



## Survey of water bugs in bankim, a new buruli ulcer endemic area in cameroon.

Solange Meyin A Ebong, Sara Eyangoh, Estelle Marion, Jordi Landier,  
Laurent Marsollier, Jean-François Guégan, Philippe Legall

### ► To cite this version:

Solange Meyin A Ebong, Sara Eyangoh, Estelle Marion, Jordi Landier, Laurent Marsollier, et al..  
Survey of water bugs in bankim, a new buruli ulcer endemic area in cameroon.. Journal of Tropical  
Medicine, 2012, 2012, pp.123843. 10.1155/2012/123843 . pasteur-00835859

**HAL Id: pasteur-00835859**

**<https://riip.hal.science/pasteur-00835859v1>**

Submitted on 20 Jun 2013

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

## Research Article

# Survey of Water Bugs in Bankim, a New Buruli Ulcer Endemic Area in Cameroon

**Solange Meyin A. Ebong,<sup>1,2,3</sup> Sara Eyangoh,<sup>1</sup> Estelle Marion,<sup>4,5,6,7</sup> Jordi Landier,<sup>8</sup>  
Laurent Marsollier,<sup>4,5,6</sup> Jean-François Guégan,<sup>3,9</sup> and Philippe Legall<sup>10,11,12</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Service de Mycobactériologie, Centre Pasteur du Cameroun, Cameroun-Réseau International des Institut Pasteur, BP 1274 Yaoundé, Cameroon

<sup>2</sup>Biodiversité et Évolution des Complexes Plantes-Insectes Ravageurs-Antagonistes UR-072, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement Cameroun, Yaoundé, Cameroon

<sup>3</sup>UMR MIVEGEC IRD, CNRS, Universités de Montpellier 1 et 2, Centre IRD de Montpellier, Montpellier, France

<sup>4</sup>Centre de Recherche sur le Cancer Nantes-Angers, LUNAM, Université de Nantes and Université d'Angers, 49000 Angers, France

<sup>5</sup>UMR 892, Inserm, 49000 Angers, France

<sup>6</sup>UMR 6299, CNRS, 49000 Angers, France

<sup>7</sup>Groupe d'Etude des Interactions Hôte-Pathogène, Université d'Angers, 49000 Angers, France

<sup>8</sup>Unité d'Epidémiologie des Maladies Emergentes, Institut Pasteur, Paris, France

<sup>9</sup>Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Santé Publique, Centre Interdisciplinaire BIODIV, EHESP, Montpellier, France

<sup>10</sup>Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), UR 072, BP1857, Yaoundé, Cameroon

<sup>11</sup>Laboratoire Evolution, Génomes et Spéciation, UPR 9034, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), 91198 Gif sur Yvette Cedex, France

<sup>12</sup>Université Paris-Sud 11, 91405 Orsay Cedex, France

Correspondence should be addressed to Sara Eyangoh, eyangoh@pasteur-yaounde.org

Received 15 July 2011; Revised 8 February 2012; Accepted 5 March 2012

Academic Editor: Nildimar Honório

Copyright © 2012 Solange Meyin A. Ebong et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Buruli ulcer is a debilitating human skin disease with an unknown transmission mode although epidemiological data link it with swampy areas. Data available suggest that aquatic insects play a role in the dissemination and/or transmission of this disease. However, their biodiversity and biology remain poorly documented. We conducted an entomological survey in Bankim, Cameroon, an area recently described as endemic for Buruli ulcer in order to identify the commonly occurring aquatic bugs and document their relative abundance, diversity, and spatial distribution. Collection of aquatic bugs was realized over a period of one month by daily direct capture in different aquatic environments (streams, ponds, and rivers) and through light traps at night. Globally, the data obtained showed the presence of five families (Belostomatidae, Naucoridae, Nepidae, Notonectidae, and Gerridae), their abundance, distribution and diversity varying according to the type of aquatic environments and light attraction.

## 1. Introduction

Buruli ulcer is a debilitating human skin disease caused by *Mycobacterium ulcerans* [1, 2]. This infection is a neglected emerging disease that has recently been reported in some countries as the second most frequent mycobacterial disease

in humans after tuberculosis [3, 4]. The majority of cases are localized in Africa occurring mainly in poor local communities. Other cases have been reported in Asia, Australia, and South America [1].

Despite the increasing number of endemic areas, the exact mode of transmission of *M. ulcerans* remains unclear.

Buruli ulcer has always been associated with swampy areas [5–10]. The role of aquatic insects in Buruli ulcer transmission has been suggested by some studies in the past 10 years [11, 12]. Experimental laboratory studies have confirmed this possibility by showing that *M. ulcerans* was able to settle in glands of water bugs and transmitted to mice through bitings. Field investigations found that water bugs captured in endemic areas were positive for *M. ulcerans* [13–19]. Recently, viable *M. ulcerans* was detected in saliva of water bugs [20]. These studies allowed proving that water bugs are the host and a probable vector of *M. ulcerans*. However, the exact role of aquatic bugs remains to be clarified. Indeed, the etiological agent of Buruli ulcer may be introduced by bites of these insects or by trauma at skin sites [11, 12, 21].

