

Sohal,R.S and R.E. Labs. 1979. Storage excretion of metallic cation in the adult housefly, *Musca domestica*. J. Insect. Physiol., 25 (2):119-124.

Sridhara, S. and J.V. Bahat. 1966. Trace element nutrition of silkworm, *Bombyx mori* L. I. Effect of trace elements. Proc. Indian-Acad. Science: 9-14.

Triplenhorn, C.A. and N.F. Johnson. 2005. Borror and Delong's Introduction to the study of insects (7<sup>th</sup> ed). Brook/Thomson Cole USA.

Wiess,S.A;G.C.Smith,J.L.Vaughn,E.M.Doughert G.J.Tompting.1982. Effect of aluminum chloride and Zinc sulfate on *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhydrosis virus (ACNPV) Replication in cell culture.Tissue culture Association . 18(1):937-9440

Wiggles worth,V.B.1972. The principles of insect physiology.English language Book Society. Chapman & Hall,England. 170 p

Wiegglesworth, W.B. 1965. The principles of insect physiology. E.P. Dutton & Co., New York, 453p.

(1)<sup>\*</sup> [www.muby.itgo.com/MSDS/Zinc sulfate](http://www.muby.itgo.com/MSDS/Zinc%20sulfate).

(2)<sup>\*</sup> [www.ehow.com/facts\\_5499491\\_benefits-Zinc-sulfate.h](http://www.ehow.com/facts_5499491_benefits-Zinc-sulfate.h).

Table 1: Susceptibility of 4<sup>th</sup> instars larval of *S.littoralis* fed on Castor bean leaves treated with different concentrations ( mg/ml) of Zinc sulfate ZNSO<sub>4</sub>

Tested material	LC	Conc.mg/ml	95% Fiducial limits		Slope For LC <sub>50</sub>
			Upper	Lower	
Zinc sulfate	25	0.792	1.083	0.502	1.23±0.145
	50	2.805	3.501	2.243	
	90	30.992	65.992	19.033	

Table2: Biological aspects of *S.littoralis* fed as 4<sup>th</sup> instars larvae with LC<sub>50</sub> concentration of zinc sulfate (means±S.E).

Treatment	Larval duration (days)	Pupal duration (days)	Pupal weight (mg)	%Pupation
Zink sulfate	15.7±0.21 **	12.40±0.05 **	389.00±8.00 *	67
Control(Check)	12.2±0.30	8.6±0.10	485.00±0.24	95

\*\*:Highly significance

\*: Significant at P<0.05

Table3: Number of deposited eggs and egg hatchability for mated females of *S.littoralis* fed as 4<sup>th</sup> instars larvae with LC<sub>50</sub> concentration of Zink sulfate (means±S.E).

T♀×T♂		N♀×T♂		T♀N×♂		N♀N×♂	
Mean No. eggs/♀ ± S.E	% Egg hatchability	Mean No. eggs/♀ ± S.E	% Egg hatchability	Mean No eggs/♀ ± S.E	% Egg hatchability	Mean No eggs/♀ ± S.E	% Egg hatchability
210±1.2 (83.47)	31 (86.37)	368±2.5 (71.02)	38 (61.22)	270 ±2.4 (78.74)	34 (65.31)	1270 ±6.5	98

Values between brackets represent percentages of reduction as compared with control.  
T:Treated      N: Normal untreated

