

Correlation Coefficient Studies on Certain Quantitative Traits in the Silkworm, *Bombyx mori* L.

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(Received 12 May 2002; Accepted 13 August 2002)

To understand the relationship among different quantitative traits, correlation studies were performed by utilizing eighty-eight inbred strains of silkworm, *Bombyx mori* L. on twelve economic characters. Analysis resulted in correlation of 5th instar period with total larval period ($r = 0.7882$), cocoon weight with shell weight ($r = 0.8326$), shell weight with shell ratio ($r = 0.5067$), shell ratio with raw silk % ($r = 0.7570$), raw silk % with filament length ($r = 0.3490$), filament size (denier) with reelability ($r = 0.3193$) and boil-off loss % ($r = 0.2792$). Negative correlation was observed among filament length with filament size ($r = 0.7582$) and reelability with boil-off loss % ($r = -0.3236$). Correlation of different quantitative characters for quality silk production is discussed.

Keywords: Correlation coefficient analysis, Quantitative traits, Silkworm, *Bombyx mori* L.

Introduction

Silkworms are classified into geographic races on the basis of their origin viz., Japanese, Chinese, European and tropical. These are characterized by their distinct voltinism, larval period, survival and quantitative traits. Correlation of voltinism, larval period and quantitative traits have been studied in different races. Univoltine silkworms are diapausing type with longer larval duration having higher cocoon and shell weight. Polyvoltine silkworms are non-diapausing with shorter larval duration having

low cocoon weight and shell weight. Nutrition and temperature influences voltinism. Quality of silk is a complex trait which is polygenic in nature. Genes and environment play an important role in silkworm breeding. Heritability values are helpful in selection of silkworm on the basis of phenotypic performance of quantitative characters. The quality and silk productivity are influenced by the raw materials viz., cocoons, reeling devices, processing technique and the technical knowledge. Till 1970, only multivoltine cocoons were produced in India, but after the introduction of bivoltine silkworm for the tropics, improved cross breed cocoons are being produced. The silk quality of these cocoons is no doubt better than the multivoltine cocoons, but variation in the size, weight, shell compactness is still existing in the cocoons. In India, cocoon quality is estimated on empirical method, from the experiences derived from cocoon trade and reeling industry and silk is sold without testing and grading or without determining the conditioned weight of raw silk. Keeping in view of the importance of quality silk production, correlation co-efficient studies were carried out by utilizing 88 bivoltine inbred strains on 12 economic characters to understand the relationship among different quantitative traits.

Materials and Methods

Six rearing parameters viz., 5th instar period, total larval period, pupation rate, cocoon weight, shell weight and shell ratio and six post cocoon parameters viz., raw silk %, filament length, raw silk weight, filament size, reelability and boil-off loss % formed the experimental material for the correlation coefficient analysis.

The rearing and the reeling performance of the eighty-eight parental bivoltine silkworm strains were subjected to

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correlation coefficient analysis. The correlation results is represented by 'r' value. The degree of significance at 1% and 5% levels are determined by the calculation of 't' values. The calculated 't' values are compared with the standard t values from the t-table and degree of significance is determined.

The following mathematical calculation was employed for the calculation of cocoon quality.

$$t = r\sqrt{n-2/(1-r^2)}$$

where

'r' is the correlation coefficient value

'n' is the sample number

The standard 't' value at 0.05% probability at degree of freedom 86 is 1.98793 and at 0.01 probability is 2.634206.

