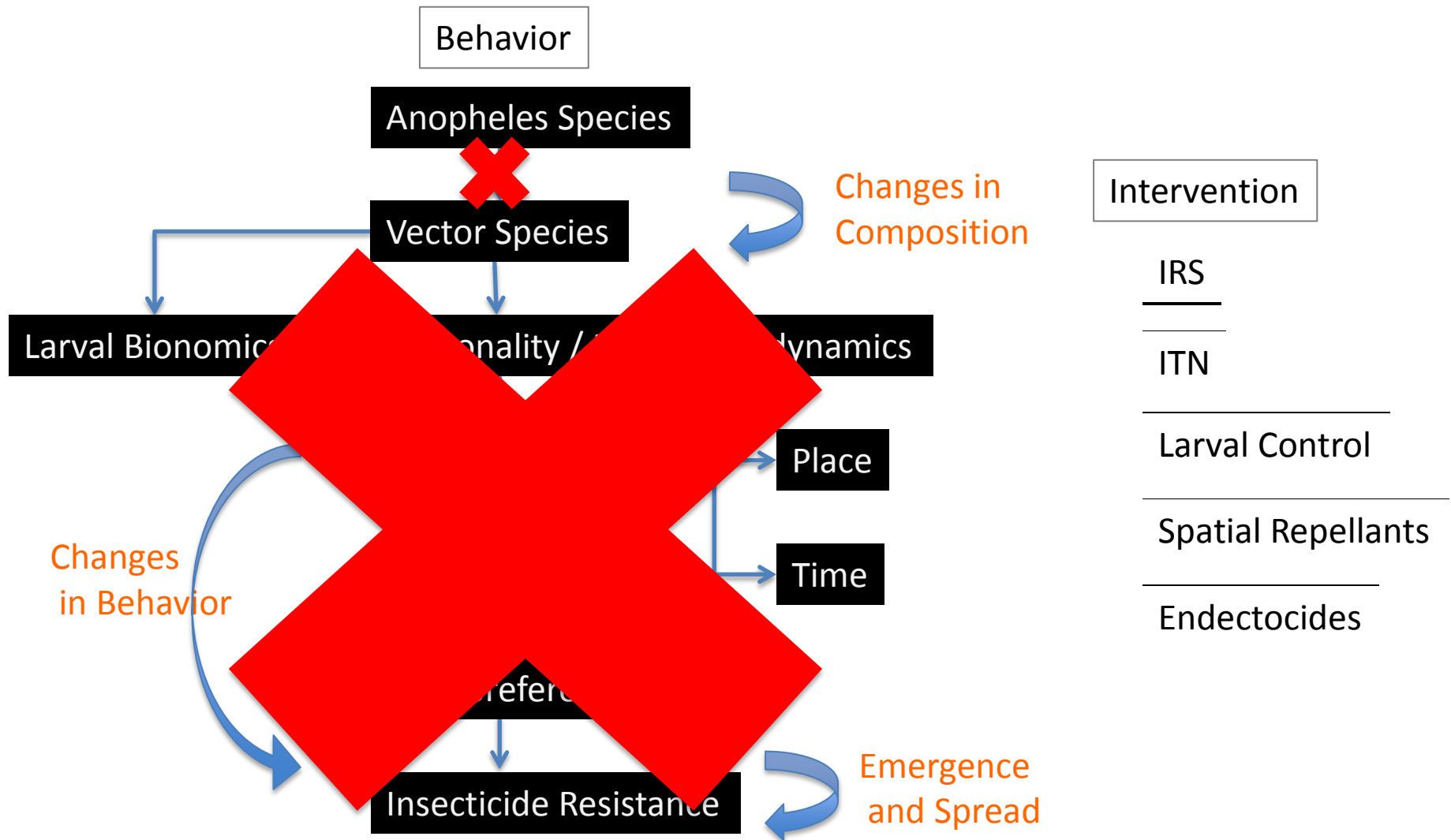


Towards better morphological
and molecular
identification of malaria vectors

Neil Lobo and Seth Irish

Why is Species ID important



The problem

- Mosquitoes are difficult to identify
 - Small
 - Key characteristics can be altered (scales rubbed off) or removed (legs falling off)
 - Morphological identification keys are out of date
 - Cryptic species – molecular identification required
 - Variation seen in the field
 - Work conditions



Morphological identification aspects/challenges

- Updated keys for African *Anopheles*
 - Gillies & Coetzee (1987), supplement to Gillies & DeMeillon (1968)
 - CD-ROM by Hervy et al. (1998)
 - Lucid key, Rueda (www.wrbu.org)
- Training (and retraining) of taxonomists/entomologists
- Morphological identification is needed for some molecular assays and vice versa