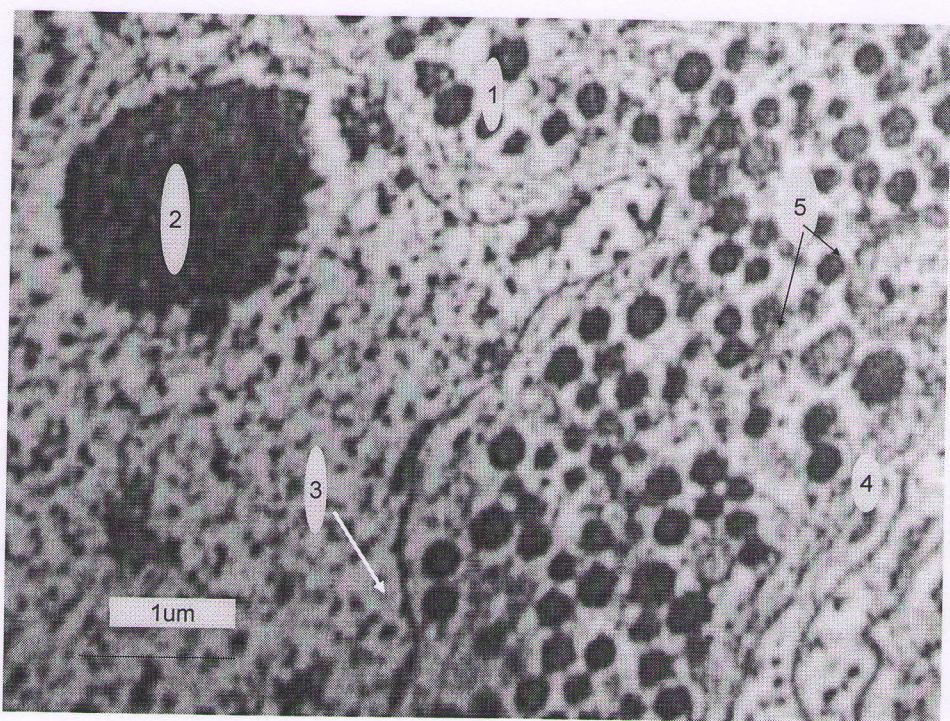


Fig1: Section through normal neurosecretory cells in the brain of *S. littoralis* larvae showing many secretory granules (1), big nucleolus(2) ,nuclear membrane (3) ,cell membrane (4) ,mitochondria (5).

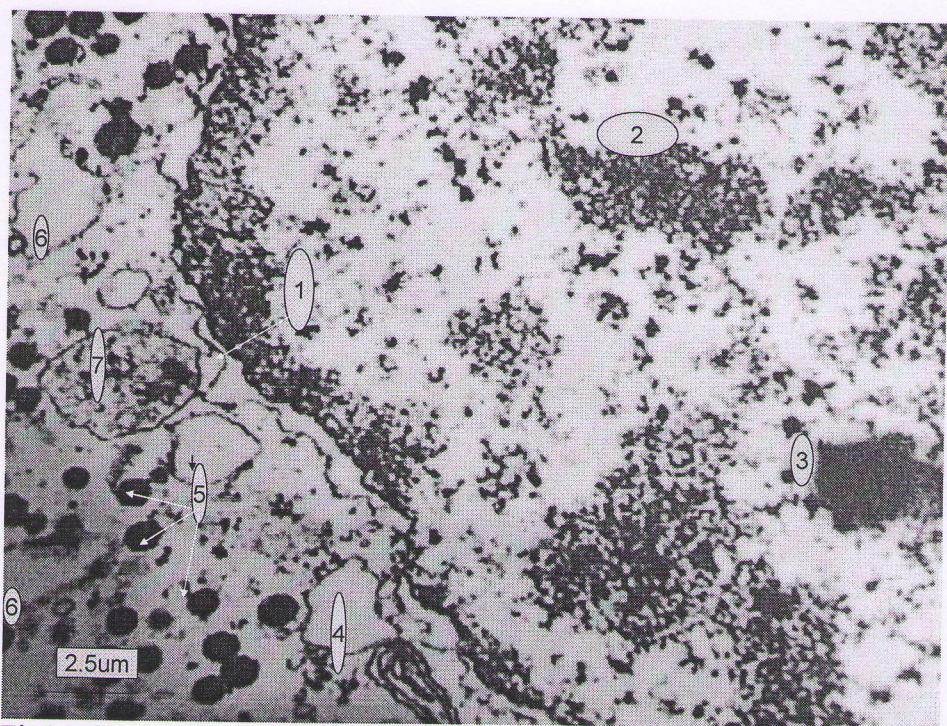


Fig1A:Section through: the neurosecretory cells in the brain of the fed larvae of *S. littoralis* nuclear membrane(1),nuclear chromatin(2),nucleolus(3),Golgi body(4),secretory granules(5),vacuoles(6), autophagic vacuoles(7).

