

Reproduction and longevity of *Campyloneuropsis infumatus* (Hemiptera: Miridae) at different temperatures

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Mirids are one of the important Heteropteran predators groups used in biological control. In Europe, Nesiodiocoris tenuis and Macrolophus pygmaeus are effective to control Tuta absoluta and in Brazil there are few studies about the mirid species. The aim of this work was to evaluate the reproduction and longevity of the mirid predatory bug Campyloneuropsis infumatus at five constant temperatures. Newly-emerged males and females of *C. infumatus* originated from nymphs maintained at 16°C, 20°C, 24°C, 28°C and 32°C, RH 70 ± 10% and 12h photophase were kept in glass jars (1.7 L) containing tobacco plant (N. tabacum L., cv. TNN) as oviposition substrate and A. kuehniella eggs as food in climate chambers. The reproductive parameters and the longevity of *C. infumatus* were evaluated at the same temperatures. The pre-oviposition and pos-oviposition periods of C. infumatus were shorter at 24°C (4.1 and 3.8 days, respectively) and 28°C (4.2 and 4.3 days, respectively). The oviposition period was shorter (28.7) and 29.3 days), however, the fecundity was higher at the same temperatures. The daily and total fecundities were at 24°C (6.7eggs/female/day and 178.9 eggs/female) and at 28°C (6.5 eggs/female/day and181.3 eggs/female). The longevity was longer at 24°C (31.4 days). The temperatures between 24°C and 28°C are suitable for reproduction of the mirid C. infumatus. These results could be important for optimize the mass rearing at laboratory conditions and for releases of this predator in greenhouse crops.

Key-words: biological control, Miridae, temperature.

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