Results

The rearing and reeling performance of the eighty eight silkworm breeds for twelve economical characters studied are presented in Table 1 and 2. Different strains showed superiority for different traits. They are: N505 for shorter 5th instar period (150.96 hrs), TCS25 for shorter total larval period (534 hrs), TNS25 for pupation rate (97.20%), TC28 for cocoon weight (2.450 g), TN153 for shell weight (0.606 g), NO 1 for shell ratio (27.20% and 23.80 % in raw silk), TC14 for filament length (1,715 m), TN29 for raw silk weight (53.60 g), N505 for thin denier (1.47), TCS9 for thick denier (4.08), TN154 for reelability and TN2 for low boil-off loss % (22.60%). However, the results of the 88 strains for 12 economic traits can be summarised as: 5th instar period ranged from 150.96 hrs to 241.92 hrs, total larval period ranged from 534 hrs to 672 hrs, pupation rate ranged from 57.60% to 97.20%, cocoon weight ranged from 1.580 g to 2.450 g, shell weight ranged from 0.321 g to 0.605 g, shell ratio 19.90 to 27.20 %, raw silk ranged from 16.30 to 23.80%, filament length ranged from 753 m to 1,715 m, raw silk weight ranged from 31.10 g to 53.60 g, filament size (denier) ranged from 1.47 to 4.08, reelability ranged from 30 to 100% and boil-off loss % ranged from 22.60 to 31.80%. These results were analysed by using correlation analysis and are presented in Table 3. They are as following: The correlation of 5th instar period with total larval period ($r = 0.7882^{**}$), shell weight ($r = 0.2876^{**}$) and shell ratio ($r = 0.3632^{**}$) was significant at 1% level. The correlation of cocoon weight with shell weight ($r = 0.8326^{**}$), raw silk weight ($r = 0.7011^{**}$) and denier ($r = 0.5712^{**}$) was significant at 1% level. The correlation of shell weight with

shell ratio ($r = 0.5067^{**}$), raw silk % ($r = 0.4349^{**}$), raw silk weight ($r = 0.8543^{**}$) and filament size ($r = 0.4425^{**}$) was significant at 1% level. The correlation of shell ratio with raw silk % ($r = 0.7570^{**}$), filament length ($r = 0.2889^{**}$) and raw silk weight ($r = 0.4353$) was significant at 1% level. The correlation of raw silk % with filament length ($r = 0.3490^{**}$) and raw silk weight ($r = 0.6322^{**}$) was significant at 1% level. The correlation of raw silk weight ($r = 0.4284^{**}$) with reelability ($r = 0.2364^{**}$) was significant at 1% level. The correlation of filament size with reelability ($r = 0.3193^{**}$) and boil-off loss % ($r = 0.2792^{**}$) was significant at 1% level. The correlation of 5th instar period with raw silk weight ($r = 0.2656^*$), cocoon weight with reelability ($r = 0.2201^*$), shell ratio with reelability ($r = 0.2291^*$), raw silk % with boil-off loss % ($r = 0.2142^*$) was significant at 5% level. Negative correlation was observed among filament length with filament size ($r = -0.7582^{**}$), reelability with boil-off loss % ($r = -0.3236^{**}$) and filament length with boil-off loss % ($r = -0.2512^*$).

In the order of merit, the correlation results can be put as: Highly significant correlation was observed between shell weight with raw silk weight ($r = 0.8543^{**}$) > cocoon weight with shell weight ($r = 0.8326^{**}$) > 5th instar period with total larval period ($r = 0.7882^{**}$) > shell ratio with raw silk % ($r = 0.7570^{**}$) > cocoon weight with raw silk weight ($r = 0.7011^{**}$) > raw silk % with raw silk weight ($r = 0.6322^{**}$) > cocoon weight with denier ($r = 0.5712^{**}$) > shell weight with shell ratio ($r = 0.5067^{**}$) > shell weight with filament size ($r = 0.4425^{**}$) > shell ratio with raw silk weight ($r = 0.4353^{**}$) > shell weight with raw silk % ($r = 0.4349^{**}$) > filament length with raw silk weight ($r = 0.4284^{**}$) > 5th instar period with shell ratio ($r = 0.3632^{**}$) > raw silk % with filament length ($r = 0.3490^{**}$) > filament size with reelability ($r = 0.3193^{**}$) > shell ratio with filament length ($r = 0.2889^{**}$) > 5th instar period with shell weight ($r = 0.2876^*$) > filament size with boil-off loss % ($r = 0.2792^{**}$) > 5th instar period with raw silk weight ($r = 0.2656^*$) > filament length with reelability ($r = 0.2364^{**}$) > shell ratio with reelability ($r = 0.2291^*$) > cocoon weight with reelability ($r = 0.2201^*$) > raw silk % with boil-off loss % ($r = 0.2142^*$).