All over the world, about 45000 species of insects are known to inhabit diverse freshwater ecosystems [22, 23]. These insects are involved in nutrient recycling and form an important component of natural food webs in aquatic ecosystems [24]. They also serve as reliable indicators of ecological characteristics of water [25]. Among aquatic insects, water bugs belong basically to two categories: semiaquatic bugs which live upon the water surface and true water bugs which live beneath the water surface. Most of them are carnivorous and can even feed on small vertebrates such as fishes and amphibians [26–28]. The majority of water bug species are also known to display flying activity, in their adult forms at night when attracted to light [29–32]. They may therefore also play a role in *Mycobacterium ulcerans* dissemination in the environment as suggested by [20, 33–35].

Bankim district has been described recently as a Buruli ulcer endemic site in Cameroon, and aquatic bugs collected in this region were positive for *M. ulcerans* [34]. But aquatic bugs' biodiversity and biology are poorly documented, making it hard to characterize the relations between *M. ulcerans* and these aquatic insects. In the above-mentioned context, the present study was carried out with 2 objectives:

- (1) to identify the commonly occurring medium and large size aquatic bugs fauna elements; to work out their relative abundance, diversity; to perform comparison between daytime square-net captures and night time light trap captures;
- (2) to provide a database and spatial distribution of aquatic bugs related with Buruli ulcer cases in this area.

## 2. Materials and Methods

**2.1. Sites of Study.** Capture of aquatic bugs was organized within June 2009 in Bankim (6.0405N 10.2737E), a rugged land in north-western Cameroon at an altitude of about 750 meters. This region represents a transition between forested south and savanna north. Its geography, tropical climate and population contexts differ from the forested Nyong River Basin, the endemic region of Central Cameroon. The building of a dam on the Mape River in 1989 profoundly modified the environment by creating an artificial lake of 3.2 billion m<sup>3</sup> capacity. This study was carried out in selected

water bodies (5 streams, 3 ponds, 1 river) and in different geographic landscapes like the savanna around the dam, near the habitations, and the forest around the Mbam River. Water bodies were located around Bankim town, in Ngom and along the Bankim Mappé road (Figure 1(a)). The incidence of Buruli ulcer in this region is increasing [34]. Farming is the main activity with specific population groups raising cattle and other involved in commercial fishing. The population density is about 30 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>. The prevalence of Buruli ulcers in this endemic area is represented in Figure 1(b).

**2.2. Aquatic Bug Capture and Sampling.** The medium and large size water bugs were collected using two sampling methods: direct method in aquatic environment and indirect method by using light trap to capture winged imagos.

Direct collection of insects was performed daily for a period of one month in water bodies. Sampling was made by hauling a square-net (32 × 32 cm and 1 mm in mesh size) from the surface to a depth of 1 meter and over a distance of 1 meter. A given sample corresponds to the mixture of all insects collected after 45 minutes. After collection, insects were transported in labelled plastic bottles containing freshwater from the site. Adults as well as nymphs were then selected, counted, and preserved in 70% ethanol for laboratory identification. For each site, GPS coordinates, nature, and intensity of human activities in water, type of water body were noted.

Night time light trapping was used for indirect insect collection. This mobile light trap consisted of a 250 W bulb connected to an electrical generator put in front of a white sheet. Light traps were installed, respectively, five times around the dam and the Mbam River and 4 times near habitations from 6:30 PM to 11:00 PM beginning at full moon and ending at the end of lunar cycle. All attracted insects were collected in labelled plastic bottles containing 70° ethanol and processed as indicated previously [20].

Three sites were selected for night time collection, one by the forest zone Matta, another in the savannah Bankim, and the last one near habitation.

**2.3. Water Bugs Identification.** Aquatic Heteroptera, generally called water bugs, forms three infraorders of Hemiptera order (Leptopodomorpha, Geromorph, and Nepomorph) which belong to the Insect class and the Arthropoda phylum. Heteroptera is mainly identified by observing:

- (1) piercing-sucking mouthparts, with a segmented rostrum arising from the front of the head;
- (2) two pairs of wings in adults: partly membranous forewings; hemelytra and fully membranous hind wings.

Identification of water bugs took place in the entomological laboratory of the Institute of Agricultural Research for Development (IRAD) in Yaoundé Cameroun. Each collected specimen was attributed to a given family on the basis of the Heteroptera family determination criteria [36]. Currently, identification keys enable identification only for water bug families.

