



Distribution of mosquitoes and their seasonal oscillation in two wards of Dhaka city

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Abstract: The diversity and seasonal fluctuation of mosquitoes were studied in the two Wards (No. 53 and 54) of Dhaka City from March, 2017 to February, 2018. Eleven habitats under six spots, viz. Ramna Park, Hatir Jheel, Siddeshwary field, Moghbazar pond, Wireless lane and Indoor habitats were surveyed. Altogether 13 species of mosquitoes were identified belonging to four genera and these were *Culex quinquefasciatus*, *Cx. gelidus*, *Cx. vishnui*, *Cx. fuscocephala*, *Cx. tritaeniorhynchus*, *Cx. hutchinsoni*, *Cx. fatigans*, *Mansonia annulifera*, *Mn. uniformis*, *Mn. indiana*, *Aedes aegypti*, *Ae. Albopictus* and *Armigeres subalbatus*. Seven species, e.g. *Cx. gelidus*, *Cx. vishnui*, *Ae. aegypti*, *Ae. albopictus*, *Mn. uniformis*, *Mn. annulifera* and *Mn. indiana* were dominant in the months from June to October; three species, e.g. *Cx. fuscocephala*, *Cx. quinquefasciatus* and *Ae. aegypti* from November to February; and nine species, e.g. *Ae. aegypti*, *Ae. albopictus*, *Ar. subalbatus*, *Cx. fuscocephala*, *Cx. gelidus*, *Cx. quinquefasciatus*, *Cx. tritaeniorhynchus*, *Cx. vishnui* and *Mn. annulifera* from March to May. *Cx. quinquefasciatus* was present in all habitats except the fresh water lake. In semi-polluted Jheel, all the mosquito species, except *Ae. aegypti*, *Ae. albopictus* and *Mn. indiana* were observed. In coconut shell, larvae belonging to *Cx. quinquefasciatus*, *Cx. fuscocephala*, *Ae. aegypti* and *Ar. subalbatus* were observed. In tree holes, *Ae. albopictus* occupied the highest number. In tubs, *Cx. quinquefasciatus*, *Cx. vishnui*, *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* were found. In polluted drains, *Cx. quinquefasciatus*, *Cx. vishnui* and *Cx. gelidus* were common, but *Cx. quinquefasciatus* was the dominant one. In indoor habitat, *Cx. quinquefasciatus* and *Ae. aegypti* were more abundant.

Key words: Diversity, Mosquitoes, Seasonal fluctuation.

Introduction

Mosquitoes are the most important single group of insects with regard to public health. They are remarkably adaptable and fully cosmopolitan, but predominantly tropical insect (Harrington and Nigel, 2015). In Bangladesh, altogether 117 species of mosquitoes, including 36 anopheline, 79 culicine and two toxorhynchitine have so far been recorded (Ahmed *et al.*, 2007). Mosquitoes are the most important vectors of pathogenic organisms. Mosquito borne diseases include Malaria, West Nile Virus, Elephantiasis, Dengue fever, Chikungunya fever, Japanese encephalitis, Yellow fever etc. (Stapels *et al.*, 2009).

Dengue fever is acquired through the bite of *Aedes aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* mosquitoes, both of which are present in Dhaka City. The first outbreak of dengue in Bangladesh was diagnosed in 1964 in Dhaka Khan and Ahmed, 2015. At present dengue hemorrhagic fever is common in Bangladesh (Mahmood and Mahmud, 2011). Human filariasis is caused by the parasite *Wuchereria bancrofti* and *Brugia malayi* which are transmitted by *Mansonia*, *Aedes*, *Anopheles* and *Culex* species. It has been suggested that Japanese encephalitis virus is an emerging cause of encephalitis in Bangladesh Solomon *et al.*, 2009. *Aedes* and *Culex* appear to be the most important vectors of this disease (Huda and Banu, 2007). Chikungunya fever is an acute febrile illness caused by an arthropod-borne alpha virus. In Bangladesh the first outbreak of Chikungunya disease was observed in 2008 (Erlanger, 2009). The larval survey showed that predominant mosquito species in the outbreak areas was *Ae. Albopictus*. In Dhaka City, malaria disease is under control apparently due to the absence of mosquito vector, *Anopheles* species. Many mosquito species change their habitats, behavior and vectoral capacity, and some species acquire resistance against insecticides. It is, therefore, essential to have knowledge about the abundance, seasonal variation and species composition of mosquitoes in the given area so as to perform and evaluate an effective mosquito control program (Aldemir, 2009). The objectives of the present

study were to know the composition, seasonal population dynamics and habitat diversity patterns of the mosquito population in two wards of Dhaka City