RESEARCH

Open Access



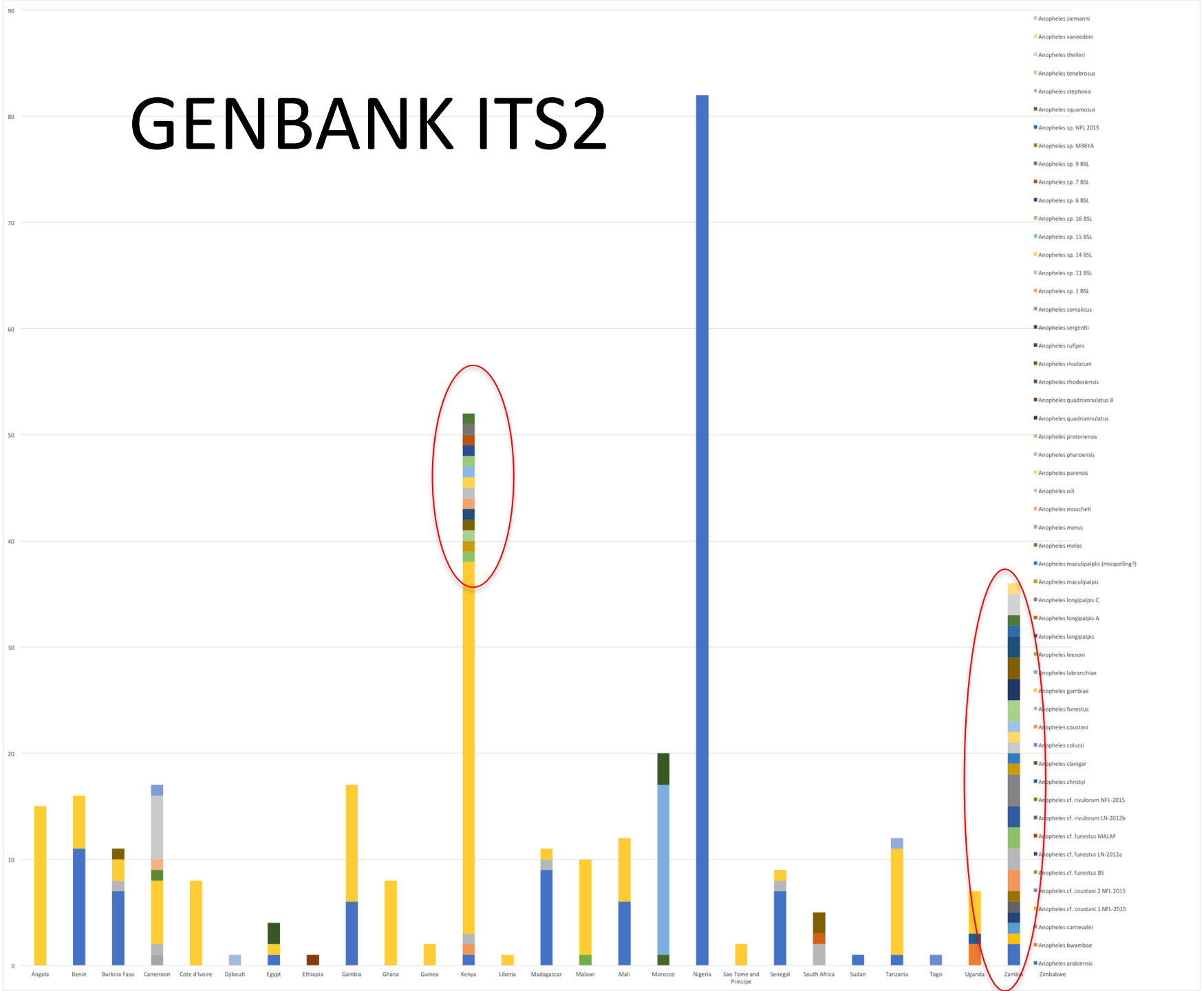
The importance of morphological identification of African anopheline mosquitoes (Diptera: Culicidae) for malaria control programmes

