

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF DIFFERENT INSECT PUPAE TO THE BACTERIAL SYMBIONT, *XENORHABDUS NEMATOPHILA*, ISOLATED FROM THE ENTOMOPATHOGENIC NEMATODE, *STEINERNEMA CARPOCAPSAE*

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Abstract

Cells of the bacterial symbiont *Xenorhabdus nematophila* from the entomopathogenic nematode, *Steinernema carpocapsae* entered the pupae of *Plutella xylostella* after 15 minutes treatment with suspensions containing the bacterial cells. Secretions of *Xenorhabdus nematophila*, in either broth or water, were found lethal to the pupae of *P. xylostella* when applied in moist sand. The bacterial symbiont *Xenorhabdus nematophila* was found lethal to the pupae of greater wax moth (*Galleria mellonella*), beet armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*), diamondback moth (*Plutella xylostella*) and blackvine weevil (*Otiorhynchus sulcatus*) in the absence of the nematode vector and the cells of *X. nematophila* entered the haemocoel of the pupae.