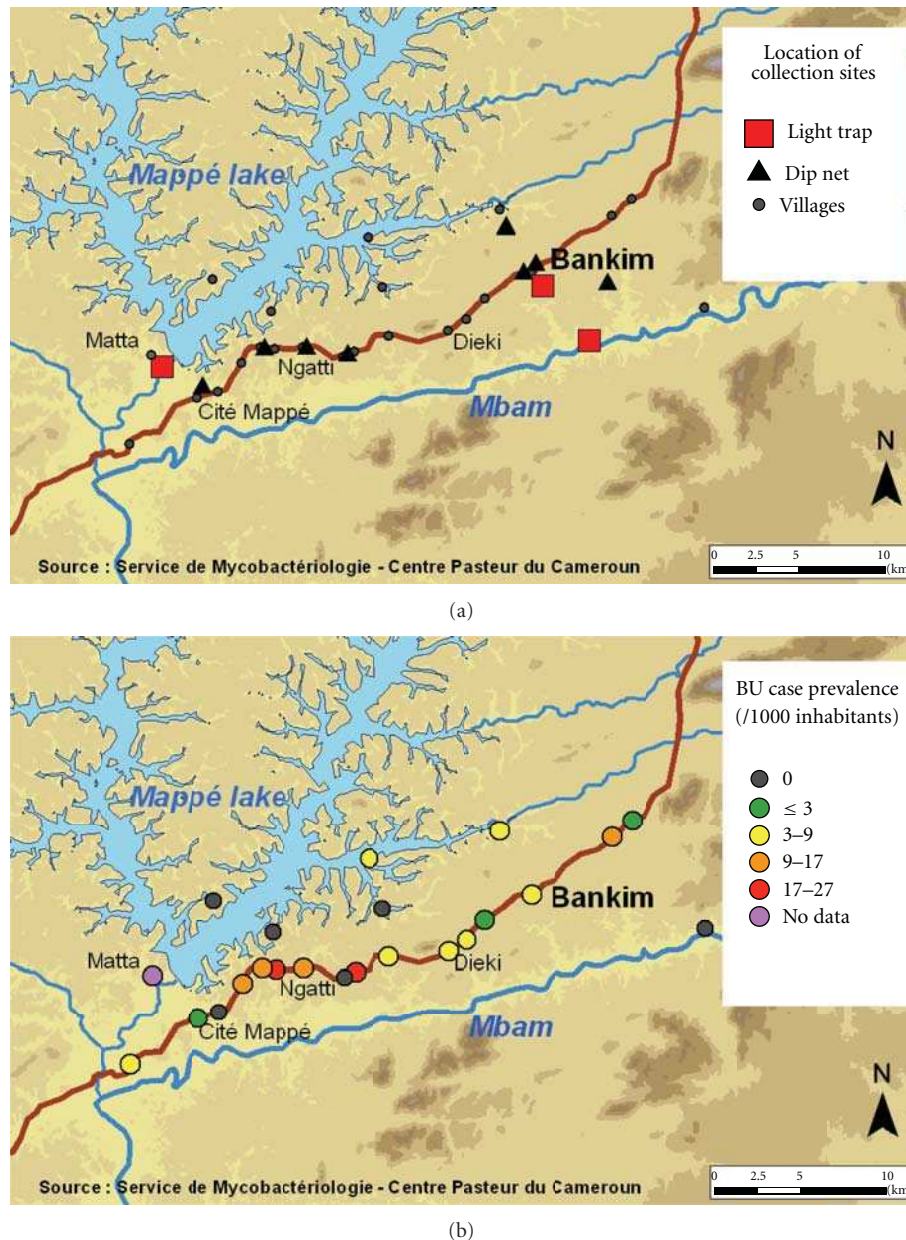


FIGURE 1: (a) Study site; (b) Buruli ulcer case prevalence per village.

### 3. Results

**3.1. Direct Insect Collection.** Globally, 728 water bugs were collected, within which 338 were collected directly in aquatic environments and 390 captured through light traps. Those collected in aquatic environment belong to five families (Belostomatidae 33.13% ( $N = 112$ ), Naucoridae 27.81% ( $N = 94$ ), Nepidae 28.09% ( $N = 95$ ), Notonectidae 5.91% ( $N = 20$ ), and Gerridae 5.02% ( $N = 17$ )). But their abundance, distribution, and diversity vary according to the type of water body. The river was poor in aquatic bug population, with only one family captured; Nepidae ( $N = 9$ ) represented by two subfamilies Ranatrinae ( $N = 3$ ) and Nepinae ( $N = 6$ ). Generally, in the ponds and streams, the five families were present but their abundance and diversity

seem only dependent on the geographical location of the collecting site as on Figure 2(a).

