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B27 Phylogenetic relationships of the *Simulium asakoae* and *Simulium ceylonicum* species groups (Diptera: Simuliidae) in Malaysia

OVan Lun Low¹, Hiroyuki Takaoka¹, Peter H Adler², Zubaidah Ya'cob¹, Yusoff Norma-Rashid¹, Chee Dhang Chen¹, and Mohd Sofian-Azirun¹

(¹University of Malaya, Malaysia, ²Clemson University, USA)

A multilocus approach was used to examine the DNA sequences of 10 nominal species of blackflies in the subgenus *Gomphostilbia* in Malaysia. Molecular data were acquired from partial DNA sequences of the mitochondria encoded cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI), 12S rRNA, and 16S rRNA genes, and the nuclear encoded 18S rRNA and 28S rRNA genes. No single gene, nor the concatenated gene set, resolved all species or all relationships. However, all morphologically established species were supported by at least one gene. The multilocus sequence analysis revealed two distinct evolutionary lineages, conforming to the morphotaxonomically recognized *S. asakoae* and *S. ceylonicum* species groups.

B28 Insecticide susceptibility status of black fly, *Simulium nobile* (Diptera: Simuliidae) against DDT, dieldrin, propoxur, malathion and permethrin in Malaysia OChee Dhang Chen, Koon Weng Lau, Hiroyuki Takaoka, Poh Ruey Tan, Ai Chdon Chin, Van Lun Low, Yusoff Norma-Rashid, Zubaidah Ya'cob, Mohd Sofian-Azirun (Institute of Biological Sciences, Faculty of Science, University of Malaya, Malaysia)

Black flies (Diptera: Simuliidae) are one of the biting dipteran of medical and veterinary importance around the world. A 6-month study was conducted to investigate the susceptibility status of *Simulium nobile* against DDT, dieldrin, propoxur, malathion and permethrin. Adult bioassay was performed according to the WHO Standard Protocol. Throughout the study period, multiple resistant was observed in *S. nobile*. Low knockdown was observed on *S. nobile* exposed to DDT (mean knockdown = 7.87%), followed by dieldrin (8.96%), malathion (26.91%) and permethrin (46.18%). Only propoxur exhibited 100% knockdown on *S. nobile* within 1 hour exposure period. Generally, *S. nobile* adults were completely susceptible to propoxur (mortality = 100%), and exhibited some tolerant against DDT (mean mortality = 81.78%) and permethrin (82.51%). *Simulium nobile* adults were detected to be resistant to dieldrin (65.78%) and malathion (67.68%). These findings established a baseline data on insecticide resistance of black flies in Southeast Asia region for the first time.