Table 2. The biological effects of IGRs Baycidal, Sumilarv and Dudim on the developmental stages of *A. aegypti*

IGR	Effective concentrations (ppm)	Larval[a] mortality (%)	Adult emergence			Statistical parameters[c]		
			Total	Inhibition[b]	S	IC_{50}	fIC_{50}	Slope
Baycidal	0.0003 – 0.005	10 – 29	77 – 4	17.2 – 95.7	2.8	0.0007	1.14	2.2
Sumilarv	0.002 – 0.02	8 – 28	73 – 7	20.6 – 92.4	2.54	0.0042	1.12	2.4
Dudim	0.0002– 0.005	7 – 19	72 – 6	22.5 – 93.5	5.13	0.00056	1.4	1.4
Control		0.0 – 3	93 – 92	7 – 8				

a Five replicates, 20 larvae each.
b Corrected with Abbott's formula (Abbott, 1925).
c Litchfield and Wilcoxon (1949).

Table 3. The delayed effects of larval treatments with values of LC_{50} and IC_{50} of the tested bacterial insecticides and IGRs, respectively, on egg production and hatchability of eggs produced by *A. aegypti* females that emerged from surviving larvae

Insecticide	LC_{50} or IC_{50} (ppm)	Egg production		Decrease in egg production (%)	Total of larvae hatched	Hatchability (%)	Decrease in hatchability (%)
		Total	Mean*±S.E.				
Bacterial insecticides							
Bacilod	0.11	724	36.2a ± 10.1	7.2	584	80.7	8.8
VectoLex	0.38	745	37.2a ± 9.9	4.6	592	79.5	10.0
Spinosad	0.011	596	29.8b ± 11.1	23.6	524	87.9	1.6
Control		780	39.0a ± 10.8				
IGRs							
Baycidal	0.0007	525	26.2b ± 9.1	39.3	330	63	31.3
Sumilarv	0.0042	788	39.4a ± 10.7	9.6	591	75	19.3
Dudim	0.00056	625	31.2b ± 11.2	28.4	429	68.6	27.3
Control		872	43.6a ± 9.9		823	94.3	

* Mean of 20 engorged mosquito females; means followed by the same letter are not significantly different (P=0.05).