

SUMMARY OF THE MAIN POINTS ARISING FROM THE DISCUSSION ON ITEM 5
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The main contributors to the discussion have been Mrs V. Thomas and Drs. Kitzberger, Burton, Shuval, Barr, Gratz and previous speakers of Item 5.

It is well known that several laboratory investigators have concluded that DDT and dieldrin resistance in C. p. fatigans are both monofactorial in inheritance and the last available information shows that the resistance character is partially dominant in the heterozygotes. Nevertheless, several workers have failed to select and to establish pure resistant colonies of DDT or DLD-resistant C. p. fatigans and in some laboratory colonies the level of resistance decreases very quickly if the selective pressure is redrawn; such observations are not in agreement with the suggested monofactorial inheritance, except if the stability of resistance is dependent on the presence of many ancillary genes; if so, for practical purposes, the resistance cannot be considered as monofactorial.

It is possible that a C. p. pipiens population developing a fenthion resistance occurs in Israel, but the available data are too scarce to allow a definite conclusion. The phenomenon is always under study.

An important problem for resistance studies, as well as for many other investigations related to C. p. fatigans and, more broadly, to vector control, is that of living mosquito transportation from field stations to control research laboratories and between research laboratories.

The most promising results are supplied by the transportation of adults in paper cups, in plastic tubing closed by mosquito netting, or even in plastic bags. Some good results have been reported involving the transportation of eggs and even larvae in plastic polyethylene bags. An important point is to have the mosquitos placed in the pressurized cabin of planes and not in the luggage compartment.

An important difficulty will probably arise if dichlorvos dispensers are used for aircraft disinsection, this fumigant insecticide being able to kill the mosquitos in many types of commonly used containers.

Various speakers recommended that the Vector Control Unit of WHO investigate the possibility of issuing a standardized container, dichlorvos vapour proof, and, if possible isothermic, for the transportation of mosquitos between units dealing with Vector Control problems.

Seminar on the ecology, biology and control
of the *celes pipiens* complex

Geneva, 31 August - 4 September 1954