



ABSTRACTS OF RECENT CHINESE PUBLICATIONS ON LEISHMANIASES¹ (V)

14. Guan, L.R., Xu, Y.X., Mao, Y.D. & Wang, W. The sandfly fauna and its role in transmission of kala azar in four landscape zones of Aksu Region, Xinjiang. Journal of Parasitology and Parasitic Diseases, 1986, 4(3): 169-172 (In Chinese, with English abstract)

In 1984, a sandfly fauna survey carried out in the Aksu Region of Xinjiang revealed that the composition of the sandfly population is different in four landscape zones where the soils are different. In a mountainous area covered with brown calcareous soil and an ancient oasis area with whitish oasis soil, Phlebotomus chinensis longiductus is the predominant species representing 91.1% and 92.5% of the sandfly population respectively. In the stone desert area lying at the foot of the mountains and covered with brown desert soil, P. alexandri is the most prevalent species representing 91.5% of the sandfly population. On the other hand, in the dry desert area covered with scrubby meadow soil where Populus diversifolia and Tamalix sp. grow, P. major Wui represents 60.1% of the sandfly population and no P. chinensis longiductus or P. alexandri was found. According to the data from this survey as well as those from various other fauna surveys made in Xinjiang, the main factor influencing the geographical distribution of sandflies appears to be the type of soil. Based on the results of the artificial infection of these three sandfly species (i.e. P. chinensis longiductus, P. alexandri and P. major Wui) and the natural infection of P. alexandri, it was demonstrated that all of these three sandfly species play a role in the transmission of kala azar in the Aksu Region.



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