Materials and Methods

Both adults and larvae of the mosquitoes of Dhaka City were surveyed from March, 2017 to February, 2018. They were collected from six spots of wards No. 53 and 54 of Dhaka City. The spots, from which the larvae were collected, were Ramna Park (A), Hatir Jheel (B), Siddeshwary Field (C), Moghbazar Pond (D), Wireless Lane (E) and Indoor habitat (F). Ramna Park was divided into four sub-spots, e.g. fresh water lake (A-1), tin container (A-2), tub (A-3) and tree hole (A-4) (Fig. 1). The mosquito larvae were collected with the aid of a dipping net and a semi round disc. The method of collection was based on the classical dipping method with a piece of gauze mounted on a circular frame (10 cm diameter) attached to a rod like handle (1m long). The net had been drawn through water until it became clogged with particles and sludge. It was then removed from the water and emptied into a large white tray (30 × 22 × 4 cm). Different larval instars of the mosquito were sorted out with the help of a pipette. The larvae were collected from different habitats and transferred into rearing cases in the laboratory for the emergence of adults. Some of the larvae were preserved in 70% alcohol for identification. The newly emerged adult mosquito was killed by using chloroform and preserved in a small size plastic pod for identification. The adult species were collected by a sweeping net and also by following the spray sheet technique. The sweeping net was used for adult mosquito collection from its breeding, resting, flying and feeding habitats. In every ten minutes, the sweeping net was swept ten times to collect the mosquito species. Then the collected specimens were anesthetized with chloroform soaked in a cotton ball in a jar. The collected specimens were preserved into separate plastic boxes. Then, the plastic boxes were properly labeled with habitat, date and time, and brought to the Entomology Laboratory, Department of Zoology, Dhaka

University. A white spray sheet was used to collect the adult mosquitoes being knockdown and killed by aerosol spray. The length and breadth of a white spray sheet were 2 and 1.2 m, respectively. At each room, four spray sheets were used for adult collection. Aerosols were sprayed for one minute. The white spray sheet was laid down on the floor of the room previously. The rooms were sprayed with aerosol thoroughly covering ceiling area and under tables, chairs, beds etc. and closed the door for 10-15 minutes. The sheets were removed one by one with the dead adult mosquitoes. Then the mosquitoes were collected using aspirator and forceps or direct inclusion from spray sheet to plastic boxes. All the larval and adult mosquitoes were identified under a stereoscopic binocular microscope following the taxonomic key of Barracuda (Rueda, 2004).

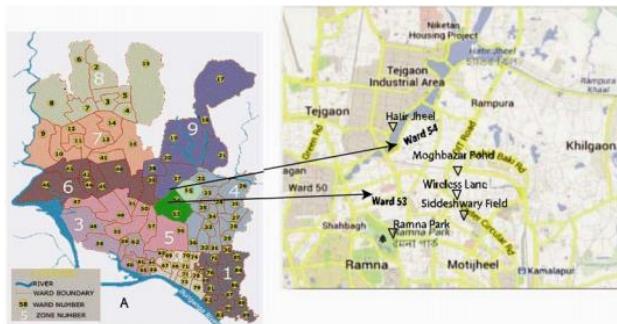


Fig.1. Study areas: A. Map of Dhaka Metropolitan City. B. Location of wards 53 and 54.

Results and Discussion

A total number of 3299 samples of 13 species under three genera were collected, out of which seven belonged to the genus *Culex*, three to *Mansonia*, two to *Aedes* and one to *Armigeres*. The species were *Culex quinquefasciatus*, *Cx.*

vishnui, *Cx. gelidus*, *Cx. tritaeniorhynchus*, *Cx. fuscocephala*, *Cx. fatigans*, *Cx. hutchinsoni*, *Mansonia uniformis*, *Mn. annulifera*, *Mn. indiana*, *Aedes aegypti*, *Ae. albopictus* and *Armigeres subalbatus* (Table 1). In 1973, 27 species of mosquitoes were recorded in Dhaka City, out of which eight belonged to the genus *Culex*, 10 to *Anopheles*, four to *Aedes*, two to *Mansonia*, two to *Armigeres* and one to *Ficalbia* (Ameen and Moizuddin, 1973). Farid (2012) and Karim (2012) reported 11 and 13 mosquito species, respectively from Dhaka City.