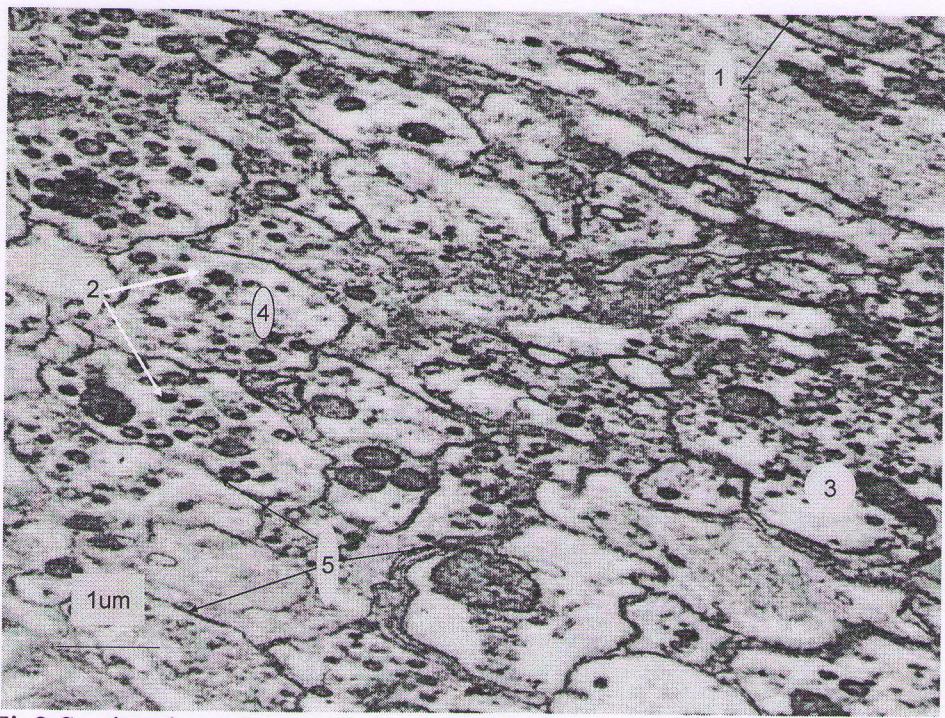


Fig2:Section through normal corpus cardiacum of *S.littoralis* larvae showing membrane of axon of the secretory cell(1),secretory droplets in variable size(2),mitochondria(3),dendrites(4)dendritic membrane(5).

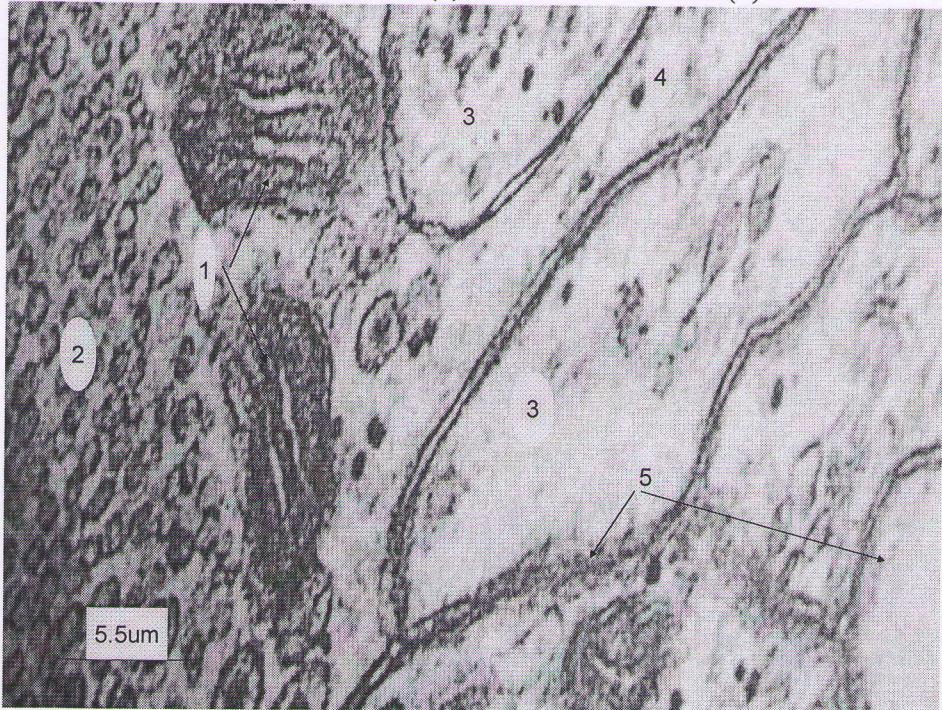


Fig2A:Section through Corpus cardiacum of fed larvae of *S. littoralis* clearing the enlargement of mitochondria(1),great quantities of small secretory granules(2),extensiveness of the dendrites(3 )dark granules(4),dendritic membrane(5).