

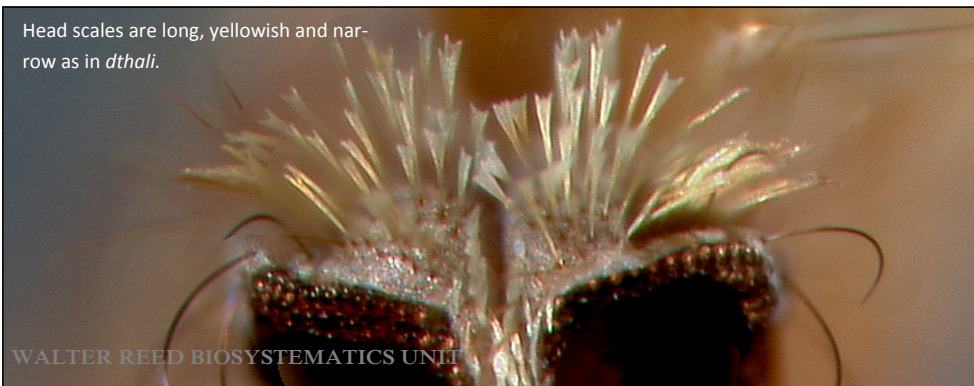
Anopheles (Cellia) azaniae Bailly-Choumara, WRBU specimen ANaza, Character descriptions: Gillies and De Meillon, 1968:98

A very small pale-brown species, the female closely resembling *dthali*, from which it differs only in its slightly smaller size, in the palps being entirely without pale bands, and in the presence of indistinct pale patches on the general wing field. It should be noted that the head scales are also long, yellowish and narrow as in that species, thus differing from *rhodesiensis* *rupicolus*. Note: The adult female is distinguishable from *dthali* only by the entirely dark palps and paler wings, with rubbed specimens of which species it may be easily confused.

Thorax. Posterior margin of scutellum (Stm) evenly rounded, with setae evenly distributed.



Head scales are long, yellowish and narrow as in *dthali*.





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Wing. Indistinct pale patches on the general wing field.



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Male head. Maxillary palpi as long as Proboscis. Antennae feather like. Male Palps entirely dark.



Head. Maxillary Palpi (MPlp) without pale bands.

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Bionomics: Larva habitat In highly saline pools and springs arising from beds of gypsum and limestone. In the type locality the water contained 78.7 mg. per litre of CaCl₂, and 120 mg. of CaSO₄, and had a pH of 8. Larvae were not found in parts of the hot spring where the temperature was above 32°C. Near Mukalla they were found in pools encrusted with crystalline salts at a temperature of 40°C. Larvae also occur in less saline or entirely fresh pools in association with *dthali* and *sergentii macmahoni*.

Medical Importance: Nothing known except that human bait was not attacked at night in the vicinity of breeding-sites.



HindLeg.

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Hindtarsus.

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