Republic for the control of cereal aphids. Surprisingly, however, this parasite has been
discovered attacking cereal aphids in the open field on winter wheat in Germany. This
indicates the successful establishment of the parasite even far from its release areas in Czech
Republic. Three species of hyperparasitoids were also recorded, mostly emerged from
mummies of *M. dirhodum*. This study provides baseline information essential for assessing
future changes in aphid parasitoid species dynamics in Germany.

PATHOGENECITY OF *VERTICILLIUM LECANII* (ZIMM.) VIEGAS (DEUT.: MONILLACEAE) ON NON TARGET HOST *APHIDIIUS NIGRIPES* ASHMMEAD (HYMENOPTERA: APHIDIIDAE)

Askary, Hassan (Iran)

An integrated program is recommended for control of aphids using entomopathogens,
parasitoids and predators - key components in biological approaches. To be fully efficient,
these strategies must minimize the risk of interference between auxiliaries. In this context, we
described the interactions between *Aphidius nigripes*, parasitoid of the potato aphid and the
entomopathogen, *Verticillium lecanii*, in laboratory. Several fashions of parasitoid infection
by *V. lecanii* were put in evidence: aerial contamination and foliage reception of the conidia,
transmission to the emerged adult via the mummy were investigated. The fungus provoked
mycosis phenomena on parasitoid adult less than 4 days after the infection. The estimated
LC<sub>50</sub> was between 10<sup>5</sup> and 10<sup>6</sup> conidia/ml. The pathogen influenced the sexual receptiveness
of parasitoid at the time of mating.

We examined also, the survival of larval stages of *A. nigripes* on the potato aphid *M.
euphorbiae* infected by *V. lecanii*, using distilled water, sublethal and lethal concentrations
with different interval. Results demonstrated that using both parasitoid and pathogen increase
aphid mortality and decrease effectively net reproductive rate of host compared using each
agent separately. Mortality of immature parasitoid decreased by using sublethal dose and
increasing interval between inoculation and parasitization.

PARASITOIDS OF *CAMERARIA OHRIDELLA* DESCHKA & DIMIC (LEPIDOPTERA: GRACILLARIIDAE) IN HUNGARY

Balázs, Klára, Csaba Thuróczy & Géza Ripka (Hungary)

Based on parasitological studies conducted with chestnut leaf miner (*Cameraria ohridella*
Deschka & Dimic, 1989) which appeared in Upper-Austria in 1989 it was concluded that the
dominant parasitoids of leaf miners occurring on fruit crops have found and accepted as host
plant the pest new for our fauna. Majority of the parasitoid species (*Minotetrastichus
frontalis* (Nees), *Pnigalio pectinicornis* (L.), *Closterocerus trifasciatus* (Westw.), *Chrysocaris
pentheus* (Walk.), *Cirroplus pictus* (Nees), *Symphiesis sericeicornis* (Nees)
(Eulophidae), *Pteromalus semotus* (Walk.) (Pteromalidae) are chalcidoid wasps, but there are
two braconid species among them (*Colastes flavitarsis* Thomson, *C. vividus* Papp), too.
Level of parasitism showed quite a heterogeneous picture, depending on the place and time of
the study as well as on the generation of the host animal. Studying its reason it was
concluded that intensity of establishment and richness in species of parasitoids mainly depend
on the diversity of environment, while rate of increase and density of population are
influenced by environmental conditions and human activity.