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STUDIES OF THE MALARIA VECTORS IN CONFRONT TO THE SERRA DO MAR WITH TO THE GREAT SÃO PAULO

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Cases of autochthonous malaria have been notified bordering areas of Atlantic Forest, in municipality of São Paulo, Brazil. In order to clarify their transmission, we are conducting a research in Parelheiros region, south region of São Paulo city aiming to study the anophelines fauna of these environments and to detect their natural infection by *Plasmodium* sp. These studies have been conducted since May 2009 in two habitats: anthropic (area of cases occurrence) and sylvatic (protected area of Parque Estadual da Serra do Mar). The techniques of captured were conducted using the traps: CDC + CO2, Shannon and aspirator. Were identified the following subgenera: *Anopheles, Kerteszia, Lophopodomyia* and *Nyssorhynchus*. The specie *An. (Ker.)* was predominant in both habitats. The total of anophelines identified in each habitat was 341 (anthropic) and 5,097 (sylvatic). We could notice that *An. (Nys.) triannulatus* and *An. (Nys.) strodei* were concentrated in the anthropic habitat while *An. (Ker.) bellator* was found in sympatric way with the predominant specie *An. cruzii* in sylvatic habitat. Beside these species, in sylvatic habitat, the following species were found: *An. (Nys.) strodei, An. (Ano.) maculipes/pseudomaculipes* and *An. (Lph.) pseudotibiamaculatus*. These results call us attention about the difference of the anophelines fauna in both habitats and the finding of anophelines of subgenus *Kerteszia*, the main malaria vectors and probably vectors of simian malaria, identified in higher number in sylvatic habitat than in anthropic one.

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