Erica Erlank^{1,2}, Lizette L. Koekemoer^{1,2} and Maureen Coetzee^{1,2*}

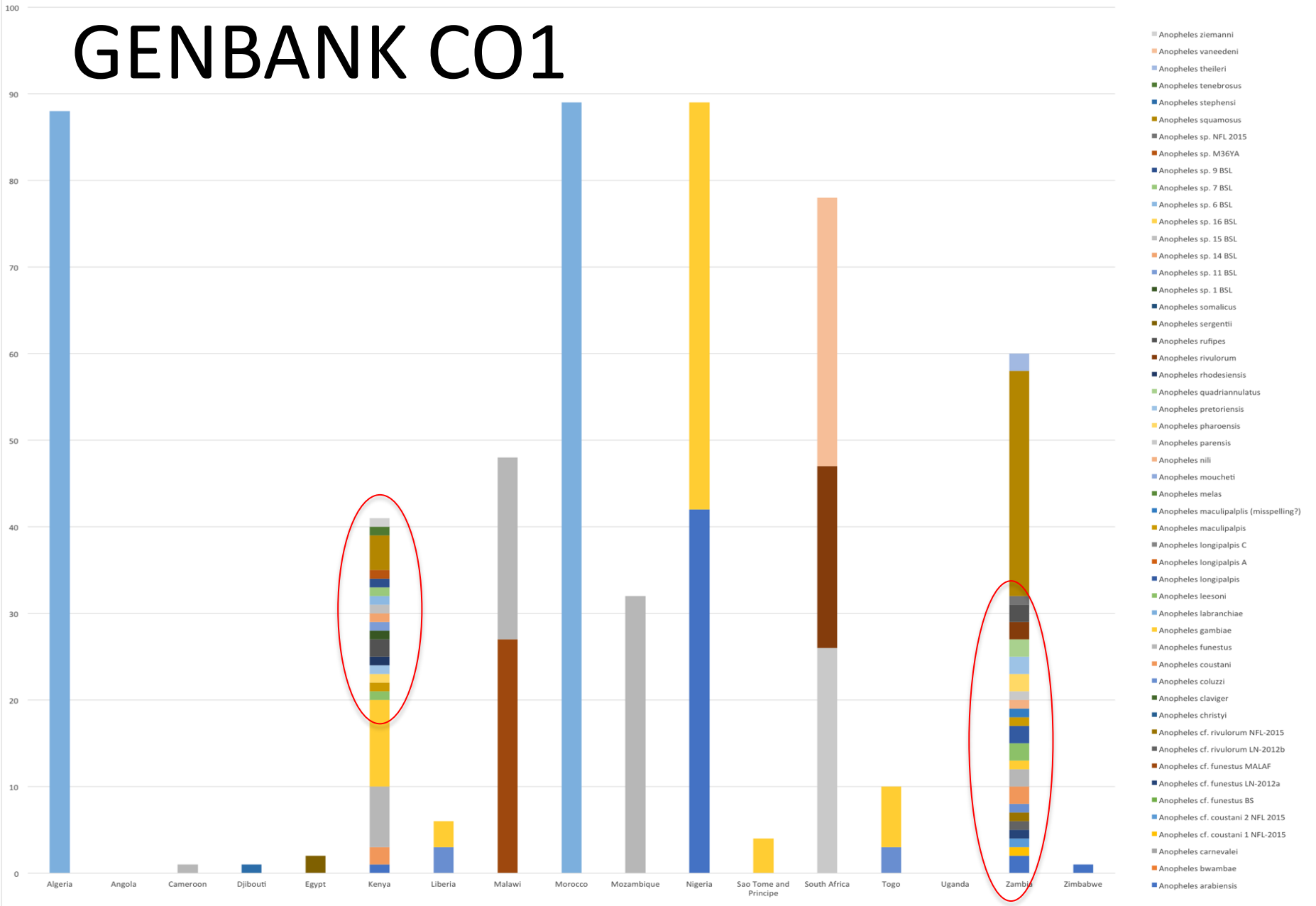
Molecular identification aspects/challenges

- PCR – identification of species complex members
 - *An. gambiae*, *An. funestus*
- Sequencing (CO1 / ITS2)
 - Identification from GenBank, BOLD
 - Relies on identifications provided by users
 - Specific, taxonomy
 - Cost / capacity
 - Ideal to link morphology with molecular data
- Ideally link morphology to molecular data

GENBANK ITS2



GENBANK CO1



Molecular data

- Supports morphological data
- Can corrects morphological data, QA
- Enable distinguishing of cryptic species, new/novel species
- Enable niche partitioning of entomological transmission dynamics with behavioral associations

- Eg.
 - *An. gambiae* complex in Kenya (*An. gambiae* s.s., *An. arabiensis*)
 - *An. cinereus* in Gondor
 - Mystery *Anopheles* in Kenya highlands
 - What's going on with *An. coustani* complex?
 - Novel species in many sites

Recommendations

- Improve morphological identification skills of entomologists
 - Trainings (and re-trainings) where many relevant species are available for study
 - Maintenance of entomological collections
 - Updated Keys (Maureen)
- Collection and deposition of mosquito specimens in museums
 - Ideally, linked larvae-exuviae-adults, and if possible, multiple progeny from a single female to create a series (some of which can be used for DNA work)
- Creation of a list for which we have “good” association of species with sequence data (and specimen in museum)
 - Testing DNA from newer species in museums
 - Collection of fresh specimens

Thanks

- **Ralph Harbach**, Natural History Museum (London)
- **Erica McAllister**, Natural History Museum (London)
- **Yvonne Linton**, Smithsonian Institute (Washington DC)
- **Maureen Coetzee**, University of the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg)
- **Sylvie Manguin**, Institut de Recherche pour le Developpement (Montpellier)
- **Dan Strickman**, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (Seattle)

Resources

WRBU identification keys:

http://www.wrbu.org/aors/aors_keys.html

GenBank:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/>

Barcode of Life Database: www.boldsystems.org