[2673] EFFECTS OF SORGHUM GENOTYPES RESISTANCE TO *SCHIZAPHIS GRAMINUM* (RONDANI) ON *CHRYSOPERLA EXTERNA* (HAGEN) FECUNDITY

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The present study was aimed to evaluate the influence of resistant sorghum genotypes (GR 11111, TX 430 x GR), moderately resistant (GB 3B), and susceptible (BR 007B) offered to *S. graminum* aphids on biology of *C. externa* adults fed during immature phase these aphids at laboratory conditions (25 ± 1°C, 70 ± 10% RH and photoperiod of 12h). There were six replications of each treatment in a completely randomized design. A replicate consisted of an adult couple of *C. externa* that was placed in cage with 10 cm of diameter and 10 cm of height and provided with a vial of water and fed with honey and yeast (1:1). The pairs were checked daily for oviposition, and eggs were counted during the first thirty days after emergence. The averages of preoviposition period and effective period of oviposition were 4.86 and 22.72 days, respectively, with no difference among genotypes used to fed *S. graminum*. The oviposition period was the only parameter affected by genotype, being the average of genotype GR 11111 (20.00 days) lower than other genotypes (25.00, 24.33, and 25.33 in genotypes TX 430 x GR, GB 3B and BR 007B, respectively). The averages daily and total production of eggs were 17.49 and 414.69 eggs/female, respectively. The percentage of unstalked eggs varied depending on used genotypes, from 7.53 to 18.83%. These results showed that the genotypes TX 430 x GR and GB 3B were the most promising when it is expected a positive interaction between the natural enemy and plant resistance.

Index terms: biological control, Chysopidae, greenbug, host plant resistance