I. INTRODUCTION

During the past decade, two bacterial mosquito pathogens were used as larvicides in mosquito control programmes, namely, Bacillus thuringiensis serotype H-14 and Bacillus sphaericus 1593-4. Inspite of their relatively high larvicidal activity, yet, the application of the developed commercial formulations under field conditions are still needs further investigations particulary, when these biological control agents are used in integration with other conventional chemical control measures.

The present work deals with investigating the effect of using mixtures of more than bacterial species as will as mixtures of chemical larvicides and these microbial mosquito larvicides in order to demonstrate the best integrated system that could be used in mosquito control. The larval response to either bacterial or chemical toxic action was also, studied through histopathological investigation to trace the pathogenic effect of each larvicide as will as, of their mixtures.