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## FUMIGANT TOXICITY OF ESSENTIAL OILS FROM Laurus nobilis (L.) AND Myrtus commonis (L.) AGAINST Ephestia kuehniella (Zeller)

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The objective of the current study was to determine the chemical constituents and fumigant toxicity of two essential oils that were isolated by hydrodistillation from dry leaves of Laurus nubilis(L.) and Myrtus commonis(L.). The chemical composition of the essential oils L. nobilis and M. commonis were identified by GC-MS. 1,8-Cineol (48.59%), α-Pinene (3.39-3.25%) and Sabinene (3.22%) and Terpinene-4 oil (4.25%) for L. nubilis and alpha-pinene (30.0-28.5%), 1-8-cineole (15.3-28.8%), Limonene (17.5-24.1%) for M. commonis were determined to be the major constituents of the oils. The fumigant toxicity of the essential oils were tested against 1 day-old adults and third larval instars and 1day-old eggs of Ephestia kuehniella (Zeller) at 27±1 °C and  $60\pm5\%$  R.H. in darkness conditions. The mortality of adults was tested at different concentrations L. nobilis ranging from 0.5 to 3.5  $\mu L/L$  air and different exposure times (2-40 h). The mortality of adults by M. commonis was tested at different concentrations ranging from 0.2 to 2  $\mu$ L/L air and different exposure times (2–40 h). The mortlity of third larval instars was tested at different concentrations of L. nobilis and M. commonis ranging from 8.57 to 30  $\mu L/L$  air and 11.42 to 32.85  $\mu L/L$  air and different exposure times (2-40h). The results showed that the mortality was increased with increasing in concentration and exposure time. More than 50% mortality was observed at the concentrations of 1.5  $\mu L/L$  air after 10 h and  $\ was\ reached\ to\ 100\%$ after 14-18 h. Data analysis of probit showed that E. kuehniella was more susceptible to M. commonis (LC50=0.65152 $\mu$ L/L air) than to L. nobilis (LC50= 1.608 $\mu$ L/L air).

Keywords: toxicity, essential oils, Laurus nubilis, Myrtus commonis, Ephestia kuehniella.

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