However, negatively correlated traits are as following : filament length with filament size ($r = -0.7582^{**}$), filament length with boil-off loss % ($r = -0.2512^*$) and reelability with boil-off loss % ($r = -0.3236$).

Discussion

Silk yield is a complex trait which is contributed by many characters. Correlationship between different characters

Table 1. Rearing performance of the eighty eight silkworm strains

Sl no.	Race	5thinstar period (hrs)	Total larval period (hrs)	Pupation rate (%)	Cocoon weight (g)	Shell weight (g)	Shell ratio (%)
1	N137	197.04	604.08	91.80	1.650	0.405	24.50
2	N148	192.00	599.04	88.60	1.810	0.426	23.50
3	N148	192.00	575.04	83.30	1.580	0.376	23.90
4	N148	204.00	599.04	85.00	1.490	0.368	24.70
5	N149	192.00	599.04	85.20	1.640	0.393	24.00
6	NO1	197.04	604.08	80.50	1.840	0.500	27.20
7	NO1	190.08	580.08	89.70	1.830	0.455	24.80
8	NO1a	185.04	551.04	97.00	1.810	0.411	22.70
9	NO1b	209.04	558.96	83.30	1.760	0.425	24.20
10	NO4	167.76	534.72	81.10	2.010	0.518	25.80
11	N505 (N136)	209.04	623.04	92.70	1.760	0.447	25.40
12	N505 G7	150.96	558.00	90.90	1.610	0.321	19.90
13	C137	173.04	556.08	91.70	1.670	0.415	24.90
14	C146	192.00	582.00	87.60	1.880	0.484	25.70
15	TN1	226.80	609.84	75.30	1.630	0.413	25.40
16	TN2	202.32	618.72	80.80	1.530	0.379	24.80
17	TC13	203.76	573.60	88.50	1.820	0.415	22.90
18	TC14	187.68	571.68	76.50	1.670	0.371	22.20
19	TCS2	222.96	606.96	93.00	1.760	0.478	27.20
20	MC152	196.08	574.32	87.10	1.870	0.493	26.40
21	MC154	220.32	609.36	64.30	1.760	0.440	25.80
22	TNS4	209.76	587.28	84.40	2.160	0.547	25.30
23	TNS51	205.68	618.96	75.10	2.150	0.474	22.00
24	TNS52	220.08	640.08	70.40	2.090	0.474	22.70
25	TN153	222.72	610.32	86.90	2.300	0.605	26.30
26	TN154	209.76	611.28	82.70	2.010	0.533	26.60
27	TCS9	207.60	619.20	69.60	2.070	0.486	23.50
28	TNS52	197.76	564.72	88.00	1.800	0.445	24.80
29	TCS53	181.68	540.72	88.10	1.980	0.461	23.30
30	TNS54	209.04	576.00	82.80	1.680	0.457	27.20
31	TNS55	204.96	610.80	81.50	2.070	0.511	24.70
32	TC157	209.04	609.12	74.10	2.080	0.543	26.20
33	KNS2	192.00	576.00	70.70	1.900	0.471	24.90
34	KNS12	195.60	597.60	68.80	1.850	0.423	22.80
35	KNS15A	192.00	600.00	75.00	1.510	0.384	25.50
36	TNS1	197.04	581.04	67.00	1.810	0.436	24.10
37	TN101	192.00	576.00	86.70	2.080	0.504	24.30
38	MN213	197.04	581.04	74.70	1.930	0.466	24.20
39	TCS1	175.68	559.68	87.30	1.840	0.485	26.40
40	TCS4	196.32	586.32	86.80	1.980	0.477	24.10
41	MCS552	197.04	581.04	90.70	1.520	0.386	25.30
42	KCS82	192.00	576.00	80.30	1.710	0.419	24.50
43	KC94	197.04	581.04	82.30	1.800	0.472	26.30
44	KCS78	196.08	604.08	73.30	1.630	0.411	25.30
45	TC153	196.08	604.08	86.00	1.670	0.447	26.80
46	TC155	216.00	624.00	74.00	1.950	0.431	22.10
47	TC156	192.00	576.00	85.70	1.880	0.405	21.60

