SUMMARY

The present experiment was carried out to study the effect of different temperatures on the life-cycle of *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*. The experiment was conducted from march 1993 to september 1994.

Engorged females of the tick, collected from naturally infested dogs, were kept at 27 ± 1°C, 80 + 10% RH and escotophase for oviposition and larval production. The larvae obtained were fed on rabbits. These larvae were transferred to the temperature of 18, 27 and 32°C, 80% RH and escotophase, furnishing of each temperature, material to others infestations and for study of the non parasitic phases of the tick life-cycle.

The molting periods and longevity of all stages were inversally proportional to the temperature while the ecdyses percentuals were similar. Sequential exposures of larvae, nymphs, adults and eggs during the free-living phase to the temperature of 18 ± 1°C prevented larval eclosion.

KEY WORDS: *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*, temperature, non parasitic phase.