**3.2. Indirect Insect Collection.** Light trap indirect collection yielded 390 specimens belonging only to 2 families; Belostomatidae represented 80.51% and Notonectidae 19.48% (Figure 2(b)). During the full moon, only the Notonectidae family come to light; Belostomatidae were absent at this phase of the, but they appeared a few nights after (Figure 2(b)). Belostomatidae family was very abundant mainly during the few nights that precede or follow the full moon, showing several peaks, which decreased progressively for rescinding at a few nights before full moon. Whatever the site of collection, the numerical variations of



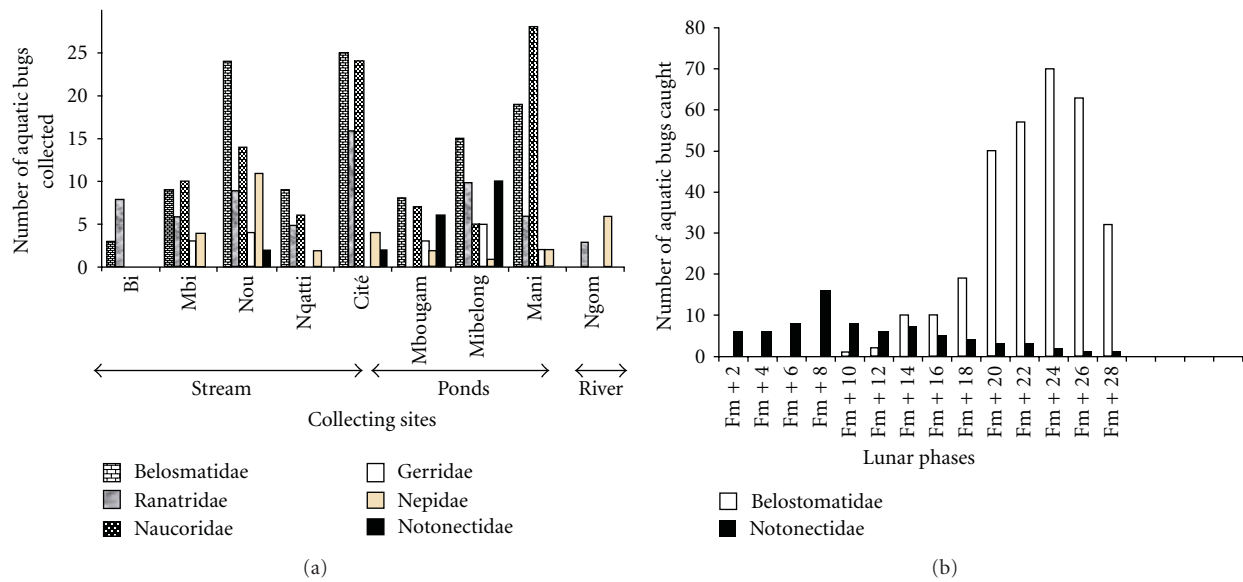


FIGURE 2: (a) Aquatic bugs per family and collecting water bodies in the aquatic environment. (b) Aquatic bugs caught in a light traps per families according to lunar phases.

TABLE 1: Identification of water bugs collected directly in aquatic environment and indirectly by light trap.

Category	Family	Sub family	Genus	Direct collection	Indirect collection
True water bugs	Belostomatidae	Belostomatinae	Appasus	112	114
	Belostomatidae	Lethocerinae	Lethocerus	0	200
	Nepidae	Rantrinae	ND	63	0
	Nepidae	Nepinae	ND	32	0
	Naucoridae		ND	94	0
	Notonectidae	Anisopinae	ND	14	46
	Notonectidae	Notonectinae	ND	6	30
Semiaquatic bugs	Gerridae	Gerrinae	ND	17	0

water bugs captured by light trap were almost consistent with Belostomatidae being prominent, that is, 33.33% of Belostomatidae and 5.12% of Notonectidae in the forest; 25.64% of Belostomatidae and 11.94% of Notonectidae in the savanna; 21.53% of Belostomatidae and 2.56% of Notonectidae near habitations (Figure 3(a)).