Out of the 13 mosquito species, *Cx. quinquefasciatus* occupied the highest (38.37%) and *Cx. gelidus* the second highest (13.61%) based on the total number collected. Previously Ameen and Moizuddin (2003) reported that *Cx. quinquefasciatus* was the predominant species because the polluted organic-rich water in mosquito breeding places are comparatively more in Dhaka city and it is still the predominant mosquito species in the city. Farid (2012) reported the presence of 25.22% of *Cx. quinquefasciatus* in the City. The peak population density of *Cx. quinquefasciatus* was observed in November (19.19%) and its lowest population was in July (0.55%) (Table 2). Farid(13) also reported the highest percentage of *Cx. quinquefasciatus* in February and lowest in June and August. The larvae of *Cx. gelidus* were found throughout the year except in January with a peak population in June (20.50%) and lowest in December (0.89%). These mosquitoes disappeared in the middle of November, just as the dry season approaches (Ameen *et. al.*, 1973 and Ameen *et. al.* 2003). *Cx. gelidus* peaked in number during the monsoon period, but lowest in winter (Farid, 2012 and Ameen *et. al.*, 2003). Other four species of *Culex* mosquitoes were present at low population level, some of which were, however, present throughout the year (Table 1).

Table 1. Occurrence of mosquito species (%) in different spots of Dhaka City from March 2017 and February, 2018

Name of the species	A				B	C	D	E	F	Total	%
	A1	A2	A3	A4							
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	-	8.01	17.63	6.73	-	31.09	-	-	36.35	312	9.45
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	-	15.72	27.67	16.35	-	12.58	-	-	27.67	159	4.81
<i>Armigeres subalbatus</i>	-	5.13	-	2.56	12.39	40.17	-	16.24	23.50	234	7.09
<i>Culex fatigans</i>	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	09	0.27
<i>Cx. fuscocephala</i>	-	17.29	-	-	23.36	19.16	18.22	14.49	7.48	214	6.48
<i>Cx. gelidus</i>	15.59	12.92	-	-	22.09	8.02	26.95	8.69	5.79	449	13.61
<i>Cx. hutchinsoni</i>	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	11	0.33
<i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i>	-	14.14	5.77	1.97	13.74	16.59	15.00	16.27	16.51	1266	38.27
<i>Cx. tritaeniorhynchus</i>	18.45	-	-	-	34.95	-	46.60	-	-	103	3.12
<i>Cx. vishnui</i>	12.83	14.28	1.41	-	17.92	8.72	11.86	13.56	10.41	413	12.51
<i>Mansonia annulifera</i>	27.87	-	-	-	32.79	-	39.34	-	-	61	1.84
<i>Mn. indiana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	05	0.15
<i>Mn. uniformes</i>	23.81	-	-	7.94	22.22	-	46.03	-	-	63	1.93
Total	174	395	215	83	516	534	505	370	507	3299	100
Percentage (%)	5.27	11.97	6.51	2.51	15.64	16.19	15.30	11.21	15.36	-	-

A = Ramna Park, B = Hatir Jheel, C = Suddeswary Field, D= Moghbazar Pond, E= Wireless Lane, F= Indoor Spot, A-1= Lake, A-2= Tin Containers, A-3= Tubes, A-4= Tree Holes

The highest population of *Ae. aegypti* was observed in July (29.17%) and of *Ae albopictus* in June (23.27%). The former species was present throughout the year in the city, whereas the later was absent in December and January (Table 2). The absence of *Ae. albopictus* in the winter season might be due to the fact that it is not a domestic

species like *Ae. aegypti*, but remain outside house in the garden and open spaces which make them exposed to the extreme weather of winter season and tend to enforce them to undergo diapause when the environment goes beyond tolerance. Out of the three species of *Mansonia*, two *Mn. annulifera* and *Mn. uniformis* were present at 1.84 and

