Wheat, Triticum aestivum, is the second most important food crop; it contributes about 25% from the total grain production and is part of daily human diet.The use of gaseous synthetic insecticides and fumigants, for controling this kind of insect has led to problems such as ozone depletion, environmental pollution, increasing costs of application, pest resurgence and resistance and hazard effects on non-target organisms in addition to direct toxicity to users (Jembere et al., 1995; Okonkwo and Okoye, 1996).(Coleoptera: Curculionidae) considered as the most widespread and destructive pests of stored products, feeding on different stored-grain and grain products and they cause both qualitative and quantitative damage to various types of grains (Aitken, 1975; Via, 1999; Weston &Rattlingourd, 2000 and Padin, 2002).The annual loss in wheat in Egypt due to stored insects is estimated as equivalent to 500000 tons of which 12% is caused by the rice weevil alone (Ministry of agriculture and land reclamation report, Egypt, 2007; Massoud et al., 2018 ).In developing countries stored-grain insects cause a huge losses of stored-grain products, amounting to 20-30% in the tropical regions and 5-10% loss in temperate regions (Nakakita, 1998).Red flour beetle, Tribolium castaneum (Herbst) (Coleoptera: .(Tenebrionidae), and rice weevil, Sitophilus oryzae (L