RESPONSE OF LAOTIAN MALARIA STRAINS TO CHEMOTHERAPY

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One hundred and fifteen *falciparum* and 25 *vivax* malaria patients who became ill at the Nam Ngum Dam construction site in Laos were treated with 3 treatment schedules. *Falciparum* malaria patients usually responded excellently to 1500 mg or less of chloroquine base, but R1 resistance was demonstrated in 4 Japanese and 1 Thai patients. Sulfmethoxine-pyrimethamine-quinine (SPQ) and sulfmethoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) combination was effective in 18 of 18 and in 25 of 26 patients, respectively. The febrile attack of 25 *vivax* malaria patients was successfully treated with any of chloroquine, SPQ and SP regimens. Weekly one SP tablet was sufficient to suppress both *falciparum* and *vivax* malarias among Japanese workers, 10 percent of which were attacked by *falciparum* malaria before prophylactic medication was started.

NATURAL INFECTION WITH THE LARVAE OF *DIROFILARIA IMMITIS* IN FEMALES OF MOSQUITOES COLLECTED IN DOG-BAITED-TRAPS IN NAGASAKI CITY

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Mosquito collections by dog-baited-traps, human-baited-traps, and light traps were made in 1968 at three areas, i. e., urban area, suburban area, and agricultural area, in Nagasaki City. Examinations for the relative abundances of mosquitoes in the respective areas were made. By now, the examination was also made for the natural infection of mosquitoes with the larvae of *D. immitis* col-