Table 1. Continued

Sl no.	Race	5th instar period (hrs)	Total larval period (hrs)	Pupation rate (%)	Cocoon weight (g)	Shell weight (g)	Shell ratio (%)
48	TC159	192.00	600.00	70.70	2.130	0.489	23.00
49	KNSY3	231.12	632.16	81.20	1.830	0.436	23.90
50	KNSY4	213.84	620.64	88.40	2.020	0.489	24.30
51	TNSY2	209.76	618.96	86.80	1.960	0.471	24.00
52	TNSY7	203.04	604.08	94.50	1.820	0.436	23.90
53	KCSY51	210.48	586.08	81.80	1.760	0.508	28.90
54	TCSY1	183.12	575.04	81.70	1.660	0.443	26.70
55	TCSY3	241.92	643.68	88.10	1.820	0.516	28.30
56	TCSY7	193.20	564.72	85.10	1.820	0.471	26.00
57	TCSY8	214.08	581.04	90.90	2.000	0.533	26.60
58	TCSY9	240.00	624.00	80.00	2.080	0.549	26.40
59	TN21	203.28	601.68	91.30	1.750	0.428	24.50
60	TNS22	165.12	556.08	96.30	1.790	0.394	22.00
61	TNS24	206.64	202.64	94.60	2.120	0.517	24.40
62	TNS25	193.68	581.04	97.20	2.060	0.455	22.20
63	TNS26	207.60	627.60	79.30	1.950	0.470	24.10
64	TNS27	209.04	648.00	86.50	1.590	0.385	24.10
65	TN153	240.00	672.00	86.30	2.170	0.571	26.30
66	TN154	197.04	653.04	80.00	2.200	0.596	27.10
67	TNS28	188.64	555.12	88.90	2.160	0.545	25.20
68	TN29	192.72	558.96	88.00	2.340	0.569	24.30
69	TN30	209.04	558.96	76.00	2.190	0.544	24.80
70	TNS31	190.08	581.04	93.00	1.770	0.395	22.30
71	TCS23	199.20	595.20	85.70	2.010	0.450	22.80
72	TNS24	192.00	600.00	96.00	1.980	0.482	24.40
73	TSC25	168.00	534.00	86.30	1.780	0.428	24.00
74	TCS26	185.04	551.04	94.00	1.960	0.474	24.20
75	TC27	197.04	556.08	80.30	2.160	0.507	23.50
76	TC28	168.00	534.00	57.60	2.450	0.566	23.10
77	TC31	172.08	556.08	96.70	1.850	0.405	21.90
78	TC32	168.00	559.20	96.70	1.780	0.379	21.30
79	TC33	233.04	648.00	87.00	1.850	0.396	21.50
80	TCS51	168.00	534.00	95.70	1.960	0.446	22.80
81	N145	209.04	623.04	92.50	1.780	0.453	25.50
82	N145	231.84	647.04	81.40	1.710	0.429	25.10
83	TC12	191.52	561.36	84.90	1.710	0.408	23.90
84	TNS7	216.00	623.28	72.10	2.060	0.464	22.60
85	MNS8	201.60	603.60	77.70	1.730	0.457	24.90
86	TCS202	195.12	579.12	78.70	1.910	0.499	26.20
87	KCS83	186.00	564.00	84.00	1.970	0.508	25.70
88	KCS88	198.00	582.00	85.80	1.770	0.452	25.60

have been worked out by selection experiments (Hirobe, 1967; Rajanna and Sreerama Reddy, 1990; Yokoyama, 1973, 1979). These characters are influenced by genetic factors and environment. Selection of one trait has correlation with the genetic changes with the another quan-

titative characters. Studies have found negative correlation of the floss ratio and lousiness ratio with the cocoon shell weight, cocoon shell ratio and filament length and positive correlation of the cocoon shell weight and cocoon shell ratio with silk filament and denier. All characters that con-

