B25 土 9:20 AM

ソロモン諸島におけるマラリア媒介蚊の調査 (3) Human-Bait Collection における Parous rate の雨期と乾期における変動.

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ソロモン諸島ガダルカナル島の Tamboko とマライタ島の Fiu において Human bait 法によりハマダラカ成虫を 1 時間単位で採集した。雨期には 1 2 night x people の採集で 1 7 8 匹を、乾期には 1 0 night x people の採集で 2 2 6 匹を得た。種は全て *Anopheles farauti* であった。卵巣表面の気管細管の形態により、Parous rate を調べた。その結果雨期では午後 1 1 時以前は 1 1 ~ 5 0 % (平均 2 4. 4 %) と低いが、1 1 時以降は 6 2 ~ 8 6 % (平均 7 9. 5 %) と高く、顕著な差が認められたのに対し、乾期では夕刻の 7 時以前の 3 6. 4 % を除いて全体的に 5 5 % 以上と高い傾向に有るが、雨期における程時刻による顕著な差は見られなかった。

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B26 土 9:30 AM

SURVEY ON VECTOR MOSQUITOES OF MALARIA IN SOLOMON ISLANDS (4) DISTRIBUTION OF ANOPHELES LARVAE AND ADULTS IN GUADALCANAL ISLAND

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Members of the *Anopheles punctulatus* complex are known important vectors of malaria in Solomon Islands. Geographical distribution and structure of adult and larval population have important roles for assessing, designing and implementing vector control project. The study was conducted in August 2005 as a part of surveillance of annual variation of vector habitat in a dry seasonal session. Larvae were collected from different sites of Guadalcanal Island. These sites included rivers, streams, ditches, ground pools etc. Standard dipper method was used as a tool for sample collection. Adult mosquitoes were collected by human bait method. Since morphological characters are not reliable for identifying sibling species, genotyping was used for accuracy. Sequence variation of cytochrome oxidase was found to be suitable for detection of various obscured sibling species. Therefore, we used mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) sequences from the cytochrome oxidase subunit 2 (COII) gene for genotyping. The amplified COII region length was 684bp. *Anopheles farauti* 7 was found to be the major larval as well as adult species.

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