Infestation levels and parasitism of lepidopteran stemborers on maize were assessed in four agroecological zones (AEZ) in Uganda. The indigenous noctuid*Busseola fusca* Fuller (Noctuidae) and the invasive*Chilo partellus* Swinhoe (Crambidae) were the most important stemborers recorded.*C. partellus* represented 77% of the stemborers in the Eastern AEZ while*B. fusca* was dominant in the other AEZs, accounting for 60–79%. The proportion of infested plants was between 16% and 45% and borer density between 0.2 and 1.0 borers per plant. There was no clear relationship between damage and stem tunneling, which is often used to estimate yield loss.*Telenomus busseolae* Gahan (Scelionidae), the only egg parasitoid recovered, caused parasitism of up to 46% on*B. fusca* eggs. Several larval and pupal parasitoid species were recorded. The most common were the indigenous braconid*Cotesia sesamiae* and the introduced*Cotesia flavipes*, which are larval parasitoids of*B. fusca* and*C. partellus*, respectively. Mean parasitism by the indigenous*C. sesamiae* ranged between 2.0% and 29.4% on*B. fusca* and from 0 to 13% on*C. partellus. C. flavipes* was recovered at most locations with parasitism of 0–30.5% on*C. partellus* and 0–12% on*B. fusca*; the latter was probably the result of multiparasitism as laboratory studies have shown that it was not a suitable host for*C. partellus*. Results indicated further that the parasitoid has not attained equilibrium 5 years after its introduction.