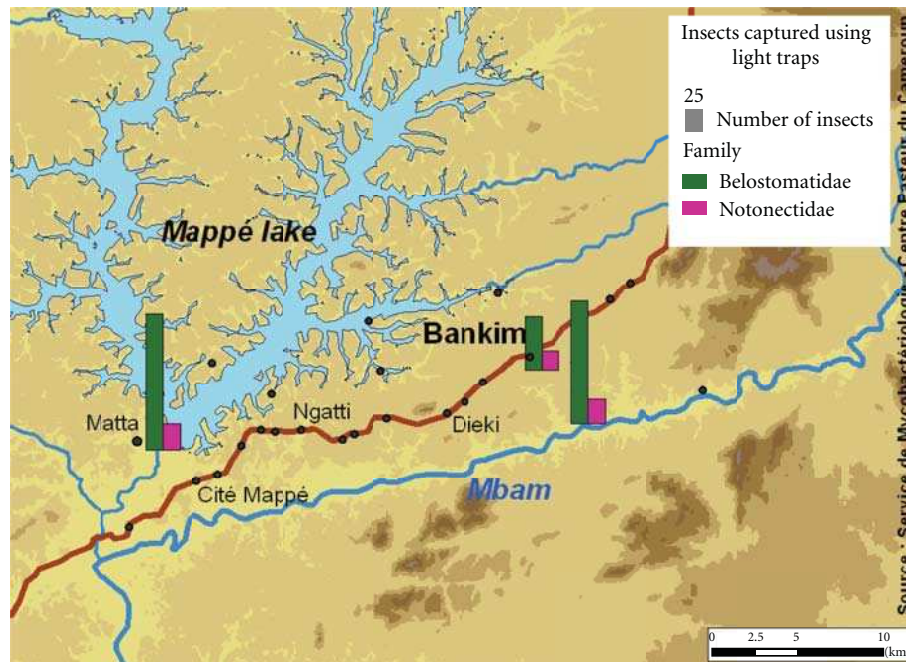
## 4. Discussion

**4.1. Abundance Variation according to Type of Water Bodies.** We noted that streams and ponds which were slow and stagnant showed the highest number of water bugs: 59.17% in the streams and 38.16% in the ponds. The number of individuals was quasinil in the river; only 9 (2.66%) water bugs were collected in the river perhaps because of its rapid flow. Furthermore, aquatic vegetation was abundant in streams and ponds, but it was scarce in the river. In all water bodies selected, we observed human activities but we cannot say if they influenced or not diversity of aquatic bugs. Nevertheless, it seems that diversity of water bugs was related with nature of water currents and presence of aquatic vegetation.

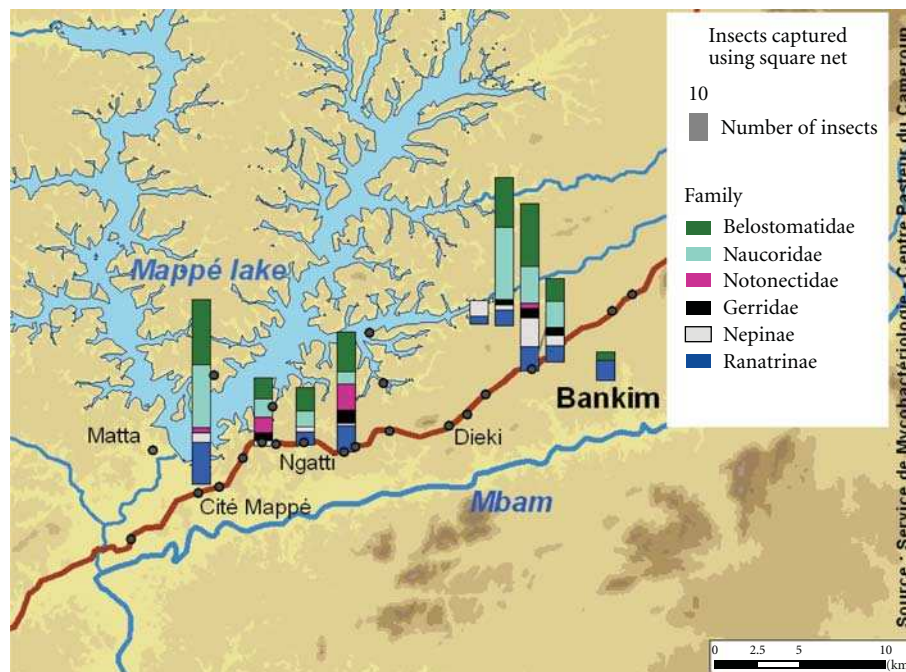
Spatial distribution of aquatic bugs is not uniform and does not depend on the type of water body but on the geographical location as illustrated in Figures 2(a) and 3(b). For example, Notonectidae family was met in only 2 of the five streams and 2 of the 3 ponds. Belostomatidae and Naucoridae were found in all ponds and streams. These last two families (Belostomatidae and Naucoridae) are carnivorous and suspected to play a role in the transmission of Buruli ulcer and in the ecological expansion of the *Mycobacterium ulcerans* niche.

**4.2. Abundance Variation according to Moon Cycle.** During the moon cycle, Notonectidae family was present at all times but in less important numbers. These results agreed with the results obtained concerning flight activity of Belostomatidae [26]. Light trapping proved to be an interesting method to obtain important numbers of Belostomatidae and Notonectidae but reflected poorly the overall diversity of water bugs.

The number of water bugs is more important around the Mbam River which was situated in the forest than the other sites installed light trap. The installation near the habitations showed the least number of aquatic bugs.



(a)



(b)

FIGURE 3: (a) Distribution of Hemiptera captured in the night by light traps; (b) distribution of Hemiptera collected directly in the water bodies by square-net.

These results concerning the abundance of water bugs in the area neighbouring the Mbam River are to be related with the results of an epidemiological survey performed simultaneously [10]. In this case-control study, having baths for hygiene in the Mbam River was shown to increase the risk of Buruli ulcer in the populations odds ratio (95% confidence interval) = 6.9 (1.4–35).

