

ANOPHELES ACONITUS AND
AN. SUBPICIUS NATURALLY
INFECTED WITH
WUCHERERIA BANCROFTI
IN FLORES, INDONESIA¹

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Anopheles aconitus Dönitz is well known in Indonesia as a vector of malaria but has not previously been incriminated in the transmission of filariasis. Brug (1938) demonstrated the potential filarial vector capability of this species by obtaining an experimental infection rate of 68% with *Wuchereria bancrofti*.

An. subpicius Grassi has been recorded as a vector of malaria in South Sulawesi (Bouman 1940) and Timor (Lien et al. 1975). An experimental infection rate of 72% was obtained with *W. bancrofti* (Soewadji Prawirohardjo 1939).

We conducted surveys during 1975-76 in the filaria-endemic village of Hengga (08°24'S, 122°37'E) on the north coast of Flores, Southeast Indonesia, and found *An. aconitus* and *An. subpicius* naturally infected with *W. bancrofti*. One hundred wild-caught *An. aconitus* were dissected in September 1975: 4 mosquitoes harbored 1st stage larvae, 1 had 2nd stage larvae and 1 had infective stage larvae of *W. bancrofti*. In March 1976 among 1396 wild-caught *An. aconitus* dissected, 10 harbored 1st stage larvae, 3 had 2nd stage larvae and 1 had infective stage larvae.

Dissections of 30 wild-caught *An. subpicius* in September 1975 revealed 1 infected with 2nd stage larvae and 1 with infective stage larvae of *W. bancrofti*. Eight specimens were dissected in March 1976 and no larvae were found.

In the same village *An. barbirostris* Van der Wulp was found to be harboring *Brugia timori*. Among 154 specimens dissected in September

1975, 3 were infected with 2nd stage and 15 with infective stage larvae of *B. timori*. Five hundred thirty-three specimens were dissected in March 1976 and 3 harbored 1st stage larvae, 1 had 2nd stage larvae, and 21 had infective stage larvae of *B. timori*. No developing larvae of *W. bancrofti* were found in *An. barbirostris*.

At the time of these studies, in September 1975 and March 1976, anophelines were readily collected indoors and outdoors on human bait and resting on inside walls of homes.

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EVALUATION OF
ELECTRONIC
SOUND-PRODUCING DEVICES
AGAINST
Aedes taeniorhynchus
AND *Ae. sollicitans*¹

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INTRODUCTION. Shortly after an article describing how to build an electronic mosquito "repeller" appeared in Popular Electronics Magazine (Greenlee 1970), a number of commercially produced devices began to show up on the U.S. market.

¹Mention of a commercial or proprietary product in this paper does not constitute an endorsement of this product by the USDA.

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