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MALARIA INFECTIONS IN Mansonia Mosquitoes

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During the examination of Mansonia mosquitoes for filarial infection oocysts were seen on the stomach wall of a specimen of M. dives caught at Ulu Lui in Selangor, Malaya. As a result of this chance finding, mosquitoes other than Anopheles were included among the mosquitoes to be examined for malaria infection in the monkey malaria investigation at present in progress in this Institute, and additional infections have been found in other Mansonia mosquitoes. Preliminary findings with experimental infections of primate malaria in Mansonia uniformis are reported separately.

The results of dissections from two localities in Selangor and Pahang are shown below. The trapping site in Pahang was at the edge of swamp-forest close to the place where the Macaca irus monkey was caught from which Plasmodium cynomolgi bastianellii was isolated (Garnham,

1959).

No. infected

Species	No. diss.	Gut	Glands
M. unnulata	213		
M. bonneae	895	τ	I
M. dives	857	2	
M. uniformis	183		

There were three oocysts 60-70n in diameter on the gut of the first M. dives and twenty oocysts 50-85u in diameter in the second M. dives. Both infections were found in mosquitoes caught in Selangor at an aborigine settlement in a valley bordered by hill forest. The infection in M.

honneae was from Pahang, and 25 oocysts 40-100u in diameter were present on the gut, as well as sparse sporozoites approximately 7-8, in length in the glands.

The origin of these malaria infections in Mansonia mosquitoes is at present unknown. The large size of the oocysts and small size of the sporozoites would suggest that they are unlikely to be from primates.

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THE MOSQUITO, Psorophora ciliata (FABR.), AT LONDON, ONTARIO

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On June 30, 1962 at about 10.00 p.m. a man in London, Ontario, while sitting on the verandah of his house, noticed a large, dark mosquito circling over his arm. The insect was captured (Fabricius), with keys in Carpenter and La-Casse (1) and Steward and McWade (3). The pinned specimen is deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, University of Western Ontario. Distinguishing features of the insect were clearly evident, including long wings (8 mm), the stripe of golden hairs along the mid-line of the scutum, broad basal white bands on the tarsi, erect black scales giving a shaggy appearance to the hind tarsi and pointed abdomen. This species was not found at the time of the mosquito survey conducted at London in 1952 by Judd (2). It has previously been reported at four other localities in southern Ontario: Normandale, Vineland, Roseland and Sarnia by Steward and McWade (3). These four localities are close to the shore of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario while London lies inland about 25 miles north of the north shore of Lake Erie.

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