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White Grub Anomala rufiventris Redtenbacher (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) an Unrecorded Pest of Brinjal in Kumaon Hills

Brinjal (Solanum melongena L.) is attacked by 60 insect pests belonging to 27 families of seven different orders and also 4 non insect pests belonging to two families of order Acarina at different stages of the crop from different parts of India.

Among these only four species of white grubs, viz. Holotricha insularis Bren, H. excisa Moser, Protaetia cinerea Kraatz and Clinteria spilota Hope have so far been listed (Nair, 1986; Arif et al., 1990; and Arif and Joshi, 1992).

During the survey of pests of vegetables in 1990 the beetles of white grubs, Anomala rufiventris Redtenbacher (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae) were observed feeding on the leaves and flowers of brinjal in Defence Agricultural Research Laboratory, Hawalbagh situated at 1219 meter MSL in Kumaon Hills of central Himalaya. Beetles are shining metallic blackish brown in colour and their count varied from 1 to 5 in number per plant. The infestation was recorded in 11 to 19 percent of plants. The adult beetle measures an average of 16 mm in length and 9 mm in width. The beetle is nocturnal in habit. The incidence of this insect has been reported to defoliate and feed on apple, plum, pear and leaves and flowers of dahalia (Nair 1986 and Gupta et al., 1977). From the available literature the reported insect seemsto be feeding in brinjal for the first time.

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Cultural Characters of Cercospora zinniae Ell. and Mart; Causing Leaf Spot of Zinnia on Solid and Liquid Media

Zinnia (Zinnia elegans Jacq.), known to be an important ornamental crop, is grown in many of the gardens for beautification. This crop severely suffers from leaf spot caused by Cercospora zinniae Ell. and Mart; during *kharif* season. It is well known that fungiprocure food and energy from the substrate upon which they grow in nature. In order to culture fungi in the laboratory on artificial media it is quite essential to furnish the