

BREEDING HABITS OF *ANOPHELES FARAUTI*
(*A. PUNCTULATUS* VAR. *MOLUCCENSIS*)
IN NEW GUINEA *

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The records which follow were taken from field notes and reports of the Sixth Malaria Survey Unit, covering the interval from March, 1943, to May, 1944, which show that larvae of *Anopheles (punctulatus var. moluccensis) farauti* were found in:

1. Slow moving side waters of a swiftly running stream. The water was muddy, heavily shaded and supported much vertical aquatic vegetation.
2. Pools not connected to an adjacent stream. These pools were almost completely choked with vertical vegetation.
3. Pools at the edge of a swamp which contained polluted water, rotten leaves, muddy bottom and supported some fish life including "lung" fish. The pools were sunlit.
4. Lagoons, densely shaded, fresh water.
5. Sunlit edges of fresh water lagoons.
6. Slightly brackish water of a coastal swamp.
7. Side pools of well shaded streams.
8. Sagging depressions, holding water, in tent flies and tarpaulin covers in supply dumps open to direct bright sunlight.
9. Borrow pits left alongside the roads by engineering construction crews, some shaded, others in direct sunlight.
10. Wheel ruts holding muddy water and open to direct sunlight.
11. Slit trenches holding water. These were sunlit for part of the day only.
12. Small roadside puddles where evaporation had reduced the water to a thick "chocolate syrup" consistency and color.
13. Coconut shells sunk in ground holding water. These shells were probably filled by water from nearby swamp running into the shells after rains.
14. Fallen coconut tree fronds holding water.
15. Edges of mangrove swamp, sunlit and shady, fresh water and brackish.
16. Man-made water holes (i.e.) shallow surface wells.
17. Isolated, clear rain water pools, sunlit, no vegetation and not near a stream.
18. Muddy water pools shaded and sunlit found in and around large supply dumps and construction areas.
19. Water in a large biscuit tin found in an open refuse dump in a large operating base in Dutch New Guinea.
20. Marshes, fresh water and brackish, sunlit and shaded.

*Geographical Locations of Larva
Collecting Stations:*

Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea; Dobodura, Papua New Guinea; Oro Bay, Papua New Guinea; Milne Bay, Papua New Guinea; Goodenough Island, Papua New Guinea; Ferguson Island, Papua New Guinea; Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea and the Humboldt Bay-Lake Sentani area around Hollandia.

* The author was the Commanding Officer of this Unit from January, 1943, to January, 1945. During this time the Unit saw active overseas service in Australia, New Guinea and the Philippine Islands.