

CEYLON ENTOMOLOGY.

The following extract is taken from the Progress Report of the Government Entomologist for the third quarter, 1925.

TEA.

An outbreak of Red slug (*Heterusia cingala*) was reported from an estate in the Galaha district. A large number of the caterpillars were received for breeding purposes, but the great majority of these were found to be parasitized by the maggots of a Tachinid fly. A few moths were bred out and further investigations into the life history of this pest are in progress.

Outbreaks of Tortrix (*Homona coffearia*) have been reported from estates in districts where it is not usually prevalent.

The Tea Leaf-roller (*Gracilaria theivora*) has been reported from a few estates.

A serious outbreak of the Spotted Locust (*Aularches miliaris*) occurred on an estate in the Madulkelle district. The interplanted dadaps were first of all completely stripped over a large area and the tea was damaged to some extent. It has been calculated by the Superintendent that upwards of four million hoppers and winged adults were collected and destroyed during the outbreak. The Entomologist visited the estate and gave recommendations for control.

Tea mites have been prevalent on many estates, especially during the dry periods in July and September.

COCONUTS.

An outbreak of the Spotted Locust was reported on an estate in the Kurunegala district.

The caterpillars of the butterfly (*Elymnias fraterna*) were reported to be attacking young palms on an estate in the low-country.

The outbreak of *Nephantis serinopa* in the Negombo district mentioned in the last progress report was not so serious as was anticipated and no special investigation was needed.

PADDY.

An outbreak of the leaf-folder (*Marasmia bilinealis*) was reported from the Southern Province.

A small outbreak of the leaf-eating caterpillar (*Lenodora villata*) occurred at the Experiment Station, and the opportunity was taken to work out the life history of this minor pest of paddy and to prepare drawings of the different stages.

TREATMENT OF COTTON SEED BY HEAT FOR PLANTING FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF PINK BOLLWORM.

In the absence of definite knowledge concerning the action of carbon di-sulphide on the viability of cotton seed, growers again availed themselves of the use of the Montserrat Company's citrate of lime drier, which in the past had given excellent results in the treatment of seed by heat for planting.