plots treated after 11, 13 and 15 weeks from sowing. The populations of *Ditylenchus* sp. and *Heterodera* sp. were found at low densities in the most treatments, being absent in the others.

4 Discussion

Although there are considerable interests in the over all effects of the different pest management methods, few contradictory reports on hand hoeing effects on nematode densities have been published. ABD-ELGAWAD et al. (1991) and EL-QUESNI et al. (1992) found that *T. clarus* final density significantly decreased in plots of hand-hoeing treatment compared with the initial populations and unweeded plots. Also, the minimum population of *T. clarus* achieved in weed-free treatment indicates a direct relation between this pest and weeds. Besides, the low population of *T. clarus* in plots treated by hand hoeing after five weeks from a maize sowing may be due to that this operation was conducted at the time of *T. clarus* reproduction. After that time, the population of *T. clarus* tended to increase in plots treated after seven and nine weeks from maize sowing, then it declined in the treatment of hand hoeing 11, 13 and 15 weeks after sowing. This may be due to that the weeds in these plots succeeded to re-emerge in the former case and failed to re-emerge in the latter case. However, the population of the stunt was higher in plots treated after three weeks from sowing compared to the population in the other periods which may be attributed to that the weeds in these plots succeeded to re-emerge at the beginning of the growing season.

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Correction

In the paper entitled "Laboratory evaluation and field application of bacterial and fungal insecticides on the Citrus Flower Moth ...", Anz. f. Schädlingssk. 71, 57–60, 1998, p. 57, 58, 59, 60 the name "W. A. SHETATA" must be changed into "W. A. SHEHATA".

Wolfgang Wittmann

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