

Anopheles (Anopheles) crucians Weidemann, field-collected in Fort Bragg, NC, 2014; Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955: 35

ADULT FEMALE. Indistinguishable from *A. bradleyi* and *A. georgianus*. Medium sized species. Halter: Knob black-scaled. (Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:243)

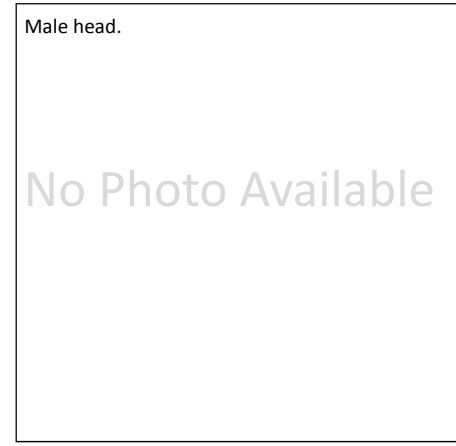
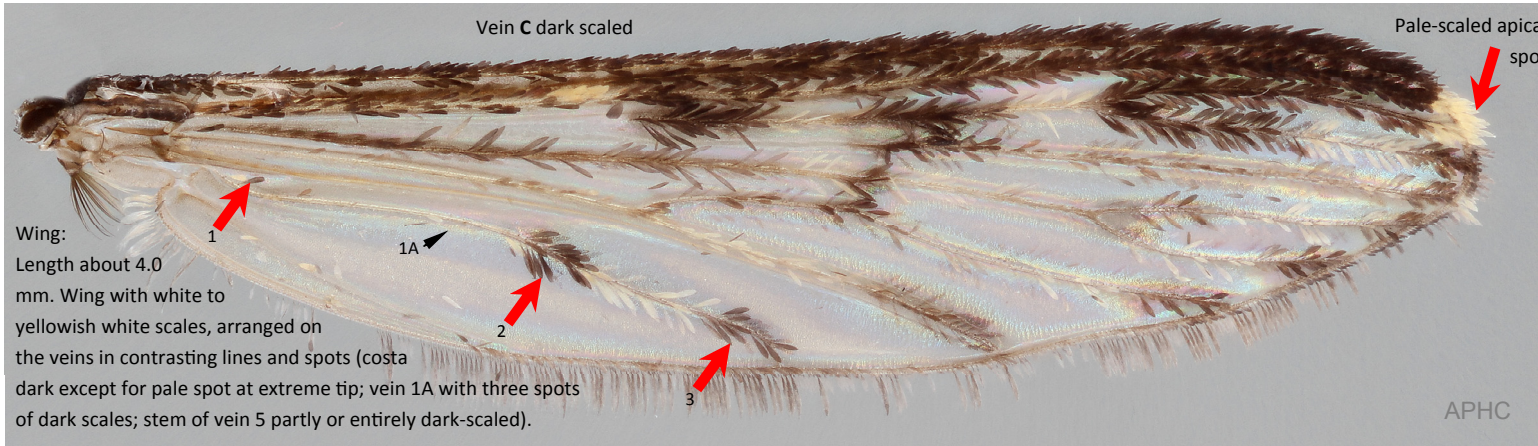


Thorax: Integument of scutum mottled gray, brown, and black, a pair of dark gray submedian longitudinal stripes present; scutum clothed with numerous short yellowish hairs, a few narrow whitish scales on anterior promontory and longer black setae on lateral fossae. Scutellum crescent-shaped, clothed with yellowish hairs and long brown setae.

Head. Proboscis long, black; palpi a little shorter than the proboscis, black, with raised scales on basal part, segment 3 with a few white scales basally, segment 4 white-ringed basally and apically, segment 5 entirely white. Occiput clothed with numerous erect forked scales, those of central part white, others dark; scales of vertex narrow, white; frontal tuft white.



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Bionomics: The larvae are found in semipermanent and permanent pools, pond, lakes and swamps. Acidic water with emergent and floating vegetation is preferred. Females are outdoor night biters but will bite during the cloudy day and in the shade. Both sexes are attracted to lights.

Medical Importance: This species has been found to be naturally infected with malaria. Infection rates of 3.28% have been observed. This species may serve as an important malaria vector.

