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Nota di contenuto	Japanese encephalitis and problem in vector surveillance: An Introduction.-2 Mosquito surveillance tools used and methodology followed in Ecological study on JE vectors in Northern India -- 3 Pictorial key to common species of Culex (Culex) mosquitoes associated with Japanese encephalitis virus in India.-4. BPD hop cage method for effective JE vector surveillance.-5 Ecology of Culex tritaeniorhynchus Giles in and adjoining areas of Delhi, non-endemic area in northern India, with special reference to Chilodonella uncinata as a bio-control agent .-6. Ecology of Culex tritaeniorhynchus in Karnal District (JE endemic area),Haryana state in Northern India -- 7. Ecology of mosquito vectors of Japanese encephalitis virus in Saharanpur District (JE endemic area) of Uttar Pradesh state in Northern India.-Subject Index.
Sommario/riassunto	Japanese Encephalitis (JE), a mosquito borne disease, is the leading cause of viral encephalitis in 14 Asian countries due to its epidemic potential, high case fatality rate and increased possibility of lifelong disability in patients who recover from this dreadful disease. In spite of seriousness of the disease, still only few books are available for ready reference. Hence, this book will be useful for students, entomologists, paramedical staff and vector control managers in public health. Of the thousand suspected JE deaths in India annually, more than 75% is

contributed by Northern India wherein disease transmission failed to be explained based on entomological evidence due to inadequate mosquito surveillance tool used in determining JE vector density. In order to overcome the above problem, Dr Bina Pani Das, the author of this book, developed “BPD hop cage method”, a simple, cost effective, and operationally feasible surveillance tool specially designed to capture predominantly day resting adult Cx. tritaeniorhynchus mosquitoes, the principal JE vector species in the country from land and aquatic vegetation.