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Larvicidal activity of two seaweeds, *Chaetomorpha antennina* (Bory de Saint-Vincent) Kützing and *Sargassum wightii* Greville against mosquito vector, *Anopheles stephensi*

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ABSTRACT:

Tropical and subtropical regions of the world are the most prevalent area of malaria and are mainly caused by infection with species of Plasmodium, through *Anopheles* mosquitoes to human. It is critical to manage the spread of disease causing agents by the use of conventional synthetic chemical insecticides to control the mosquitoes. When mosquitoes develop resistance to the insecticides the effectiveness of these chemicals for vector control is diminished. In addition to that, the use of synthetic chemical insecticides leads to environmental pollution and some evidence suggests that these materials act as immune suppressants. The approaches for control of malarial transmission are by interrupting mosquito life cycle at larval stage. The present study is to determine the larvicidal potential of two macroalgae collected from eastern coast of India against malarial parasite *Anopheles stephensi*.

Keywords:
Larvicidal potential, *Anopheles stephensi*, *Chaetomorpha antennina* and *Sargassum wightii* .