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Abstract

The bruchid *Callosobruchus maculatus* (F.) (Coleopetera: Bruchidae) is a major pest of stored cowpea *Vigna unguiculata* (Walp.) in Africa and particularly in northern Cameroon. *Anisopteromalus calandrae* (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae) parasitoid of its larval stages, could be used in the biological control of this grain pest. In field conditions, 5 months samples in small holder granaries established the phenological relationship between this parasitoid and its host. Large amount of *A. calandrae* may efficiently control *C. maculatus* infestations. Laboratory assays made an evidence of the preference of *A. calandrae* to parasitise 4th instar larvae of *C. maculatus*. To estimate the suitable density of the infesting population of parasitoid, other experiments pointed out that one mated female induced reduction of 4.97% of emergence of *C. maculatus* while 4 females performed more. The reduction of emergence observed was 42.34%. In suitable density, *A. calandrae* may play an important role in the biological control of *C. maculatus* on cowpea during storage.

Key words: Anisopteromalus calandrae, biological control, Cameroon, Callosobruchus maculatus, Cowpea.

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