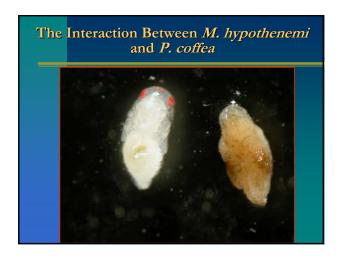
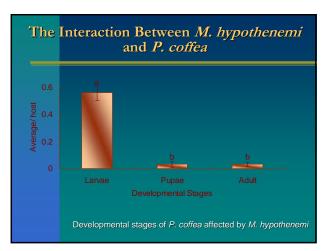


	coffea				
Treatment	CBB Survivorship	CBB Parasitized by the Nematode	CBB Parasitized by P. coffea	CBB that Yielded Adults of <i>P. coffea</i>	Adults of P. coffea Emerged from each Host
P. coffea	12.1 ± 0.5 a*		80.8 a	79.2 a	1.5 ± 0.12 a
M. hypothenemi	23.6 ± 1.5 b	95 a	0 Ь	0 с	0 с
P. coffea + M. hypothenemi	12.1 ± 1.1 a	85 a	86.7 a	18.3 b	0.13 ± 0.10 b
Control (No Parasitism)	41.2 ± 1.2 c	0 b	0 b	0 с	0 с





Conclusions...

- The discovery of *M. hypothenemi* expands the number of natural enemies recorded for the CBB.
- This is the first record of a nematode attacking the CBB under natural conditions in the Americas.
- Apparently this organism is widely distributed in coffee plantations of Chiapas and Central America.

Conclusions...

- Levels of mortality in CBB adults due to this nematode reached 15.3%.
- Average number of eggs laid by CBB was lower in parasitized individuals (1.7 eggs) than non-parasitized (10.7 eggs). This leads to believe that *M. hypothenemi* affects the reproductive organs of the CBB
- *M. hypothenemi* occurs in the body cavity of larva, pupa and adult stages of the CBB.

Conclusions...

- This nematode can interfere with the parasitic activity of *Phymastichus coffea* increasing the mortality of its progeny.
- Because the CBB is the most important pest of coffee and *M. hypothenemi* partially or completely sterilizes the female beetle, it is worthy of further investigations as a potential biological control agent.