Table 2. Reeling performance of the eighty eight silkworm strains

Sl no	Race	Raw silk (%)	Filament length (m)	Raw silk wt (g)	Filament size denier	Reelability (%)	Boil off loss (%)
1	N137	20.30	1243.00	34.40	2.50	89.00	27.10
2	N148	19.10	1059.00	35.60	3.05	76.00	24.60
3	N148	20.70	1074.00	33.30	2.81	84.00	25.80
4	N148	20.90	977.00	31.20	2.90	76.00	29.00
5	N149	19.20	1092.00	31.40	2.61	75.00	28.20
6	NO1	23.80	1188.00	43.50	3.32	83.00	25.20
7	NO1	21.50	1189.00	39.00	2.96	85.00	24.80
8	NO1a	20.30	1232.00	37.70	2.76	83.00	24.90
9	NO1b	20.10	1180.00	36.60	2.81	85.00	25.50
10	NO4	20.40	1312.00	40.50	2.81	30.00	28.10
11	N505 (N136)	20.50	1354.00	37.00	2.49	79.00	25.10
12	N505 G7	16.80	1659.00	27.00	1.47	74.00	28.10
13	C137	20.80	1091.00	34.00	2.82	76.00	27.60
14	C146	22.60	1263.00	42.10	3.01	84.00	26.50
15	TN1	20.35	1414.00	36.30	2.32	85.00	26.00
16	TN2	20.70	1454.00	32.70	2.05	67.00	22.60
17	TC13	18.30	1710.00	34.80	1.85	68.00	25.80
18	TC14	17.60	1715.00	30.90	1.64	64.00	27.10
19	TCS2	22.80	1499.00	40.40	2.43	70.00	27.20
20	MC152	22.75	1541.00	42.80	2.52	75.00	28.10
21	MC154	20.15	1400.00	37.20	2.41	58.00	29.30
22	TNS4	21.35	1105.00	46.70	3.83	81.00	24.00
23	TNS51	18.55	753.00	40.90	4.95	84.00	25.10
24	TNS52	19.15	699.00	38.70	5.02	81.00	23.10
25	TN153	21.85	1377.00	52.30	3.43	84.00	27.00
26	TN154	22.00	1134.00	46.20	3.69	77.00	23.50
27	TCS9	17.20	802.00	35.70	4.08	55.00	27.30
28	TNS52	19.95	968.00	35.30	3.33	58.00	26.20
29	TCS53	19.95	1084.00	38.90	3.28	68.00	26.90
30	TNS54	20.85	1021.00	35.80	3.17	70.00	26.10
31	TNS55	20.60	1195.00	42.90	3.26	81.00	26.40
32	TC157	20.25	1411.00	43.50	2.80	75.00	27.50
33	KNS2	20.83	1190.00	41.40	3.17	79.00	23.10
34	KNS12	19.58	1231.00	37.30	2.76	78.00	26.40
35	KNS15A	20.30	1153.00	32.70	2.61	63.00	27.40
36	TNS1	19.60	1246.00	35.90	2.63	71.00	26.20
37	TN101	20.30	1329.00	40.50	2.78	72.00	26.70
38	MN213	19.70	1242.00	39.60	2.91	81.00	27.20
39	TCS1	22.73	1566.00	42.10	2.44	77.00	25.70
40	TCS4	20.75	1416.00	41.40	2.66	76.00	28.10
41	MCS552	21.20	1072.00	31.10	2.64	53.00	25.00
42	KCS82	20.60	1304.00	37.30	2.61	73.00	27.30
43	KC94	22.70	1368.00	40.10	2.67	61.00	26.30
44	KCS78	18.40	1051.00	29.60	2.57	61.00	27.80
45	TC153	21.30	1332.00	35.60	2.45	69.00	27.00
46	TC155	14.50	927.00	29.40	2.89	54.00	31.80
47	TC156	16.30	1107.00	31.80	2.63	56.00	25.90
48	TC159	19.10	1333.00	39.80	2.71	62.00	28.30

