

SUMMARY

In the Department of San Martin, Peru, *Brachiaria decumbens* is the most widespread improved grass with good forage qualities. However, it is very susceptible to spittlebugs of the Cercopidae family, including *Zulia pubescens*, *Tomapsis*, *Aeneolamia* and *Deois* spp.

In October 1983, 26 ecotypes of *Brachiaria* spp. were established to evaluate adaptation to the ecosystem and susceptibility to spittlebug. After 194 days, the most adapted grasses were ecotypes of *B. brizantha*, *B. humidicola* and *B. dictyoneura*. The least affected by spittlebug were *B. brizantha* CIAT 6294, 6297; *B. ruziziensis* CIAT 660, *B. humidicola* CIAT 679, 6013, 652, 682; *B. dictyoneura* CIAT 6133 and *B. radicans* CIAT 6020, while various ecotypes of the same species were susceptible.

The results show differential responses to spittlebug among ecotypes of the same species of *Brachiaria* during establishment.