

Evaluation of S 266, S 1919 and Giza 1 chickpea varieties for their resistance to L. trifolii in 84/85 and 85/86 crop seasons is shown in Table (33). Data in this table indicate that the infestation by this insect was the lowest in case of Giza 1 variety which is the major commercial chickpea variety in Egypt now. This variety harboured 8 and 8 larvae/15 plants and showed 4.38 % and 4.63 % infested leaflets during the two seasons 84/85 and 85/86, respectively.

Strain 266 which was by far the most susceptible one to the leaf-miner infestation, when compared with other tested variety or strain harboured 13 and 16.88 larvae/15 plants, and showed 10.125 % and 8.63 % infested leaflets during the two years of investigation, respectively. S 1919 was moderately infested by L. trifolii during the two seasons. Analysis of variance showed significant differences among different treatments. The initial infestation of T. trifolii on the early stages of chickpea plant growth was very low. There was increasing overlapping of generations as the crop stage advanced.

Screening of three faba bean commercial varieties for susceptibility against the looping corn ear worm, G. pumilata attack in 84/85 and 85/86 crop seasons is recorded in Table (34). Data in this table show the

L. trifolii under natural infestation (Sids 1984/85 and 85/86 seasons).

Date of inspection	1984/85 season									
	S 266 (a)	S 1919 (a)	Giza 1 (a)	S 266 (a)	S 1919 (a)	Giza 1 (a)	S 266 (a)	S 1919 (a)	Giza 1 (a)	
	Infes- ted leaf- lets %(b)	No. of larvae/ 15 plants (h)	Infes- ted leaf- lets %(b)	No. of larvae/ 15 plants (b)	Infes- ted leaf- lets %(b)	No. of larvae/ 15 plants (b)	Infes- ted leaf- lets %(b)	No. of larvae/ 15 plants (b)	Infes- ted leaf- lets %(b)	No. of larvae/ 15 plants (b)
15/1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15/2	5	9	3	6	1	3	3	1	3	1
28	5	12	4	7	3	10	2	7	2	5
15/3	7	14	7	13	4	11	23	8	17	12
31	19	25	14	23	7	20	14	18	10	20
15/4	20	19	16	18	9	15	19	16	11	11
30	22	21	16	21	12	15	26	17	11	11
Total	81	104	62	93	35	64	69	55	98	64
Mean	10.125	13	7.75	11.63	4.38	8	8.63	16.88	6.88	12.25

(a) Parents :

S 266 : An Indian introduced strain
S 1919 : " " "

Giza 1 : Variety selected from introduced materials.

(b) Analysis of variance showed significant differences among means of different strains and variety.

Table (34) : Reaction of 3 commercial faba bean varieties to the infestation by G. pumilata under field infestation conditions (Sids, 1984/85 and 1985/86 crop seasons).

Date of inspection	1984/85 season						1985/86 season					
	Giza 3 (a)		Giza 402 (a)		Giza 2 (a)		Giza 3 (a)		Giza 402 (a)		Giza 2 (a)	
	Infes- ted leaf- lets %	No. of larvae+ pupae/ 15 plants (b)	Infes- ted leaf- lets %	No. of larvae+ pupae/ 15 plants (b)	Infes- ted leaf- lets %	No. of larvae+ pupae/ 15 plants (b)	Infes- ted leaf- lets %	No. of larvae+ pupae/ 15 plants (b)	Infes- ted leaf- lets %	No. of larvae+ pupae/ 15 plants (b)	Infes- ted leaf- lets %	No. of larvae+ pupae/ 15 plants (b)
15/1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15/2	3	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	2	2	1
28	5	3	0	0	0	0	10	6	5	6	3	1
15/3	12	13	6	6	4	5	18	19	10	18	4	2
31	22	21	10	14	6	8	33	46	15	15	4	6
15/4	12	18	7	10	4	2	29	27	13	20	10	12
30	7	9	4	1	2	1	9	12	6	14	9	7
Total	61	65	27	31	18	17	104	112	50	75	36	6
Mean	7.63	8.125	3.38	3.875	2.25	2.125	13	14.0	6.25	9.4	4.5	35
(a) Parents :												4.375

Giza 3 : Hybrid, Giza 1 x Holland var.

Giza 402 : Selected from the local materials.

Giza 2 : Local selection.

(b) Analysis of variance showed significant differences among means of different varieties.

percentage of infested leaflets as well as number of larvae and pupae/15 plants during the two successive seasons. Analysis of variance showed significant differences among means of the three studied varieties.

Tested varieties could be arranged in descending order according to their reaction to the G. pumilata infestation as follows : Giza 3 (susceptible); harboured 8.125 and 14 larvae + pupae/15 plants and showed 7.63 % and 13 % infestation during 84/85 and 85/86 seasons, respectively. Giza 402 (moderate); harboured 3.87 and 9.4 larvae + pupae/15 plants and showed 3.38 % and 6.25 % infested leaflets during the two seasons, respectively. Giza 2 (less infestation); particular figures for this variety were 2.12 & 4.37 and 2.25 & 4.5 during the two seasons, respectively.

The significant attack of the insect in the crop started in the last week of March, gradually increased up to the 2nd week of April and caused the most extensive damage to the crop.

Data showing the relative susceptibility of faba bean commercial varieties to the Egyptian alfalfa weevil, H. brunneipennis infestation illustrated by number of larvae and adults/15 plants and percentage of infested leaflets are shown in Table (35). It is obvious that