*C Adarve R., R. 1967. Observaciones sobre la morfología y biología del *Arilus gallus* (Stål), redúvido americano. VII Reunion Latino-Am. Fitotecnia, Maracay, Venezuela, p. 152. Rev. Appl. Entomol. 57:561. * *Arilus gallus* was observed preying intensively on larvae of the CLW and *Heliothis* spp. in the Valle del Cauca, Colombia. This predator could be reared in the laboratory where it can complete its life cycle in 76-110 days. It could then be released in areas in Colombia for control of the CLW. *K 001 / ADARVE / 1967 / NL / ARILUS GALLUS / MORPHOLOGY / VENEZUELA / BIOLOGY / PREDATION / COLOMBIA / REARING / LIFE CYCLE / RELEASES / REDUVIIDAE *E

*C Adkisson, P. L. 1958. Field tests of materials for control of the cotton leafworm. J. Econ. Entomol. 51:259. * Outbreaks of the CLW in the fall are widespread but sporadic and often catch many farmers and insecticide dealers by surprise. The main insecticides tested, their dosages, and % mortality were recorded. *K 002 / ADKISSON / 1958 / L / INSECTICIDES / MORTALITY*E

*C Adkisson, P. L. 1958. The influence of fertilizer applications on populations of *Heliothis zea* (Boddie), and certain insect predators. J. Econ. Entomol. 51:757-759. * A blanket application of 0.25 pounds of parathion per acre was made to all plots on September 16, when the cotton was in the early bloom stage, for control of the CLW. *K 003 / ADKISSON / 1958 / L / FERTILIZER / PREDATORS / INSECTICIDES / PHENOLOGY *E

*C Agudelo, F., and L. A. Falcon. 1977. Some naturally occurring insect pathogens in Colombia. Turrialba 27:423-424. * The following pathogens were observed infecting the CLW: *Entomophthora* sp. in Sonso, and *Bacillus cereus* in Palmira, Colombia. *K 004 / AGUDELO / FALCON / 1977 / L / PATHOGENS / COLOMBIA / BACILLUS / ENTOMOPHTHORA *E

*C Aguilar S., G., C. Omoto, S. A. G. Cezar, and O. Nakano. 1982. Controle do curuquerê do algodoeiro—*Alabama argillacea* (Hueb., 1818) (Lepidoptera-Noctuidae) com o inseticida avermectin. II Reuniaõ Nac. Algodão Proc. No.194, Salvador, Bahia, Brasil. * Avermectin was tested in laboratory and field conditions against CLW larvae at several dosages. The results indicated that this compound is highly efficient and safe. *K 005 / AGUILAR / OMOTO / CEZAR / NAKANO / 1982 / L / AVERMECTIN / BRASIL / COTTON / CONTROL *E