ABSTRACT

Many herbal treatment of different types of disease treatment and management has been employed in various medical system. Family Cucurbitaceae plant species of various diseases and ailments traditional medicine for the treatment of human beings have been used in different systems. In the present investigation of the Cucurbitaceae family, two of the four species were used against the mosquito vector. This study really botanical origin has the potential to be used as larvicides successfully proved that. Larval death was observed after coverage 24H and species selected petroleum ether extract as compared to most larval death was found in methanol. The percentage of germination of seeds of plant species selected real Find out. The plants parts contain Cucurbitacins I, β-sitisterol, Saponin, Steroids- corticosterone and Terpenoid- Menthol, all this standard chemicals was identified and confirmed with the help of HPTLC method. These entire chemical constituent may be used as mosquito larvicidal compounds in near future.

Mosquitoes are also known as bioterrorist, mosquito transfer number of viral and bloodsucking diseases such as filariasis, malaria and chickungunya, dengue fever (Jebanesan, 2007).

The disease Japanese encephalitis cause millions of deaths per year. Mosquitoes are also known as irritating biting pest and nuisance these bites are so harsh that it is impossible to do outdoor activities in many parts of the globe.

Various diseases are transmitted to humans and other animals by more than hundred species of mosquitoes. Mosquitoes, Anopheles species transmit malaria disease. The disease Malaria is a mostly caused by a bloodsucker, the part of these which lives in part in mosquito and part in humans. The malaria disease remainders the major killers of human beings in worldwide. Mostly it is thrives in the tropical areas such as Asia, Africa, Central and South America, where they strike millions of people. In
India, mosquito, *Anopheles stephensi* is the major malaria disease vectors. (Wernsdorfer and Wernsdorfer 2003).

Many large coastal area of salt marsh mosquitoes are unbearable, and actual land development and tourism industry are also badly affected. More than a 100 species of mosquitoes to humans and other animals are capable of transmitting various diseases. Aiphaliza mosquitoes, for example, only transmit malaria. Malaria mosquitoes in a person’s life, which is part of the disease caused by a parasite, and is part.

A third of the world’s population is threatened by malaria and other life, Asia, Africa, and the millions of people in Central and South America, thrives in tropical areas, where human remains. It attack is a major killer worldwide. 350 to 500 million cases of malaria worldwide. Sadly year, more than 1 million of its prey, mostly small children, half-death.

Doubt it affects humans is the most serious arthropod vector-borne disease. Most people like mosquitoes and causes of disease and discomfort that are known. Chemical control in particular are very effective against mosquitoes. The same chemicals on a large area of many generations of mosquitoes have been used against mosquitoes toxin (Lawler and Lanzaro 2005), which make it less sensitive to the gene. Chemical pesticides vector is a quick and immediate solution to the problem offer. Pesticides is a dominant device serving as Vector Management and Integrated Vector Management will continue to play a major role. But the non-target organisms, long residual action and mosquito resistance (Mullai et al 2008) are malicious damage such as high cost, is a threat to human health. Mosquito borne diseases, especially in countries with tropical and subtropical climates, including business and labor in output losses, an economic impact; However, the world of vector-borne diseases (Fradin and Day, 2002) is free.

Most of the human beings don’t like mosquitoes and most of them are aware of the diseases and uneasiness that they cause. Different types of chemical controls are available which is very successful against the different mosquitoes’ species. If these
chemicals are used repeatedly against mosquito for several generations in large area, the mosquitoes also have some genes that will become them less responsive for toxicity (Lawler, and Lanzaro, 2005). Immediate solution is shown by chemical pesticides to solve the problem produced by vector.