سمية المستخلص الإيثيلي لأوراق نبات العشر C. procera ضد يرقات بعوضة الكيولكس خماسية الخطوط

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المستخلص

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Introduction

Culex quinquefasiatus (mosquito) is of cosmopolitan distribution, and it transmits human filariasis a major public health problem in many tropical countries including Sudan, it infects more than two million individual worlds annually (Gosh et al., 2008). The adult females have anthropophilic and zoophilic tendencies. It is a potential vector of Dirofilaria immitis and arboviruses like West Nile virus (WNV), Rift Valley fever virus, avian pox and protozoa like Plasmodium relictum that causes bird malaria and Chikungunya virus (Bhattacharya and Basu, 2016). El-Rayah (2007) reviewed that about 45 species of *Culex* mosquitos are recorded by Lewis (1954) in Sudan including the old name of Cx. quinquefasciatus (Cx. pipiens fatigans Wiedman). The Cx. quinquefasciatus is also known as domestic annoying mosquito especially in urban areas. It is the most prominent species of mosquitoes group in Khartoum, and Sudan (El-Rayah, 2007). The control of *Culex* is normally based on the prevention of breeding. Since such intervention is impossible or economically unfeasible, larvicides can be used (Rozendaal, 1997). Larval stages of mosquitoes are targeted in control strategies, because the larva is relatively immobile, and more concentrated than the adult stage (Karunamoorthi et al, 2008; Ali and EL-Rabaa, 2010). Synthetic insecticides pose a high residual toxicity which poison live-stock and human beings (Karunamoorthi et al., 2008). Consequently, researchers are currently investigating various plant extracts to be used as insecticides for controlling larvae of mosquitoes, as they are suspected to be environment friendly, biodegradable, and safer than synthetic larvicides (Cetin et al., 2006).