**Usage Possibilities Of Defatted Mealworm (Tenebrio molitor) Larvae In White-Egg Laying Pullet Diets**

This research was conducted to determine the effects of the supplementation of defatted mealworm larvae meal to growing laying hens’ diets on performance, blood some parameters and histopathological characteristics of some tissues. In this experiment, a total of 320 Atabey white hybrid laying chicks obtained from Ankara Poultry Research Institute were used and four experimental groups were assigned. The experimental diets were prepared as; 1: Control group (without Tenebrio molitor larvae meal); 2: 2 % defatted Tenebrio molitor larvae meal; 3: 4 % defatted Tenebrio molitor larvae meal; and 4: 8 % defatted Tenebrio molitor larvae meal. The one-day old chicks were randomly assigned to 4 experimental groups with 4 replications and each replication had 20 chicks. The experimental period lasted for 17 weeks. No significant differences were found among treatment groups in terms of livability, body weight, feed intake and blood parameters. Histopathological examination was performed in proventriculus, liver, lung, kidney and muscle tissues. Any cell infiltration was not observed indicating with tumoral properties in these tissues. However, moderate hepatic steatosis was observed in 8 % mealworm supplemented group.