



SOUTHERN CORN ROOTWORM EGGS IN SOYBEAN FIELDS.¹—(Note). During studies of the bean leaf beetle in 1974 we found eggs of the southern corn rootworm (SCRW), *Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi* Barber, in soil from 2 Illinois soybean fields. These are, to our knowledge, the first hard data showing that SCRW adults oviposit in soybean fields although the adults are often common there.

SCRW adults and larvae feed on a wide variety of plants of diverse families (F. H. Chittenden. 1905. USDA Bur. Ent. Circ. 59, F. S. Arant. 1929. Alabama Polytech. Inst. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 230, and D. Isely. 1929. Univ. Arkansas Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 232), including some legumes, i.e., peanuts (W. V. Campbell and D. A. Emery. 1967. J. Econ. Ent. 60:1675-8).

We used the method of Waldbauer and Kogan (1973. Environ. Ent. 2: 441-6 and 4:375-80) to extract SCRW eggs from soil cores cut through soybean roots in Coles and Mason Co. fields. We found 10 eggs in cores collected in the Mason Co. field on 5 August. Cores taken in the Coles Co. field on 30 July yielded 11 eggs, those taken on 26 August yielded 1, and those taken on 11 September yielded 2. The cores may actually have contained more eggs; because SCRW eggs are larger than bean leaf beetle eggs, some may have been lost because they did not pass through the 40-mesh screen used to remove debris in extracting bean leaf beetle eggs.

We identified the eggs by the descriptions of W. T. Atyeo, G. T. Weekman and D. E. Lawson (1964. J. Kansas Ent. Soc. 37:9-11) of the chorion sculpturing of *Diabrotica* eggs, and by collections and photographs of eggs made by one of us (J.V.M.). We did not rear adults from the eggs since there is no doubt about the identification.

Ten sets of 50 sweeps made in each field on each of 10 days between 5 August and 24 September showed adults to be abundant—overall means of 2.5 and 1.4 per 50 sweeps at Mason and Coles Cos., respectively. The populations reached maxima in both fields on 18 September—8.3 and 3.9 per 50 sweeps in Mason and Coles Cos., respectively. Mark A. Mayse, G. P. Waldbauer, and Joseph V. Maddox. Illinois Natural History Survey, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, and Department of Entomology, University of Illinois, Urbana, 61801.

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