



<b>Thesis Title</b>	Biology and Efficiency of <i>Pteromalus puparum</i> (Linnaeus) (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae) and Mass-rearing Technique	
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### ABSTRACT

Biological studies on the parasitoid, *Pteromalus puparum* (Linnaeus) (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae) were conducted under laboratory condition at Royal Agricultural Station Pang Da. This pupal parasitoid was reared on two different pupal hosts of *Papilio demoleus malayanus* Wallace and *Pieris canidia* (Sparman). This experiment revealed the incubation period on both pupal hosts was  $3.75 \pm 0.50$  days, while the average larval periods reared on *P. demoleus malayanus* and *P. canidia* pupae were  $6.50 \pm 0.57$  and  $5.75 \pm 0.50$  days, respectively. In addition, the average pupal periods were  $8.25 \pm 0.96$  and  $8.50 \pm 0.57$  days, the average adult male longevities were  $8.40 \pm 5.61$  and  $11.66 \pm 5.68$  days, the average adult female longevities were  $10.26 \pm 5.01$  and  $12.14 \pm 5.60$  days, the total developmental periods from egg to adult emergence lasted  $15.50 \pm 1.35$  and  $15.50 \pm 0.58$  days, the number of eggs laid per female averaged  $290.00 \pm 164.01$  and  $162.80 \pm 67.61$  eggs, respectively. On the efficiency trial, a female parasitoid was capable to attack the pupal hosts of *P. demoleus malayanus* and *P. canidia* on the average of  $7.00 \pm 0.71$  and  $4.20 \pm 1.48$  pupae, respectively. Trial on the mass-rearing technique, the highest average number of the adult parasitoids,  $103.15 \pm 71.23$  individuals/pupa, was obtained by using *P. demoleus malayanus* pupa as host.

