Investigations into the possibilities of biological control of the Fall webworm have been carried out in Europe for several years. After the experiences with the importation of the parasites of this pest from Canada and the northern part of the United States from 1953 to 1955, the International Commission for biological control of pest on cultured plants (C.I.L.B.) has organized, in the course of the growing season of 1962, by the chair of Entomology at the University of Arkansas (Fayetteville, U.S.A.), a provisional Laboratory for the study of Fall webworm and its natural enemies. The activity of this Laboratory developed in conformity with a previously prepared programme (C.I.L.B., Livret 58-2B) which had been adopted by the Executive Committee of C.I.L.B. as early as 1959.

After the work had been accomplished, a detailed report concerning the rearing of the Fall webworm parasites in the United States and their shipping to Yugoslavia (C.I.L.B., 63-1) as well as on the observations made and the results obtained in the course of scientific research work was submitted, in January 1963, to the F.A.O. in Rome.

This time, only some of the more important results of the investigation will be set forth in brief.

**Fall webworm predators in America**

Predators and their role in the reduction of the Fall webworm population in America has not been paid sufficient attention. The inadequate knowledge of this problem reflected itself also upon the trial of biological control of the Fall webworm in Europe. Thus a whole group of useful entomophagous insects remained unutilized and so far no predator has been introduced to Yugoslavia with the view of making an attempt of biological control of the Fall webworm. On this account a particular attention was paid to the investigation
of the Fall webworm predators in 1962 in the United States, for it was thought of eventually introducing in Europe some selected species of these insects.

In the course of research works carried out in 1962 on the terrains of Arkansas (U.S.A.) and of some neighbouring States, the following insects and spiders were observed as being the Fall webworm predators:

1. *Podisus placidus* SAY. (*Pentatomidae*)
2. *Podisus maculiventris* UHLER (*Pentatomidae*).
3. *Arilus cristatus* L. (*Reduvidae*)
4. *Pselliopus cinctus* FAB. (*Reduvidae*)
5. *Zelus socius* UHL. (*Reduvidae*)
6. *Zelus exsanguis* STAL. (*Reduvidae*)
7. *Sinea spinipes* H. S. (*Reduvidae*)
8. *Stenopoda cinerea* LAPORTE (*Reduvidae*)
9. *Plochionus timidus* Hald. (*Carabidae*)
10. *Polistes metricus* SAY. (*Vespidae*)
11. *Polistes exclamans* Vier. (*Vespidae*)
12. *Chrysopa quadripunctata* Burm. (*Chrysopidae*)
13. *Metaphidipus galathea* w. (*Salticidae*) — spiders
14. *Phidipus carolinens* P. and P. (*Salticidae*)
15. *Phidipus audax* Htz. (*Salticidae*)
16. *Metaphidipus protervus* w. (*Salticidae*).

More than 10 species of Fall webworm predators which were observed as such for the first time in 1962 and which have not been so far recorded as the enemies of this insect in America, show convincingly that the complex of entomophagous insects of the Fall webworm has not yet been examined on this continent. It is certain that the list of Fall webworm predators has not been exhausted hereby, for the above results refer only to a single year’s work.

Experiments carried out and observations made in the course of 1962 in Arkansas allow a certain categorization of the Fall webworm predators to be made. In doing so, it is necessary to emphasize particularly an important moment. It is the web of which the caterpillars nest is made, for this web serves as a protection of caterpillars against some natural enemies or rather as an obstacle which obliges some of the predators to stop in front of it. These would be the following categories:

1. Predators which do not enter the nests of the Fall webworm caterpillars but wait beside the nest that a caterpillar appro-