

Malaria in French Guiana Linked to Illegal Gold Mining

Technical Appendix

Technical Appendix Table. Distribution of mosquitoes sampled by sampling sites and *Plasmodium* infection rates of the 374 *Anopheles* mosquitoes caught in the French Guiana forest, 2013

<i>Anopheles</i> species	Dagobert*			Eau Claire†		
	Collected mosquitoes, no. (%)	<i>Plasmodium</i> species, no. infected (infection rate, %)		Collected mosquitoes, no. (%)	<i>Plasmodium</i> species, no. infected (infection rate, %)	
		<i>P. vivax</i>	<i>P. falciparum</i>		<i>P. vivax</i>	<i>P. falciparum</i>
<i>An. darlingi</i>	282 (87.8)	1 (0.4)	–	2 (4.0)	0	0
<i>An. nuneztovari</i> s.l.	17 (5.3)	0	–	19 (36.0)	1 (5.0%)	1 (5.0)
<i>An. triannulatus</i> s.l.	7 (2.2)	0	–	24 (45.0)	0	0
<i>A. ininii</i>	1 (0.3)	0	–	8 (15.0)	0	1 (12.5)
<i>An. spp.</i> ‡	14 (4.4)	0	–	0	0	0
Total	321 (100.0)	1 (0.3)	–	53 (100.0)	1 (2.0)	2 (4.0)

*Human-baited landing 3 months after a malaria outbreak among French military personnel.

†*Anopheles* mosquitoes sampling 1 month before a malaria outbreak among French military personnel.

‡Species unidentified by morphologic or molecular tests.