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In this work, we introduce a model of malaria, a disease that involves a complex life cycle of parasites, requiring both human and mosquito hosts. The novelty of the model is the introduction of periodic coefficients into the system of ODEs, which accounts for the seasonal variations (wet and dry seasons) in the mosquito birth rate as well as in the human and mosquito infection rates. We define a basic reproduction number R_0 which depends on the periodic coefficient and prove that if $R_0 < 1$ then the disease becomes extinct, whereas if $R_0 > 1$ then the disease is endemic and may even be periodic. (Received September 12, 2007)