First Record of *Coccidohystrix insolita* (Green) as a Pest of Pigeon Pea in South Gujarat

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Pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan*) popularly known as 'tur' is an important pulse crop grown in middle and South Gujarat. Tur crop is attacked by *Melanagromyza obtusa* (Mall.), *Exelastis atomosa*, *Heliothis armigera* (Hb.) and *Clavigralla gibbosa* Spin. during reproductive stage. In a field survey, incidence of mealy bugs was observed on tur crop during January, 1982 at N. M. College of Agriculture, Farm, Navsari, Dist. Valsad. The crawlers of mealy bugs were found on all the foliar parts including pods. On leaves, they were observed sucking the cell sap covering whole of the lower surface. The matured wingless females are stationary in habiit and once settled at proper site for feeding, they do not move. They are fertilized by the winged males at their feeding place. An ootheca was also observed at the posterior end of the abdomen of the gravid female which contained eggs. On hatching, the young ones come out of ootheca and wander in search of suitable site for feeding. The winged male and wingless female bugs reared in the laboratory were sent for identification to the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London. They were identified to be *Coccidohystrix insolita* (Green) (Pseudococcidae : Homoptera).

These mealy bugs have been reported as a pest of brinjal from West Bengal (Chaudhari, 1976); Kerala (Nair and Nair, 1977) and Rajasthan (Khan and Shafee, 1981). Contrary to these reports, *C. insolita* (Green) have been found infesting tur corp for the first time in Gujarat State. Thus it is the first report of *C. insolita* (Green) as a pest of tur not only from Gujarat State but from India also.

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