

Ent. Phyt. Appliq.

Vol. 49, No. 1

LIFE CYCLE AND TOXICOGENIC ROLE OF Austroasca
(s.g. jacobiasca) lybica BERG. & ZAN. IN COTTON
FIELDS IN FARS PROVINCE (1)

A. MONSEF (2)

SUMMARY

A 3-year study on the cotton leafhopper revealed that this insect has 7 generations per year in cotton growing areas of Fars Province. High population of the pest, specially in July and August cause a drastic reduction of the yield and abnormalities in different organs, specially the infested leaves as the results of the insect's feeding.

These abnormalities are probably because of the toxins present in the saliva of the insect (See the Figures in Farsi text).

(1) - Submitted for publication June 23, 1979.

(2) Eng. Ali-Akbar Monsef, Plant Pests and Diseases Research Laboratory, P.O. Box 369, Shiraz, Iran.

REFERENCES

- KHEYRI, M, and I. ALIMORADI, 1969. The leafhoppers of sugarbeet in Iran and their role in curly-top virus disease. Journal of Sugarbeet Research Institute (in Farsi) Karadj, Iran.
- NIELSON, M. W. 1968. The leafhopper vectors of phytopathogenic viruses (Homoptera Cicadellidae), Taxonomy, Biology and Virus Transmission, U.S.D.A., A.R.S., Tech. Bul. No. 1382.
- RIVNAY, F., 1962. Field crop pests in the near east, pp. 53-56, Netherlands.
- TALHOUK, A. M. S., 1968. Insects and mites injurious to crops in middle eastern countries, Beirut, Lebanon.
- WESTCOTT, C., 1969. Plant diseases handbook, third edition, U.S.A.