Table 2. Continued

Sl no	Race	Raw silk (%)	Filament length (m)	Raw silk wt (g)	Filament size denier	Reelability (%)	Boil off loss (%)
49	KNSY3	20.23	1340.00	37.00	2.51	65.00	26.00
50	KNSY4	21.40	1402.00	42.20	2.73	73.00	24.70
51	TNSY2	18.90	1323.00	36.20	2.49	71.00	26.70
52	TNSY7	21.07	1361.00	38.70	2.58	74.00	24.70
53	KCSY51	22.73	1315.00	40.00	2.76	66.00	27.30
54	TCSY1	19.65	1203.00	32.70	2.49	53.00	26.00
55	TCSY3	22.53	1407.00	40.60	2.62	60.00	27.90
56	TCSY7	19.90	1222.00	36.10	2.69	62.00	28.10
57	TCSY8	22.40	1418.00	42.90	2.75	65.00	28.60
58	TCSY9	19.70	1252.00	40.20	2.93	61.00	26.70
59	TN21	20.10	1193.00	37.50	2.84	85.00	24.00
60	TNS22	19.00	852.00	33.30	3.59	83.00	23.80
61	TNS24	20.15	1099.00	43.50	3.61	86.00	24.80
62	TNS25	17.60	1146.00	38.30	3.03	86.00	26.50
63	TNS26	19.60	1101.00	38.70	3.20	80.00	24.50
64	TNS27	19.90	1299.00	31.10	2.18	81.00	26.40
65	TN153	20.90	1169.00	44.90	3.49	92.00	27.40
66	TN154	21.90	1248.00	50.30	3.65	100.00	25.00
67	TNS28	21.40	1175.00	45.80	3.53	82.00	25.70
68	TN29	21.80	1399.00	53.60	3.47	78.00	25.70
69	TN30	21.90	1436.00	49.80	3.16	81.00	24.00
70	TNS31	18.80	980.00	32.60	3.03	85.00	26.60
71	TCS23	20.10	1282.00	41.30	2.94	78.00	25.20
72	TNS24	20.50	1350.00	40.20	2.69	62.00	24.70
73	TSC25	20.10	1143.00	34.80	2.77	77.00	25.90
74	TCS26	18.90	1147.00	36.00	2.84	87.00	27.30
75	TC27	20.80	1240.00	42.50	3.10	91.00	25.30
76	TC28	17.70	1041.00	32.10	2.81	85.00	25.30
77	TC31	19.40	1035.00	35.00	3.07	84.00	24.50
78	TC32	19.70	1233.00	35.10	2.58	87.00	25.60
79	TC33	17.70	892.00	32.10	3.27	83.00	26.90
80	TCS51	19.80	872.00	36.30	3.80	87.00	27.00
81	N145	20.30	1313.00	37.10	2.56	77.00	25.50
82	N145	21.07	1519.00	37.30	2.23	74.00	25.00
83	TC12	19.53	1720.00	34.40	1.82	77.00	26.40
84	TNS7	18.75	825.00	39.60	4.35	87.00	24.90
85	MNS8	21.25	1306.00	40.80	2.86	72.00	26.70
86	TCS202	21.45	1440.00	41.80	2.66	52.00	26.00
87	KCS83	21.35	1450.00	41.90	2.64	57.00	22.80
88	KCS88	21.08	1302.00	37.80	2.64	71.00	26.00

tribute to the silk yield are quantitative in nature and are controlled by polygenes. Hence, any attempt to improve these characters need an understanding of their inheritance, their response to selection, the relationship of the selected traits with the unselected traits.

