SEROEY FOR POSSIBLE MOSQUITO BREEDING IN CRAWFISH HOLES IN NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

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INTRODUCTION. A study was made around the Moisant International Airport, New Orleans, Louisiana, to determine whether mosquitoes were breeding in the holes of crawfish. Most work of this nature reported in the literature appears to have been done in connection with mosquitoes in crab holes. Dunn (1928) found two species of mosquitoes breeding in crab holes in Nigeria. He recovered *Aedes aegypti* Linn., a yellow fever mosquito, in three crab holes of a total of 200 examined. Riqueau (1929) and Bruce-Clark (1951) found *aegypti* breeding in 25 holes in West Africa. Forattini (1958) found *Culex quinquefasciatus* St你需要的文本。
confinis adults in the surrounding fields in August.

Twelve confinis larvae were recovered in June, August, and September from water withdrawn from the crawfish holes. All larvae collected were in the second or third instar. Since the larval period is reported to be relatively short (4 to 10 days; Carpenter et al., 1955), it is assumed that the larvae collected hatched within the preceding week. There was a heavy rain during the week preceding the collection in July, during which one larva recovered in June may have been washed into a crawfish burrow. P. confinis larvae have been found breeding in ponds and ditches

This area. Eleven confinis larvae were recovered in August and September. There were light showers the preceding week of both collections, but no flood of the fields. It would therefore seem likely that these latter larvae were washed into the crawfish holes.

The strongest evidence of mosquito breeding in this habitat was the recovery of a total of seven confinis larvae from eggs from the mud scrapings taken from inside the crawfish burrows in September and October.

Horsfall (1955) reported that confinis larvae are found in shallow ground pools subject to periodic drying and flooding. Such sites are roadside ditches, ground swales, rice fields, swamps, and occasionally woodland pools. No reports have been found of confinis breeding in crawfish or crab holes.

Conclusions. Evidence indicates that Psorophora confinis will breed in crawfish holes around the Moisant International Airport at New Orleans, Louisiana. It is not possible to say at present exactly how large an area this occurs, or its relative importance to its more conventional breeding areas.

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COMPARATIVE INFECTIVITY OF PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM (COLOMBIA STRAIN) TO ANOPHELES QUADRIMACULATUS SAY AND ANOPHELES ALBIMANUS (WIED.).

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INTRODUCTION. - Studies on the comparative susceptibility of Anopheles quadrimaculatus and A. albimanus to Plasmodium falciparum have been made previously by several workers. Boyd et al. (1938) and Jeffery and Jobbins (1940) found that A. quadrimaculatus from Cuba and Panama were highly susceptible to P. falciparum from the same parasite species in the Neotropical region. Anopheles quadrimaculatus mosquitoes from Florida exhibited a high degree of susceptibility to infection from both the Neotropical and the Nearctic regions. Jeffery and Young (1950), in a similar study using a South Carolina strain of P. falciparum, a Panama strain of A. albimanus, and the Q-t strain of A. quadrimaculatus, found that the latter species was more susceptible to infection. Jeffery et al. (1950) showed that A. albimanus in Panama (A-2 strain) was markedly more resistant to A. albimanus from the Florida strain (A-3 strain) and the Q-t strain in susceptibility to infection with a Panama strain of P. falciparum. Because of these previous reported differences, studies were made on the comparative infectivity of a Colombia, South America, strain of P. falciparum of the Q-t strain of A. quadrimaculatus and a Central American strain of A. albimanus.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES. - The Colombia strain of Plasmodium falciparum is a chloroquine-resistant strain described by Young and Moore (1951) and was originally from the Magdalena Valley of Colombia, South America. The A. quadrimaculatus (Q-t strain) mosquitoes were originally from the southeastern United States and have been maintained in the laboratory since 1941. The A. albimanus (A-4 strain) mosquitoes were originally from El Salvador and were obtained through the courtesy of Dr. H. G. Simkover, Shell Development Company, Modesto, California. The colony has been maintained since 1960.

The patients were adult Negro males being treated for neurosyphilis. Patients A and B were injected with intravenous inoculation of parasitized blood which had been stored frozen in a dry ice chest.