

Abstract

The population patterns of eggs, larvae and puparia in the bean plants and leaf punctures made by adults were investigated during cropping (March–July and October–January) and noncropping (July–October) seasons at two sites in Kenya. The beans planted in noncropping seasons had more leaf punctures, eggs, larvae and puparia than beans planted in cropping seasons. Beans planted in noncropping season attracted unusually high population from surrounding weeds as well as previous crop which cause severe damage. Under field conditions *Ophiomyia spencerella* Greathead and *Ophiomyia phaseoli* Tryon were the species of bean flies infesting the bean plants in all seasons. Both *O. spencerella* and *O. phaseoli* normally oviposited in punctures on the leaves but *O. spencerella* also oviposited in the stems of bean seedlings.