

The relative susceptibility of 4 populations of *Dysdercus fasciatus* and one population each of *D. nigrofasciatus*, *D. cardinalis* and *D. supersticiosus* to topical application of cypermethrin, fenvalerate and permethrin was investigated in the laboratory using individuals collected from cotton in Kenya. The LD50s of the 3 insecticides to populations of *D. fasciatus* were 0.0656-0.0757, 0.335-0.469 and 0.442-0.505  $\mu\text{g}/\text{insect}$ , respectively, while those for *D. nigrofasciatus* were 0.1690-0.2541, 0.481-0.504 and 0.721-0.851  $\mu\text{g}/\text{insect}$ . The LD50s for *D. cardinalis* were 0.1507, 0.714, 0.798  $\mu\text{g}/\text{insect}$  for each of the 3 insecticides, respectively, and the LD50s for *D. supersticiosus* were 0.0991 and 0.824  $\mu\text{g}/\text{insect}$  for cypermethrin and permethrin, respectively. Based on *D. fasciatus* from Kibos as the reference strain, the relative susceptibilities of all populations of the *Dysdercus* species studied were small (<4-fold), indicating that resistance was not apparent. Of the 3 insecticides tested, cypermethrin was the most toxic to these pests.