

## APPENDIX D

### THE MALARIAL MOSQUITO IN NEBRASKA

According to a recent personal communication from Dr. Myron H. Swenk, Chairman of the Department of Entomology, University of Nebraska, there is positive evidence of the occurrence of both *Anopheles punctipennis* Say and *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* Say in the State of Nebraska. He reports finding dozens of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* Say engorged with blood and clinging to the top of his tent while camping on the White river, near Glen in Sioux County, Nebraska, during the summers of 1905 and 1906. In 1903 Prof. Lawrence Bruner collected specimens of *Anopheles punctipennis* Say in a building on the University campus at Lincoln, Nebr., and about that time also found great numbers of them along Salt Creek near Waverly, Lancaster County, Nebr. Howard, Dyar and Knab in their "The Mosquitoes of North and Central America and the West Indies" state the range of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* as "North America east of the Rocky Mountains from Canada to Mexico," and give the range for *Anopheles punctipennis* as "southern Canada, United States and southward to central Mexico."

Although some Medical dictionaries say that *Anopheles punctipennis* apparently does not transmit the malaria germ, this is not in conformity with statements on this point as secured from some of the later books on medical entomology by authorities like William A. Riley and by Robert Matheson, both published in 1932. They agree that *Anopheles punctipennis* is a vector of both tertian malaria, the common form in the United States and of aestivo-autumnal (or subtertian, malignant or pernicious) malaria, although they state definitely that it is not an important vector of those forms of malaria. All agree also that it does not transmit the quartan type of malaria (*P. malariae*).

*Anopheles quadrimaculatus* is a very important vector of all forms of malaria, and is considered the most important species in malaria transmission in this country.