**4.3. Seasonal Variations.** Water bugs collection conducted in Bankim during the rainy season in June permitted us to identify five water bug families: four families of true water bugs and one semiaquatic bugs (Table 1). These families include many unknown species as determination keys for water bugs species are not yet available for West Africa. These results are low comparing with those in another study

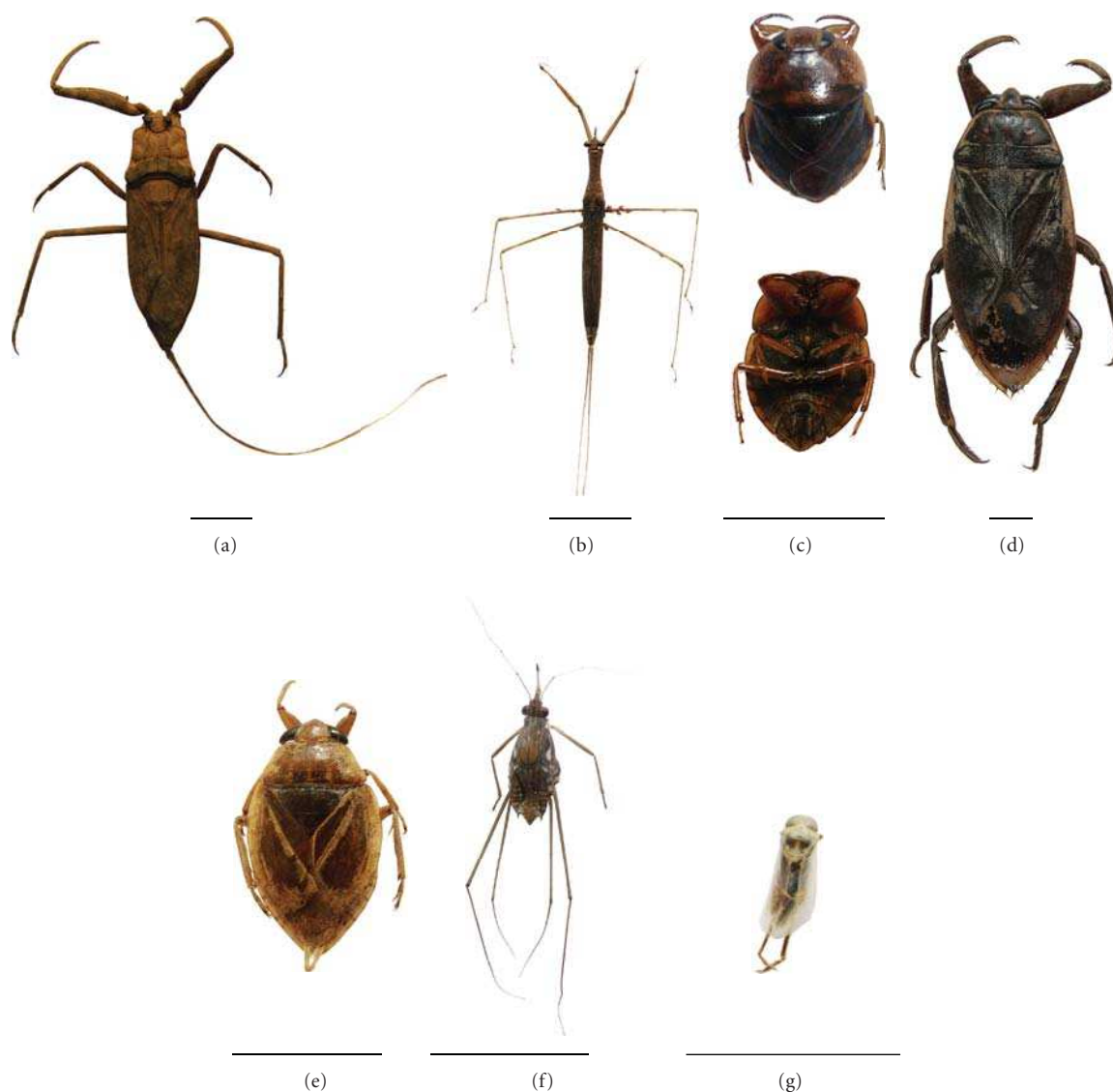


FIGURE 4: Specimens of water bugs collected during the study. (a) Nepinae, (b) Ranatrinae, the two subfamilies of Nepidae, (c) Naucoridae family (dorsal and ventral views), two morphotypes Belostomatidae, (d) giant Belostomatidae, (e) small size Belostomatidae, (f) Gerridae, and (g) Notonectidae.

in the same region during the long dry season in January which showed 1349 specimens belonging eight families [34]. In this study, *Mycobacterium ulcerans* molecular signatures were searched; among 244 insect pools (pool = group of ten insects belong the same family), 12 (5%) were *M. Ulcerans* positive. *M. ulcerans*-positive saliva was found in 11 (18%) of 61 insects in the family Belostomatidae and in 3 (8%) of 38 in the family Naucoridae. Beyond number of families in two studies, a large difference in numerical data of insect specimens was observed, 728 during the rainy season against 1349 in the long dry season. More sampling is required to confirm these results. All water bugs families collected in this study (Figure 4) were found in Akonolinga, the other Buruli ulcer endemic area in Cameroon [20].

