

suspected of being the chief vector of that disease. It is principally a night biter, and its biting and breeding habits correspond well with the epidemiology of Japanese B encephalitis.

Aedes albopictus is commonly encountered in Korea, and is regarded as the only vector of dengue fever there. Like

Aedes aegypti, which apparently does not occur in that country, it breeds in artificial containers near human habitations and is almost completely domestic. Dengue is not at present a common disease in Korea, but if introduced from nearby areas the presence of its vector might cause it to become important again.

II. FORMOSA

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Although 20 anophelines are known to occur in Formosa, only the 6 species treated in the keys are of primary medical importance because of their ability to transmit malaria. *Anopheles sinensis* is believed to be the principal vector in the plains throughout Formosa. It is the most prevalent anopheline and is associated in large part with rice culture in that country. Particularly in foothill regions, *Anopheles minimus* is known to be an important vector. Breeding in moving fresh water, it occurs in large numbers and is easily collected in houses and cattle sheds. *Anopheles fluviatilis*, the larvae of which cannot be separated from those of *minimus*, is not definitely known to occur in Formosa. Like *minimus*, *Anopheles maculatus* is a foothill stream breeder. In Malaya and other areas it is associated with an intense malaria, but in Formosa this species is quite rare and is included in the keys only because of its potentially great ability to transmit malaria. Three species of *Anopheles*—*tessellatus*, *annularis* and *sundaicus*—have been incriminated in malaria transmission

only at certain times of the year and in restricted localities in Formosa. The first two typically breed in pools formed in sugar cane fields near the end of the rainy season and may reach high densities at that time. *A. sundaicus* breeds in direct sunlight in small pools without vegetation, such as those formed during the drying of the larger streams. It has been incriminated in the past in certain outbreaks of malaria in Formosa.

The remaining *Anopheles*, known or assumed to be present in Formosa, are *aitkeni bengalensis*, *barbirostris barbirostris*, *barbumbrosus*, *gigas baileyi*, *insulæflorum*, *jeyporiensis candidiensis*, *kochi*, *leucosphyrus*, *lindesayi*, *ludlowi*, *splendidus*, *subpictus indefinius*, and *vagus vagus*.

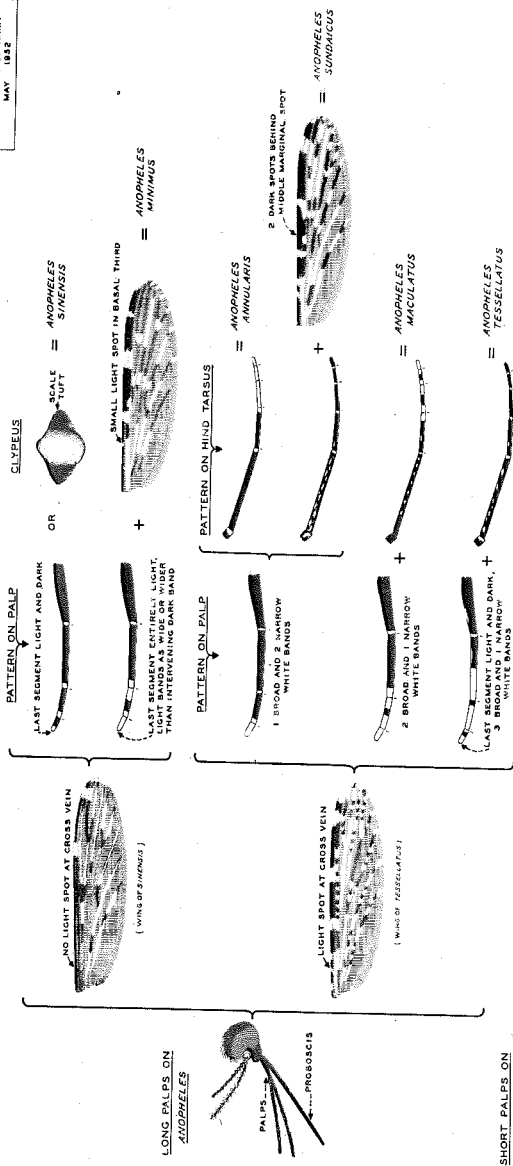
Of the approximately 60 nonanopheline mosquitoes, only 2 are of outstanding medical importance. These are *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*, both of which transmit dengue fever. Both are urban breeders, utilizing all kinds of artificial containers near human habitations.

MOSQUITOES OF MEDICAL IMPORTANCE — FORMOSA

IMPORTANT
A SPECIMEN MUST HAVE
ALL CHARACTERS LISTED
FOR THAT SPECIES

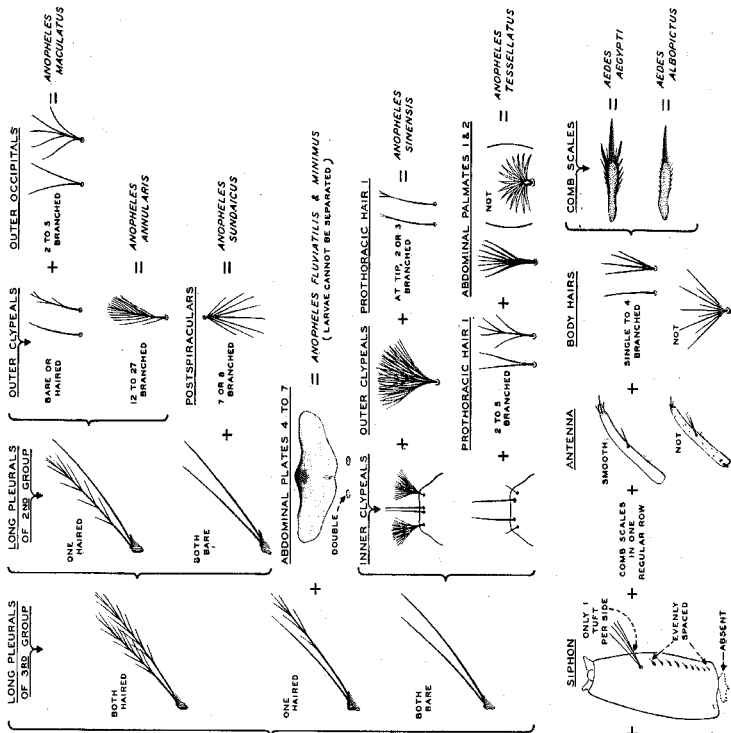
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WASHINGTON, D. C.,
SPECIMENS ALLOTTED BY
SECRETARY OF ARMY,
MAY 1952

MALES HAVE BUSHY ANTENNAE (AND DO NOT BITE)



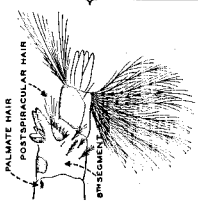
MOSQUITOES OF MEDICAL IMPORTANCE - FORMOSA

FULL-GROWN LARVAE

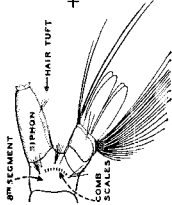


IMPORTANT!
 A SPECIMEN MUST HAVE ALL HAIRS TESTED FOR TAIL BRISTLES.

NO SIPHON ON *ANOPHELES*



SIPHON ON ALL OTHERS



INSECT IDENT. SERVO. USRA
 UNDER FUNDS ALLOTTED BY
 SECRETARY OF ARMY
 MAY, 1932

