

**COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE EFFICIENT
VECTORS OF MALARIA ; ANOPHELES PHAROENSIS
AND ANOPHELES COUSTANI, CONCERNING
THEIR BIOLOGY , ECOLOGY AND MALARIA
TRANSMISSION**

A THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of The Requirements

For The Award of The Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

M.Sc.

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1981



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author will always be indebted with sincerest gratitude and heartly appreciation to Dr. A.A. Soliman, Prof. of Entomology for suggesting this research work, for his criticism and for his valuable advice throughout the period of study and for reading and correcting the manuscript.

Sincerest gratitude is also due to Dr. S.E. El-said, lecturer, Entomology Department, Ain Shams University, Dr. A.M. Gad, Entomology Department, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt, for their help, guidance and close supervision throughout the period of this study.

The author is also grateful to the staff members and colleagues of the Entomology Department, Faculty of science, Ain Shams University, particularly Mr. M. Kenawi for his various help.

This thesis deals with a problem that is included in the research project funded by the Department of Health, Education Welfare National Institutes of Health - National Institutes of Allergy and Infections diseases Bethesda - Maryland U.S.A.

[(Research grant No. 03 - 062 N (Rev.)]

entitled:

" Bionomics of Anopheline vectors of malaria in Egypt"

Thanks are due to this office and to the project officer:

Dr. Robert Gwadz.

C O N T E N T S

	Page
I- INTRODUCTION.....	1
II- LITERATURE REVIEW	
1) Previous studies on <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u>	
2) Field investigations on <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u>	5
1- Investigation of the natural breeding places..	
2- Description of the natural breeding places	
(1) Vegetation characteristics of the breeding places.....	6
(2) Physical characteristics of the breeding places.....	7
(3) Chemical characteristics of the breeding places.....	7
3- Seasonal larval density.....	9
4- Other mosquito aquatic stages living in association with <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u> in the same breeding places.....	9
5- Bionomics of the adult females	
(1) Feeding habits.....	10
(2) Biting activity.....	11
6- Seasonal adult density.....	11
3) Laboratory biological investigations on <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u>	
1- Life span of the aquatic stages.....	13
2- Percent of natural mortality of the aquatic stages.....	13
3- Adult sex ratio.....	14
4- Female gonotrophic cycle.....	14

4) Experimental infection of female <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u> with human malaria parasite <u>P. vivax</u>	15
---	----

III- MATERIALS AND METHODS

1) Field investigations on <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u>	
I- Studies on the aquatic stages of <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u>	
(1) Investigation of the natural breeding places.....	19
(2) Description of the natural breeding places	
1. Vegetation characteristics of the breeding places.....	20
2. Physical characteristics of the breeding places.....	20
3. Chemical characteristics of the breeding places.....	21
(3) Bionomics of the aquatic stages.	
1. Field collection of the aquatic stages	
2. Transporting of the aquatic stages to the laboratory.....	25
3. Laboratory identification and examination of collected specimens.....	26
4. Seasonal larval density.....	26
2- Studies on the adult females of <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u>	
(1) Bionomics of the adult females	
1. Field collection of the adult females.	33

	Page
2. Transporting the adult females to the laboratory.....	29
3. Night catching and investigations on the yield of adults	
1) Feeding habits.....	31
2) Resting habits.....	33
3) Biting activity.....	36
4) Seasonal adult density.....	36
2) Laboratory investigations on <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u> .	
1- Laboratory breeding of <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u>	
(1) The rearing insectary.....	37
(2) Materials necessary for breeding.....	38
(3) Laboratory breeding of the aquatic stages of <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u>	38
(4) Laboratory breeding and maintaining of adults of <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u> ..	
2- Laboratory experiments on the biology of <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u>	
(1) Biological aspects of the aquatic stages of both species.....	41
1. Determination of the life span of the aquatic stages.....	41
(2) Biological aspects of the adult females of both species.....	41
3) Experimental infection of <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u> with human malaria parasite <u>P. vivax</u>	42

	Page
IV- PRESENT INVESTIGATIONS AND EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS	
1) Field investigations on <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u>	45
I- Field studies on the aquatic stages of <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u>	45
(1) Investigations of the natural breeding places.....	45
(2) Description of the natural breeding places	
1. Vegetation characteristics of the breeding places.....	47
2. Physical characteristics of the breeding places.....	48
3. Chemical characteristics of the breeding places.....	51
(3) Bionomics of the aquatic stages.	
1. Seasonal larval density.....	53
2. Other mosquito species living in association with <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u> in the same breeding places.....	56
2- Field studies on the adult females of <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u>	
(1) Feeding habits.....	59
(2) Biting activity.....	65
(3) Resting habits.....	70
(4) Seasonal adult density.....	70

	Page
2) Laboratory investigations on <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u> .	
I- Laboratory breeding of both species	
(1) Laboratory breeding of the aquatic stages....	72
(2) Laboratory breeding of the adult stage.....	74
2- Laboratory experiments on the biology of both species	
(1) Biological aspects of <u>An. pharoensis</u>	
1. Biological aspects of the aquatic stages	
1) Life span of the aquatic stages.....	75
2) Percent of natural mortality of the aquatic stages.....	77
2. Biological aspects of the adult stage	
1) Sex ratio.....	79
2) Number and duration of gonotrophic cycle.....	81
3) Fecundity of females.....	83
4) Per cent of egg-hatching.....	85
5) Longevity of females.....	87
(2) Biological aspects of <u>An. coustani</u>	
1. Biological aspects of the aquatic stages	
1) Life span of the aquatic stages.....	89
2) Percent of natural mortality of the aquatic stages.....	91
2. Biological aspects of the adult stage	
1) Sex ratio.....	93
2) Number and duration of gonotrophic cycle.....	95
3) Fecundity of females.....	97
4) Percent of egg-hatching.....	99
5) Longevity of females.....	101

	Page
3) Experimental infection of <u>An. pharoensis</u> and <u>An. coustani</u> with human malaria parasite <u>P. vivax</u>	
1- Experimental infection of <u>An. pharoensis</u>	103
2- Experimental infection of <u>An. coustani</u>	105
V- DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	108
VI- SUMMARY.....	123
VII- LITERATURE CITED.....	130
VIII- ARABIC SUMMARY,	

I - INTRODUCTION

- 1 -

I- I N T R O D U C T I O N

As well known malaria is an endemic disease widely spread in the tropical and temperate zones, characterised by intermittent febrile paroxysms, anemia and splenic enlargement, caused by infection with parasites, mainly assigned to the genus *Plasmodium*, class sporozoa, phylum protozoa.

The malaria parasite was first discovered in human blood by Laverane (1880). The presence of malaria has been noted in Egypt since ancient time. The presence of malaria in the Egyptian Siwa Oasis was mentioned by the historian Makrezi in the 15th century, by Algabarti (1816) and by Stanely (1911).

According to Madwar (1937), records at the ancient Egyptian's Dandara temple, in upper Egypt, described intermittent fever, following the Nile flood which was presumably malaria.

Several authors dealt with the study of different aspects of malaria in Egypt.

Thus the present study aimed at revealing some of these points concerning the biology and ecology of two of the anopheline that are known as efficient Malaria vectors in Egypt, namely An. pharoensis and An. coustani.

Inspite of the surplus of knowledge about this subject in general yet some points have to be thoroughly investigated in order to be in a position to suggest the suitable recommendations for the control of this disease through the control of its mosquito vectors under conditions .
prevailing in our country.