## 3-3-3. Larval Density Affects Pupation and Metabolites of Aedes aegupi Mosquitoes under Laboratory Conditions

LEE, Choong-Un<sup>1</sup>, Jin-Bog KOH<sup>1</sup>, Byung-Sik SHIN<sup>2</sup> and Se-Won OH<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dept. of Life Science, Shilla University, Busan, Korea; <sup>2</sup>Dept. of Biology, Changwon National University, Changwon, Korea; <sup>3</sup>Dept. of Dental Hygiene, Kwangju Health College, Kwangju, Korea

This study was performed to investigate the effect of population density on pupation time and protein contents at different rearing conditions, increasing larval densities (100→800 larvae/pan) under the constant conditions (27±1℃, 14:10=LD), of *Aedes aegypti*. For the rearing mosquitoes the proportion of diets supplied were added as the larval densities increased.

Pupation time was recorded at the same time and protein contents were analyzed after pupation and eclosion of *Ae. aegypti*. Larval density strongly affected the duration of development, as evidenced by lower pupation ratio and body size reduced. Protein contents of *Ae. aegypti* reached a similar levels at the pupal and adult stages regardless of the rearing conditions.