

Mosquitoes (family; Culicidae) are at the center of worldwide entomological research because of their importance as vectors of a wide range of debilitating viral and parasitic pathogens affecting both humans and animals [1]. The present study describes results of a preliminary survey to detect mosquito vectors diversity in National Park of El-Kala. 289 Amara Korba et al, 2015 *Advances in Environmental Biology*, 9(27) December 2015, Pages: 288–294 The knowledge of mosquito communities is important in the assessment of risks of transmission and control of several arboviruses, especially in wetlands where migratory, non-migrating bird and mosquitoes species congregate [5]. Several of the world's most prevalent infectious diseases notably malaria, lymphatic filariasis and dengue, as well as less common diseases such as Japanese encephalitis, chikungunya, Rift Valley fever and West Nile virus, are transmitted by mosquitoes [2]. There has been little recently published work regarding mosquito species occurring in Algeria [6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13].