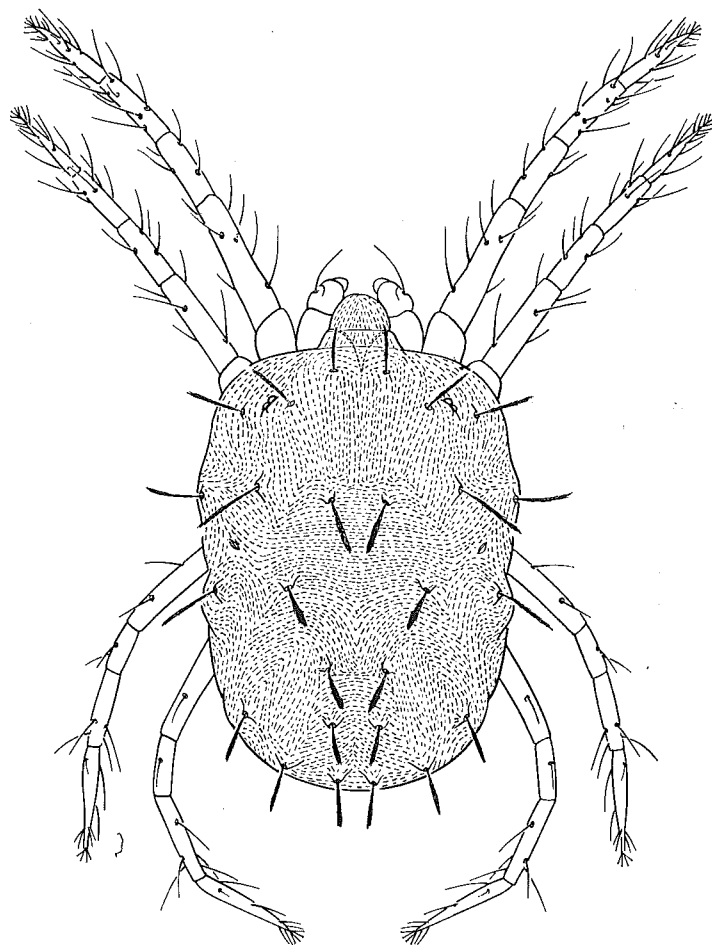


ISRAEL JOURNAL OF ENTOMOLOGY

VOLUME VI (I) 1971



THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF ISRAEL

The drawing on the front page depicts a female of Eutetranychus orientalis (Klein) (Acarina: Tetranychidae), a pest of citrus trees in Israel, described and studied by Prof. Z. Avidov in 1936. The discovery and nomenclatural history of this species are discussed in this volume by U. Gerson (page 5).

ISRAEL JOURNAL OF ENTOMOLOGY

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Manuscripts, in English only, are considered on the understanding that their contents be not published elsewhere in substantially the same form; if a preliminary announcement relating to the contents of the paper has been published, this must be stated.

Papers must be concisely written; the 'Style Manual for Biological Journals' contains much useful guidance. Manuscripts must be typed, with double spacing on one side of paper of uniform size. Titles should be concise, and followed by a short descriptive Abstract, indicative of the aspects of the subject dealt with but not summarising the results or conclusions.

Tables should be kept to a minimum and, unless very short, must be typed on separate sheets, their approximate position being indicated in the manuscript. The same data must not be given both in tables and graphs.

All references cited in the text must be included in a list of references at the end of the paper. They should be arranged in alphabetical order as follows:

DeBach, P. 1969. Uniparental, sibling and semi-species in relation and biological control. Israel J. of Entomol. 4: 11-18.

Tables and periodicals must be abbreviated as laid down in World List of Scientific Periodicals 4th Edition 1964.

