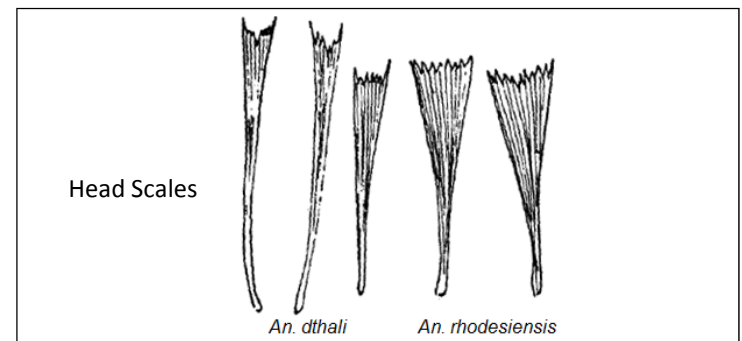
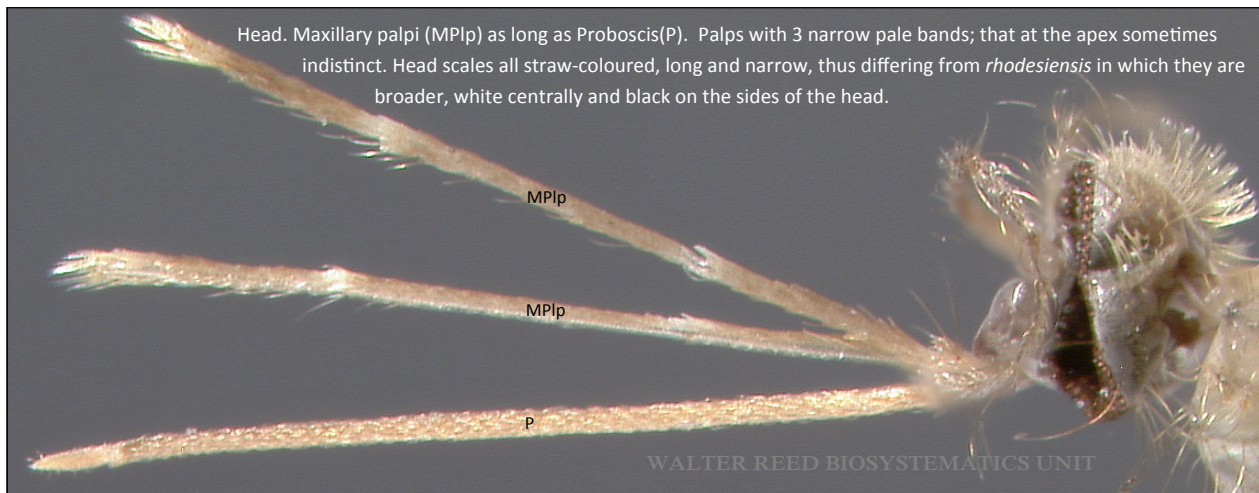
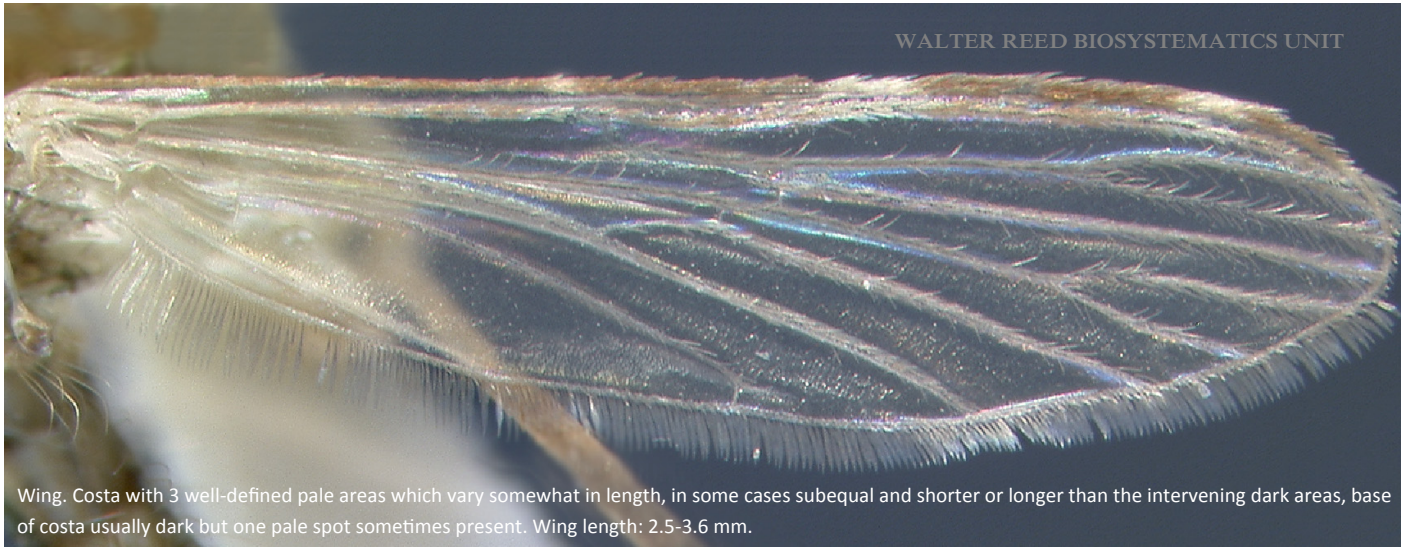


Anopheles (Cellia) dthali Patton, WRBU specimen ANdth, Character descriptions: Gillies and De Meillon, 1968:109

A small pale-brown species, resembling *An. rhodesiensis*, but readily separable by the shape and length of the head scales.



Anopheles (Cellia) dthali Patton, WRBU specimen ANdth, Character descriptions: Gillies and De Meillon, 1968:109



Wing. Costa with 3 well-defined pale areas which vary somewhat in length, in some cases subequal and shorter or longer than the intervening dark areas, base of costa usually dark but one pale spot sometimes present. Wing length: 2.5-3.6 mm.

Male head. Maxillary palpi as long as Proboscis. Antennae feather like.. Male Palps : Dark except for a diffuse pale area at apex.



Bionomics: Larva occurs in a great variety of waters in arid regions; in stagnant pools, unshaded running water and slowly running water over grass. They can also occur, in springs, wells, seepages, and pools in river beds. In Somalia and Ethiopia, G. Van Someren (1943), Melville et al. (1945), Maffi (1958), in seepages, footprints, water-holes, rock pools and brick pits but rarely when *Spirogyra* was present; also in warm and cold springs, and in association with gambiae. It is seldom found in saline waters. Adults are not uncommon indoors.

Medical Importance: Seldom attacks humans.