Kuroda (1979) found correlation of α -ketoglutaric acid

in the haemolymph of silkworm races with cocoon weight and shell weight. Petkov (1978) studied the correlation of cocoon weight and silk yield with the reproductive ability of the silkworm. Jeong (1989) reported the genetic correlation and path coefficient analysis of economic characters in the silkworm, *Bombyx mori* L. Correlation of quanti-

Table 3. Correlation coefficient values of quantitative characters in silkworm, *Bombyx mori* L.

Quantitative characters	5 th instar period (hrs)	Total larval period (hrs)	Pupation ratio (%)	Cocoon weight (g)	Shell weight (g)	Shell ratio (%)	Raw silk (%)	Filament length (m)	Raw silk wt. (g)	Filament size denier	Reelability (%)	Boil-off loss (%)
5 th Instar period (hrs)	1											
Total larval period (hrs)	0.7882**	1										
Pupation ratio (%)	-0.2059	-0.1874	1									
Cocoon weight (g)	0.1092	-0.0002	-0.1841	1								
Shell weight (g)	0.2876**	0.1095	-0.1744	0.8326**	1							
Shell ratio (%)	0.3632**	0.1962	-0.0688	-0.0513	0.5067**	1						
Raw silk (%)	0.1612	0.0139	0.1733	0.0100	0.435**	0.757**	1					
Filament length (m)	0.0320	-0.0648	0.0870	-0.1332	0.0615	0.289**	0.349**	1				
Raw silk wt (g)	0.2656*	0.0942	-0.0006	0.7011**	0.8543**	0.4353**	0.6322**	0.1936	1			
Filament size denier	0.1485	0.1195	-0.1287	0.5712**	0.4425**	-0.0728	0.0138	-0.7582**	0.4284**	1		
Reelability (%)	-0.0102	0.0805	0.2044	0.2201*	0.0747	-0.2291*	0.1101	-0.1910	0.2364*	0.3193**	1	
Boil-off loss (%)	0.0597	0.0114	-0.1070	-0.1407	-0.864	0.0704	-0.2142*	0.0903	-0.2612*	-0.2762**	-0.3336	1

** , significant at 1% level and * , significant at 5% level.

tative characters in different breeds of silkworm, *Bombyx mori* L. have been reported (Rajanna and Sreerama Reddy, 1990). Our results have shown that the shell weight, cocoon weight, shell ratio, 5th instar period and raw silk % were correlated with raw silk weight. The shell weight, cocoon weight, raw silk weight and filament length were correlated with denier. Inheritance and correlation of feed conversion efficiency in silkworm has also been reported (Yang-Minguan and Zhenli, 1990). Chung and Shon (1993) studied the combining ability and correlation of quantitative characters of F1 hybrids in the silkworm. Chatterjee *et al.* (1993) studied the correlation of silk yield and biochemical parameters in the mulberry silkworm, *Bombyx mori* L. Kim and Nho (1992) reported the correlation of egg size and quantitative characteristics in silkworm, *Bombyx mori* L. Zhenli and Minguan (1993) reported the correlation of diet efficiency with quantitative characters in the 1–3 days of 5th instar. Selection strategies in relation to correlation and heritability in the silkworm, *Bombyx mori* L. has also been reported (Singh *et al.*, 1994). Rajendra Singh *et al.* (1994) studied the correlation of quantitative characters in the oak tasar silkworm, *Antheraea prolei*. Giridhar *et al.* (1995) studied the genetic and phenotypic correlation studies on fitness and quantitative traits of bivoltine silkworm, *Bombyx mori* L. In the present study cocoon weight, shell ratio, raw silk weight, denier were related with reelability. The raw silk weight, raw silk %, denier, reelability % were correlated with boil-off loss %. The shell weight, shell ratio were related with raw silk %. The shell weight, 5th instar period were correlated with shell ratio. The cocoon weight, 5th instar period were related with shell weight. The shell ratio, raw silk % were related with filament length. The results are in accordance with the earlier findings.

Acknowledgement

One of the authors (A. Naseema Begum) is very thankful to JISTEC, Japan for the award of STA fellowship and financial help for carrying out the work.

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