Abstract

Introduction: The mosquitoes of the Haemagogus (Williston, 1896) genus are relevant in public health because of the involvement of some species as vectors of yellow fever in its sylvan cycle. Objective: To update the distribution of the species of the Haemagogus genus in urban and periurban areas in the departments of Atlántico and Sucre in the Caribbean region of Colombia. Materials and methods: The entomological material was collected in the departments of Atlántico and Sucre by means of larval traps during 2010 to 2011. Eighty per cent of the immature forms were preserved in 70% alcohol. Some were kept alive for the sake of obtaining entomological series. Taxonomical determination was done with Arnell’s keys and description, 1973. Results: In Atlántico, 2.32% of 37,573 immature Culicidae (871) were larvae of the Haemagogus genus. In Sucre, 44 larvae of the same genus were collected (1.22% of 3,611). The species collected in both regions were Hg. equinus, Hg. anastasionis, and Hg. celeste. The Haemagogus genus was most abundant during the months of heaviest rainfall, from June to November. Conclusion: The presence of Hg. anastasionis, Hg. celeste and Hg. equinus was detected in artificial containers, in urban and periurban areas of Atlántico and Sucre. Their distribution in the Caribbean region of Colombia has widened.

Keywords

Culicidae, yellow fever, pest control, biological, public health, epidemiological surveillance, Colombia.