1.90% density levels, respectively throughout the year except the months of December-February, whereas *Mn. indiana* was only present in May and June, and was found only in Mogbazar pond [Tables 1, 2]. The population density of *Ar. subalbatus* was 7.09% (Table 1). The highest number of this species (25.64%) was found in February and totally absent in the months of October and November (Table 2). Species of *Aedes* were found in domestic habitat, containers and tree holes [16,17]. In fresh water lake, five species, e.g. *Cx. vishnui*, *Cx. gelidus*, *Cx. tritaeniorhynchus*, *Mn. annulifera* and *Mn. uniformis* were found, among them *Cx. gelidus* occupied

the highest number (40.22%) (Table 3). *Cx. gelidus*, *Cx. vishnui* and *Cx. tritaeniorhynchus*, preferred to breed in fresh water pools and natural containers, but they were also found in domestic cemented tanks and ground tanks in adverse season. The larvae of *Mansonia* were found in fresh water reservoir with vegetation and observed in rainy season (Ahmed *et. al* 2014). *Cx. quinquefasciatus* was not observed in the fresh water lake because the larvae of *Cx. quinquefasciatus* prefer polluted ground water site like blocked drains, cesspools, shallow ponds, containers like cemented tank, big jars, tree holes and other polluted water reservoirs (Ameen and Moizuddin, 2003).

Table 2. Species-wise monthly percentage of mosquitoes observed per month in different spots of Dhaka City from March 2017 to February, 2018

Name of the species	2017										2018		Total
	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	1.28	1.60	11.86	17.95	29.17	13.14	6.73	3.20	3.53	2.24	4.49	4.81	312
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	1.87	4.40	17.00	23.27	20.75	15.72	7.54	3.77	1.26	-	-	4.40	159
<i>Armigeres subalbatus</i>	13.67	14.96	8.55	3.00	1.71	11.11	5.55	-	-	3.85	11.96	25.64	234
<i>Culex fatigans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.33	66.67	-	-	-	-	09
<i>Cx. fuscocephala</i>	6.54	6.07	3.27	1.40	-	10.28	17.29	12.15	10.28	18.22	9.81	4.67	214
<i>Cx. gelidus</i>	5.79	14.03	20.27	20.50	16.48	10.69	5.12	2.22	2.22	0.89	-	1.78	449
<i>Cx. hutchinsoni</i>	-	36.36	54.55	9.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
<i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i>	7.90	4.82	2.84	0.79	0.55	2.13	8.93	13.19	19.19	17.77	13.43	8.45	1266
<i>Cx. tritaeniorhynchus</i>	5.83	20.39	18.45	14.56	17.48	6.80	2.91	-	-	4.85	2.91	5.83	103
<i>Cx. vishnui</i>	4.60	11.86	18.89	24.70	22.51	10.41	2.42	2.42	-	-	-	2.18	413
<i>Mansonia annulifera</i>	4.92	16.39	3.28	3.28	31.15	19.67	9.83	8.19	3.28	-	-	-	61
<i>Mn. indiana</i>	-	-	60.00	40.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	05
<i>Mn. uniformes</i>	-	9.52	9.52	17.46	22.22	4.76	9.52	15.87	3.17	-	7.94	-	63
Total	207	274	332	338	353	254	247	250	292	289	241	222	3299
Percentage (%)	6.27	8.30	10.06	10.25	10.70	7.68	7.48	7.57	8.85	8.76	7.30	6.72	100

Table 3. Habitat-wise occurrence of mosquito species in two words (53 and 54) of Dhaka City from March 2017 and February, 2018

Name of the species	Occurrences of mosquitoes in different habitats										
	FWL	SPL	SPP	CS	TC	TH	TB	PD	TW	PJ	IHC
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	-	-	-	10.71	6.32	25.30	26.31	-	-	41.30	21.51
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	-	-	-	-	6.31	31.32	18.94	-	-	10.86	7.78
<i>Armigeres subalbatus</i>	-	5.62	-	26.53	3.30	7.20	-	10.27	27.27	-	12.56
<i>Culex fatigans</i>	-	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cx. fuscocephala</i>	-	9.63	7.72	10.71	9.67	-	-	8.37	8.44	3.80	3.66
<i>Cx. gelidus</i>	40.22	19.18	23.96	-	14.68	-	-	10.54	12.33	9.24	5.95
<i>Cx. hutchinsoni</i>	-	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cx. quinquefasciatus</i>	-	33.72	37.62	52.02	48.02	30.12	32.63	55.67	41.53	21.31	43.26
<i>Cx. tritaeniorhynchus</i>	10.91	6.98	9.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cx. vishnui</i>	30.45	14.36	9.70	-	14.98	-	22.11	15.14	7.79	13.14	5.26
<i>Mansonia annulifera</i>	9.77	3.87	4.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mn. indiana</i>	-	-	0.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mn. uniformes</i>	8.6	2.71	5.74	-	-	6.02	-	-	-	-	-
Total	174	516	505	196	395	83	285	370	154	184	437
Percentage (%)	5.27	15.64	15.13	5.94	11.97	2.52	8.64	11.22	4.67	5.58	13.25

