SUMMARY

Aiming to investigate the effect of the fungus *Beauveria bassiana* on the moulting of larvae and on the survival of nymphs of the tick *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*, 450 engorged larvae were exposed to two isolates of *B. bassiana* (747, isolated from ants and 986, isolated from ticks) in different conid concentrations (10^4, 10^6 and 10^8). Two control groups were formed by 150 engorged larvae that were immersed in a solution of Tween 80 in distilled water. The percentages of moulting decreased when the concentrations increased. Mortality of engorged larvae exposed to the higher concentrations reached 100%. The survival of the nymphs (hatched from the engorged larvae) from the control group and the group exposed to the isolate 747 at a concentration of 10^4 were similar (93% and 92%, respectively), 15 days after the ecdysis. At the concentration of 10^6 of the isolate 747, the survival of nymphs was 11%, while at the higher concentration (10^8) no nymphs hatched since larval mortality was 100%. The same result occurred at the concentrations of 10^6 and 10^8 of the isolate 986, in which no nymphs emerged, since the mortality of larvae was also 100%.