered the seeds useless. The average number of nymphs in an infested pod was 83. Similar to red cotton bug, the infestation of dusky cotton bug was also found only after the pods were infested by bollworms.

MYLLOCERUS BEETLE *Myllocerus undecimpustulatus* var. *maculosus* Desbr. The adults feed on the leaves from the margins. The number on each leaf varied from 1.0 to 2.0 with an average of 1.0. The beetles prefer tender leaves for feeding.

CETONID BEETLE *Oxycetonia versicolor* F. Feed on the soft and tender pods.

BLISTER BEETLE *Mylabris pustulata* (Thunb.) feeds on the flowers.

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January 28, 1983.

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REFERENCE

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Linnaeus, a new host plant of cotton shoot weevil, *Alcidodes affaber* (Auriv.) (Curculionidae: Coleoptera). *Curr. Res.*, 10: 95.

24. A NEW RECORD OF *NEOPHEOSIA FASCIATA* (MOORE) ON APPLE

Neopheosia fasciata (Moore) (Notodontidae: Lepidoptera) was recorded for the first time, on apple at Regional Fruit Research Station, Mashobra, Simla during 1978-79. Caterpillars found feeding on apple foliage were reared and further studies were carried out in the laboratory.

Larva is pale green; head streaked with red lines; thoracic segments and legs green and abdomen brown dorsally and light green ventrally with a prominent brown process on dorsal side of the first abdominal segment.

Larva becomes full grown in 22-28 days and measures 3.8 to 4.0 cm. It defoliates apple during May-early June and during late July-August. Pupation occurs in loose silken threads on leaves in June and it lasts for 25-27 days. Larva of the second generation pupates during September-early October in debris or in crevices of the bark where it over-winters. Moth emerges after 230-270 days, in May, next year.

Adult is brown; fore wings pale brown with dark brown streaks on and below the costa, a series of short streaks on and towards the

outer margin, inner margin dark brown; hind wings light brown, outer margin brown and anal angle dark brown. Antennae are slightly bipectinate. Male moth is smaller (4.2 cm) than the female moth (4.5 cm) when measured with wings expanded. It is active during May and again in July. Eggs laid singly by a female moth without mating, are creamish yellow and round.

N. fasciata was reported to occur in India by Hampson (1892) as *Pheosia fasciata* Moore.

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MASHOBRA, SIMLA - 171 007,
August 11, 1982.

After this record the insect does not seem to have been reported from any where in India or elsewhere. The present account is, therefore, the new record of *N. fasciata* on apple.

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RAMESH CHANDER

REFERENCE

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25. ON A GLOSSIPHONID LEECH

(With three text-figures)

Among fresh water Hirudineans Glossiphonid leeches are small invertebrates that prey largely on water snails (Clegg 1952). These leeches do not form true cocoons but carry their fertilized eggs in membranous capsules on the ventral surface of the body. After hatching the young remain on the body of the parent in the same area, attached to the parent by means of mucous threads. Young ones probably feed on mucus, until they reach a certain size and then detach themselves from the parent to lead a free life (Pennak 1953). I came across a similar glossiphonid leech, which is quite often found inside or attached to the shell of a freshwater bivalve *Lamellidens corrianus* from river Mula, Poona. The

leech appears to be *Hemiclepsis marginata* as per the descriptions of Harding and Moore (1927). The photographs show dorsal surface of an individual with characteristic rows of yellow spots (Fig. 1) and ventral surface of the same individual with 10 large, prominent eggs attached to the body (Fig. 2). Such leeches with eggs were often found to be resting at one place for a long time with only undulating body movements. In two observed cases after about 11-13 days the small leeches came out of the eggs. The young ones were observed to come out from under the parent leech and, if disturbed, to retreat to the same shelter (Fig. 3). The parent leech guarded its young ones in a similar manner as it guarded



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