FWL = Fresh Water Lake, SPJ = Semi Polluted Jheel, SPP = Semi Polluted Pond, CS = Coconut Shell, TC = Tin Can, TH = Tree Holes, TB = Tubes, PD = Polluted Drains, TW = Tree Water, PJ = Plastic Jar, IHC = Indoor Habitat Collection.

In semi-polluted Jheel, all of the identified species were observed, except *Ae. aegypti*, *Ae. albopictus* and *Mn. indiana*. In semi-polluted pond water, *Cx. quinquefasciatus* was found maximum (33.72%). *Cx. fatigans* (1.74%) and *Cx. hutchinsoni* (2.13%) were only observed in semi-polluted Jheel (Table 4). In Jakarta, the breeding places of *Cx. fatigans* were ditches and certain pools with polluted water. *Cx. fatigans* and *Cx. hutchinsoni* were observed at polluted water reservoir in Dhaka City (Karim, 2012). In coconut shell, four types of mosquito larvae were found, these were: *Cx. quinquefasciatus*, *Ar. subalbatus*, *Cx. fuscocephala* and

Ae. aegypti (Table 3). In rainy season, coconut shell was full of water with the dirty humus which is preferable for the breeding of *Cx. quinquefasciatus* and *Ar. subalbatus* mosquitoes; *Ae. aegypti* was observed in less polluted coconut shell. In the tree holes, five species were collected, among them *Ae. albopictus* occupied the highest in number (31.32%) (Table 3). In tubs, *Cx. quinquefasciatus*, *Cx. vishnui*, *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* were found. In polluted drains, *Cx. quinquefasciatus*, *Cx. vishnui*, *Cx. gelidus* were common, but *Cx. quinquefasciatus* was the dominant species. In indoor habitat, *Cx. quinquefasciatus* and *Ae. aegypti* were

more abundant (Table 3). The larvae of *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* were collected from the flower tubs, fresh water container, tree holes, indoor habitat and were also tires, tin cane and tree holes from outdoor habitat from Ramna Park. In Bangladesh, *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* larvae were found mainly in natural containers and indoor habitat in Dhaka city, Srimongal tea garden and Thakurgoan (Ahmed *et. al.*, 2014). The larvae of *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* were found in tin container during rainy season. In monsoon period, the container contains fresh rainy water, so that it was convenient for breeding and larval development of above species. *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* were observed maximum in rainy season (Table 2). In Dhaka Metropolitan City, *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* were found resting and biting in dwelling and at outdoors in rainy month (Ahmed *et. al.*, 2009; Hossain *et. al.*, 2010). The larvae of *Ar. subalbatus* were found in highly polluted water in different study area. *Ar. subalbatus* breeds in both natural and artificial containers, bamboo and banana stumps and other peridomestic containers holding strongly polluted water (Ahmed *et. al.*, 2009). From the survey it has been apparent that the polluted water bodies in the City, e.g. semi-polluted ponds, lakes, drains, artificial reservoirs harbor most of the mosquitoes. It is therefore, suggestive that concern authority should take necessary steps to control the mosquito species from the polluted and semi-polluted water bodies by adopting an effective integrated mosquito management system in Dhaka Metropolitan City.

Conclusion: From this exclusive study polluted jheel was congenial habitat for mosquitoes species where *Culex quinquefasciatus* was in highest number and *Culex fatigans* was in lowest number. In the location of two wards Siddeswary was in the most vulnerable with polluted stagnant water in jheel. On the contrary in Ramna Park tree holes were not suitable habitat for mosquitoes species. Further investigation will be conducted to get proper findings.

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