## 5. Conclusion

This preliminary entomological survey in Bankim shows the distribution and diversity of aquatic bugs colonization of water bodies and reveals that their flight activity is influenced by light (direct and moon light). It also shows that the diversity of water bugs depends partly on the types of water bodies in the same endemic area, with streams and ponds seeming to be selective habitats offering best life conditions. Light attraction and the moon phases appeared to be influencing factor for aquatic bug's distribution. In prospective, this preliminary results need to be confirmed through monthly collection in endemic and nonendemic areas. Moreover, detection of *M. ulcerans* in salivary glands of the water bugs, in particular those are able to bite



humans (Belostomatidae and Naucoridae), will support their involvement in ecology and transmission of *M. ulcerans* [20].

## Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank all persons who helped in the realization of this study particularly communities in Bankim, staff of the entomological laboratory of the Institute of Agricultural Research for Development (IRAD) in Yaoundé, Cameroun, for helping in identifying water bugs. Thanks also to the field team Valentin Angoni and Daniel Gnavo for helping in collection of water bugs. Thanks to Afi Leslie for the help in translation and proofreading. This work was supported by Réseau International des Instituts Pasteurs (PTR 212, Inter-Pasteurien Concerted Actions A15/2008), Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) projet (Jeune Equipe Associée à l'IRD (JEA)-ATOMyc), Fondation Française Raoul Follereau, Région Pays de la Loire, Institut National de Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (Inserm), and the French Agence Nationale de la Recherche (programme CEP&S). S. Meyin is a student in JEA team.

## References

- [1] K. Asiedu, R. Sherpier, and M. C. Raviglione, "Buruli Ulcer *Mycobacterium ulcerans* infection," W.H.O. Global Buruli Ulcer Initiative 2000, World Health Organisation, Geneva, Switzerland, 2000.
- [2] M. T. Silva, F. Portaels, and J. Pedrosa, "Pathogenetic mechanisms of the intracellular parasite *Mycobacterium ulcerans* leading to Buruli ulcer," *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, vol. 9, no. 11, pp. 699–710, 2009.
- [3] G. Amofah, F. Bonsu, C. Tetteh et al., "Buruli ulcer in Ghana: results of a national case search," *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 167–170, 2002.
- [4] G. E. Sopoh, R. C. Johnson, A. Chauty et al., "Buruli ulcer surveillance, Benin, 2003–2005," *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, vol. 13, no. 9, pp. 1374–1376, 2007.
- [5] Uganda Buruli Group, "Epidemiology of *Mycobacterium ulcerans* infection (Buruli ulcer) at Kinyara, Uganda," *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, vol. 65, no. 6, pp. 763–775, 1971.
- [6] B. J. Marston, M. O. Diallo, C. R. Horsburgh Jr. et al., "Emergence of Buruli ulcer disease in the Daloa region of Cote d'Ivoire," *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, vol. 52, no. 3, pp. 219–224, 1995.
- [7] B. Roberts and R. Hirst, "Immunomagnetic separation and PCR for detection of *Mycobacterium ulcerans*," *Journal of Clinical Microbiology*, vol. 35, no. 10, pp. 2709–2711, 1997.
- [8] B. C. Ross, P. D. Johnson, F. Oppedisano et al., "Detection of *Mycobacterium ulcerans* in environmental samples during an out break of ulcerative disease," *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, vol. 63, no. 10, pp. 4135–4138, 1997.
- [9] Uganda Buruli Group, "BCG vaccination against *Mycobacterium ulcerans* infection (Buruli ulcer). First results of a trial in Uganda," *The Lancet*, vol. 1, no. 7586, pp. 111–115, 1969.
- [10] J. Landier, P. Boisier, F. Fotso Piam et al., "Adequate wound care and use of bed nets as protective factors against Buruli Ulcer: results from a case control study in Cameroon," *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, vol. 5, no. 11, Article ID e1392, 2011.
- [11] F. Portaels, K. Chemlal, P. Elsen et al., "*Mycobacterium ulcerans* in wild animals," *OIE Revue Scientifique et Technique*, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 252–264, 2001.
- [12] F. Portaels, P. Elsen, A. Guimaraes-Peres, P. A. Fonteyne, and W. M. Meyers, "Insects in the transmission of *Mycobacterium ulcerans* infection," *The Lancet*, vol. 353, no. 9157, p. 986, 1999.
- [13] S. Adusumilli, A. Mve-Obiang, T. Sparer, W. Meyers, J. Hayman, and P. L. Small, "*Mycobacterium ulcerans* toxic macrolide, mycolactone modulates the host immune response and cellular location of *M. ulcerans* *in vitro* and *in vivo*," *Cellular Microbiology*, vol. 7, no. 9, pp. 1295–1304, 2005.
- [14] L. Marsollier, J. P. André, W. Frigui et al., "Early trafficking events of *Mycobacterium ulcerans* within *Naucoris cimicoides*," *Cellular Microbiology*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 347–355, 2007.
- [15] L. Marsollier, J. Aubry, E. Coutanceau et al., "Colonization of the salivary glands of *Naucoris cimicoides* by *Mycobacterium ulcerans* requires host plasmatocytes and a macrolide toxin, mycolactone," *Cellular Microbiology*, vol. 7, no. 7, pp. 935–943, 2005.
- [16] L. Marsollier, P. Brodin, M. Jackson et al., "Impact of *Mycobacterium ulcerans* biofilm on transmissibility to ecological niches and Buruli ulcer pathogenesis," *Plos Pathogens*, vol. 3, no. 5, article e62, 2007.
- [17] L. Marsollier, E. Deniaux, P. Brodin et al., "Protection against *Mycobacterium ulcerans* lesion development by exposure to aquatic insect saliva," *Plos Medicine*, vol. 4, no. 2, article e64, 2007.
- [18] L. Marsollier, R. Robert, J. Aubry et al., "Aquatic insects as a vector for *Mycobacterium ulcerans*," *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, vol. 68, no. 9, pp. 4623–4628, 2002.
- [19] J. R. Wallace, M. C. Gordon, L. Hartsell et al., "Interaction of *Mycobacterium ulcerans* with mosquito species: implications for transmission and trophic relationships," *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, vol. 76, no. 18, pp. 6215–6222, 2010.
- [20] E. Marion, S. Eyangoh, E. Yeramian et al., "Seasonal and regional dynamics of *M. ulcerans* transmission in environmental context: deciphering the role of water bugs as hosts and vectors," *Plos Neglected Tropical Diseases*, vol. 4, no. 7, article e731, 2010.
- [21] W. M. Meyers, W. M. Shelly, D. H. Connor, and E. K. Meyers, "Human *Mycobacterium ulcerans* infections developing at sites of trauma to skin," *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, vol. 23, no. 5, pp. 919–923, 1974.
- [22] J. Reese and J. Voshell, *A Guide to Common Freshwater Invertebrates of North America* Blacksburg, McDonald and Woodward Publishing Company, 2002.
- [23] J. Heino, "Biodiversity of aquatic insects: spatial gradients and environmental correlates of assemblage-level measures at large scales," *Freshwater Reviews*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 1–29, 2009.
- [24] G. E. Belovsky and J. B. Slade, "Insect herbivory accelerates nutrient cycling and increases plant production," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, vol. 97, no. 26, pp. 14412–14417, 2000.
- [25] V. H. Resh, "Multinational, fresh water biomonitoring programs in the developing world: lessons learned from African and Southeast Asian river surveys," *Environmental Management*, vol. 39, no. 5, pp. 737–748, 2007.
- [26] N. M. Andersen and T. A. Weir, Eds., *Australian Water Bugs. Their Biology and Identification*, Apollo Books, 2004.
- [27] M. J. Cullen, "The biology of giant water bugs (Hemiptera: Belostomatidae) in Trinidad," *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London A*, vol. 44, no. 7–9, pp. 123–136, 1969.



