release secondary metabolites. (terpenes, alkaloids) which can be poisonous repellent or trap insects (Duffey, 1986). The differences in morphological structures and secondary plant substance composition and utilization by specialist and generalist pests may constitute useful information to designed biological control of aphid pests by predator.

5. Conclusion

In the present study we investigated the effect of host plants on the growth and development of *C. sexmaculata*. As we know that nutritional value, secondary chemistry and morphology of plants can influence both size and developmental period of predator. On the basis of present studies it is concluded that host plants play an important role in the suitability of prey for development of predators. Such type of information is very useful to designing the biological control programme of aphids.

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