Authors are entitled to receive 30 copies of their paper free of charge. Additional copies may be ordered before publication.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Harpaz I.: Professor Zvi Avidov	1
Gerson U.: The mites associated with citrus in Israel	5
Ben-Dov Y.: An annotated list of the soft scale insects (Homoptera: Coccidae) of Israel	23
Rosen D. Harpaz I. and Samish M.: Two species of <u>Saissetia</u> (Homoptera: coccidae) injurious to olive in Israel and their natural enemies	35
Wysoki M. and Swirski E.: Studies on overwintering of predacious mites of the genera <u>Seiulus berlese</u> and <u>Phytoseius</u> ribaga in Israel (Acarina: phytoseiidae).	55
Applebaum S.W. and Tadmor U.: The a-galactosidase activity of <u>Callosobruchus chinensis</u> larvae	71
Lensky Y. and Kalinsky B.: Haemolymph proteins of the honey bee- III. Presence of drones' haemolymph proteins in the reproductive organs.	81
Hazan A. Tahori A. S. and Gerson U.: Failures to induce diapause in an acaricide-susceptible strain of the carmine spider mite.	97
Yathom S.: Distribution and flight period of <u>Amphipyrae</u> (Noctuidae: Lepidoptera) species in Israel in 1959- 1970.	107
Berlinger M.J.: Contribution to the phenology of leaf miners (<u>Nepticula</u> near <u>pulverosella</u> Staint: Nepticulidae and <u>Lyonetia clerkella</u> L. Lyonetiidae - Lepidopt.) on almond in Israel.	133

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2

3

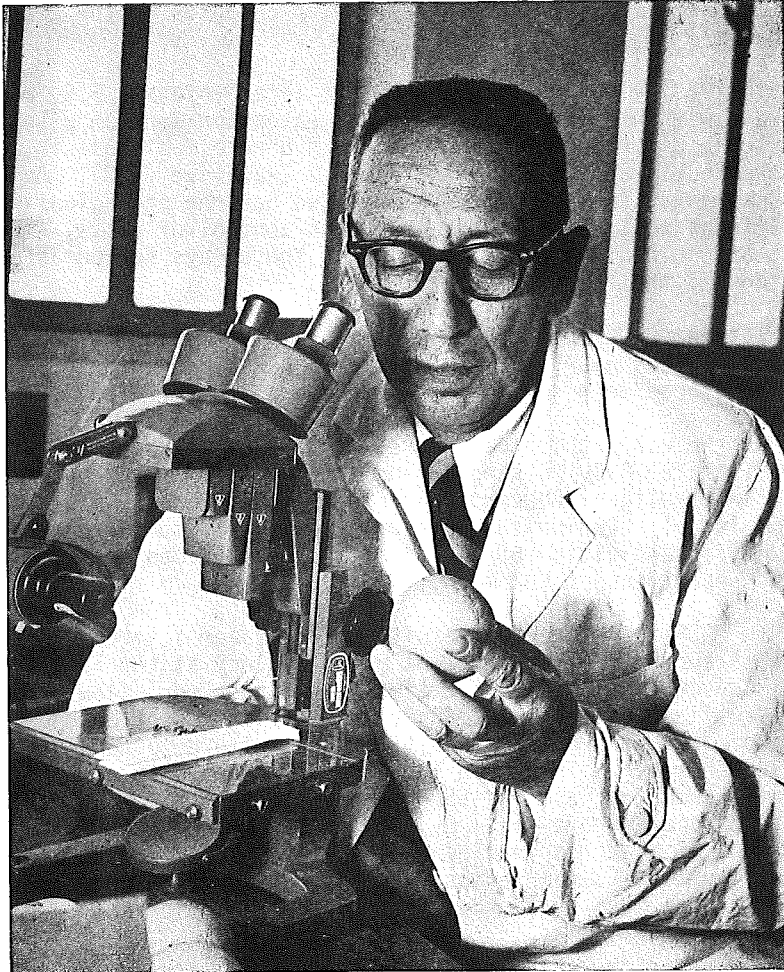
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PROFESSOR ZVI AVIDOV



This special issue of the Israel Journal of Entomology is dedicated to Prof. Zvi Avidov on the occasion of his seventy fifth birthday.