- [28] K. Kopp, M. Wachlewski, and P. C. Eterovick, "Environmental complexity reduces tadpole predation by water bugs," *Canadian Journal of Zoology*, vol. 84, no. 1, pp. 136–140, 2006.
- [29] J. Bowden, "The relation of activity of two species of Belostomatidae to rainfall and moonlight in Ghana," *Journal of Entomology Society of South of Africa*, vol. 26, pp. 293–301, 1964.
- [30] D. A. Lytle, "Use of rainfall cues by *Abedus herberti* (Hemiptera: Belostomatidae): a mechanism for avoiding flash floods," *Journal of Insect Behavior*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 1–12, 1999.
- [31] Y. Mukai and M. Ishii, "Habitat utilization by the giant water bug, *Appasus* (= *Diplonychus*) major (Hemiptera: Belostomatidae), in a traditional rice paddy water system in northern Osaka, central Japan," *Applied Entomology and Zoology*, vol. 42, no. 4, pp. 595–605, 2007.
- [32] I. A. D. Robertson, *Records of Insects Taken at Light traps in Tanzania. Distribution and Seasonal Change in Catches of Belostomatidae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera) in relation to Rainfall*, Center for Overseas Pest Research, London, UK, 1976.
- [33] E. Marion, C. Deshayes, A. Chauty et al., "Detection of *Mycobacterium ulcerans* DNA in water bugs collected outside the aquatic environment in Benin," *Médecine Tropicale*, vol. 71, no. 2, pp. 169–172, 2011.
- [34] E. Marion, J. Landier, P. Boisier et al., "Geographic expansion of buruli ulcer disease, cameroon," *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, vol. 17, no. 3, pp. 551–553, 2011.
- [35] F. Portaels, W. M. Meyers, A. Ablordey et al., "First cultivation and characterization of *Mycobacterium ulcerans* from the environment," *Plos Neglected Tropical Diseases*, vol. 2, no. 3, article e178, 2008.
- [36] M. Dethier, "Introduction à la morphologie, la biologie et la classification des Hétéroptères," *Bulletin Romand d'Entomologie*, vol. 1, pp. 11–16, 1981.