Presented at the DLSU Research Congress 2014 De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines March 6-8, 2014



Larval Mosquito Fauna (Diptera: Culicidae) of Salikneta Farm

Billy Joel M. Almarinez^{1,*} and Florencia G. Claveria^{1,2}

¹ Biology Department, College of Science, De La Salle University, Manila ² De La Salle AgriVet Sciences Institute, Salikneta Farm, SJDM, Bulacan *Corresponding Author: billy.almarinez@dlsu.edu.ph

Abstract: A survey of mosquito fauna occurring in Salikneta Farm, San Jose Del Monte, Bulacan was conducted with the primary aim of providing baseline data that may help in coming up with strategies for short-term and long-term vector control. Mosquito larvae were collected using improvised ovitraps placed in five selected sites in the farm during three periods covering November and December, 2012. With the aid of published and online identification keys, six species were found by examination of morphology and chaetotaxy of 546 third and fourth instar larvae that were collected and preserved in 10% formalin. 340 (62.27%) *Culex quinquefasciatus*, 50 (9.16%) *Cx. mimeticus*, 28 (5.13%) *Cx. vishnui*, 8 (1.47%) *Cx. tritaeniorhynchus*, 111 (20.33%) *Aedes aegypti*, and 9 (1.65%) *Anopheles tessellatus* comprised the collection. With the exception of *Cx. mimeticus*, the species identified in the farm are recognized as medically important taxa with the potential to transmit arboviral and/or parasitic diseases. These findings imply the immediate need for proper vector control measures in Salikneta Farm where human activities and habitation have been gradually increasing as a consequence of ongoing development.

Key Words: *Aedes; Anopheles; Culex;* larval morphology and chaetotaxy; vector surveillance