Zvi Avidov (formerly Henry Zvi Klein) was born in Znin, Germany on November 13, 1896. During his childhood his family moved to Berlin, where he received his elementary and secondary education. Upon graduating from high school he already showed a keen interest in farming, which duly drew him to the Steinhorst Agricultural Training Farm near Hanover. At the age of twenty he was drafted into the German Army in which he served during the last two years of World War I. After the War he returned to agriculture, this time at the School of Higher Agricultural Learning in Berlin. At the same time he joined the Blau Weiss Zionist youth movement, an act that soon prompted him to personally realize his idealistic aspirations. Hence, on

February 20, 1921, even before completing his university studies, Avidov arrived in Palestine and immediately joined a group of young pioneers seeking employment as farm labourers in the new Jewish colonies of the Sharon and Galilee areas.

In 1923 Avidov was invited by the late Professor F.S. Bodenheimer to collaborate with him in his research and extension work on plant pests at the Agricultural Experiment Station which had been established in Tel Aviv two years previously by the Palestine Zionist Executive (PZE). Avidov's first assignments at this institution included outdoor ecological observations on insect life as well as field trials in the control of pests. These were carried out at the Ben Shemen farm, which in those days served as one of the field stations of the Tel Aviv centre.

This early participation of Avidov in entomological research in this country, started nearly fifty years ago, has since intensified and ramified; it developed deep roots and produced excellent fruit.

In the early thirties the PZE Agricultural Experiment Station was transferred from Tel Aviv to Rehovot and in time became the renowned Volcani Institute of Agricultural Research operated by the Ministry of Agriculture of the State of Israel. During these years Avidov participated most productively in the scientific activities of this institution as a senior member on the staff of its Department of Entomology.

In 1958 the Hebrew University of Jerusalem invited him to join its academic staff and head its Department of Entomology at the Faculty of Agriculture in Rehovot. Avidov's close ties with higher education in agriculture in Israel were first established many years earlier, as he belonged to the first class of graduates of the Faculty of Agriculture to complete their M.Sc. studies - in Rehovot, in 1944. In 1951 he was appointed Senior Lecturer in Agricultural Entomology, and in 1955 was promoted by the Hebrew University to the rank of Associate Professor. By 1960 he became Full Professor, and at the end of the 1964/65 academic year reached the age of retirement from active duties. However, even as a Professor Emeritus Avidov did not slow down his scientific productivity, but instead increased it considerably.

Professor Avidov's publications include ten text books, more than 100 original research papers, and about 60 articles and reviews dealing mainly with the biology, ecology and control of animals injurious to crop plants. This is beyond doubt a most admirable yield of a remarkably productive and successful life's work. Avidov's books and papers constitute an inexhaustible source of original, locally generated information that constitutes a sound scientific foundation to support further creativity and progress in Israel's advanced science-based agriculture.

Avidov was one of the founders and promoters of the science of pest control in Israel, an area that has already won world repute. Apart from training a cadre of operators and instructors in this specific field of agricultural activity, Avidov has also established the Department of Entomology in the University's Faculty of Agriculture. At this Department he has painstakingly trained a generation of scholars, teachers and students in

the science of crop protection. One may now assert with no fear of exaggeration that the prestigious and outstanding achievements of economic entomology in Israel could not possibly have been attained without his valuable contributions.

Avidov's wife Elisheva (nee Fridman) has loyally accompanied his creative work since 1922. It was their deep mutual faith and her staunch support that helped them tide over the profound grief of the loss of their beloved son Dov, who fell in the Israel War of Independence in 1948. In their bereavement they were perhaps able to find some consolation in the continuation of Avidov's scientific research and teaching work which has earned much renown both for him and his country.

Isaac Harpaz