

high abundance of (AC)_n and (AG)_n sequences in the *An. minimus* genome. A partial genomic DNA library of *An. minimus* was generated and the recombinant clones containing sequences that hybridized to each (AC)₁₄ or (AG)₁₄ probe were obtained and sequenced. Most clones contained sizes of insert ranging 200-1,200 base pairs. From the amount of positive clones determined, (AC)_n dinucleotide microsatellite was found predominately distributed in the genome of *An. minimus*, comparing to (AG)_n.

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EVALUATION OF CANDIDATE TRAPS AS TOOLS FOR CONDUCTING SURVEILLANCE FOR ANOPHELES MOSQUITOES IN A MALARIA-ENDEMIC AREA IN WESTERN THAILAND

**Sithiprasasna R, Jaichapor B, Chanaimongkol S, Khongtak P, Lealsirivattanakul T,
Tiang-Trong S, Burkett DA, Perich MJ, Wirtz RA and Coleman RE**

The effectiveness of five mosquito traps at sampling anopheline mosquitoes was compared with landing/biting (L/B) collections in western Thailand. Traps evaluated included a CDC style light trap (CDC LT) with dry ice, the American Biophysics Corporation (ABC) standard light trap (ABC LT) with dry ice and octenol, the ABC counterflow geometry (CFG) trap with dry ice and octenol, the ABC mosquito magnet (MM) trap with octenol, and the Nicosia and Reinhardt Company Mosquito Attractor Device (N & R trap). Mosquito numbers captured in landing-biting collections were 5.2, 7.0, 7.3, 31.1, and 168.8 times greater than those collected in the ABC LT, MM, CDC LT, CFG, and N & R traps, respectively, for *Anopheles minimus* Theobald, the predominant malaria vector in the region. Similar results were obtained for the secondary malaria vectors *Anopheles maculatus* Theobald and *Anopheles sawadwongporni* Rattanarithikul & Green. Only *Anopheles kochi* Doenitz was collected in significantly greater numbers in the CDC LT, ABC LT, and MM traps compared with L/B collections. Although none of the traps were as effective as L/B collections, the ABC LT, MM, and CDC LT were the best alternatives to human bait for the collection of anopheline malaria vectors in Thailand.

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EVIDENCE FOR ARBOVIRUS DISSEMINATION CONDUITS FROM THE MOSQUITO (DIPTERA: CULICIDAE) MIDGUT

**Romoser WS, Wasieloski LP Jr, Pushko P, Kondig JP, Lerdthusnee K, Neira M and
Ludwig GV**

The mechanism by which arboviruses bypass the basal lamina of mosquito midgut cells and enter the body cavity has been unclear. Experiments using Venezuelan equine encephalitis