

A-32: Transmission blocking of *Plasmodium vivax* in *Anopheles tessellatus* infected with a *Nosema* sp.

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Studies have shown that microsporidia are highly pathogenic to certain anopheline mosquitoes and that these pathogens may have a potential use in vector control programmes for these mosquitoes. Interference with the development of malaria parasites in the adult mosquitoes by microsporidia has suggested that these could be useful as biological control agents in the fight against malaria.

During our experimental infections of laboratory bred *Anopheles tessellatus* mosquitoes with *Plasmodium vivax* we observed the presence of a *Nosema* sp. infection in the mosquito colony. Although development of oocysts could be