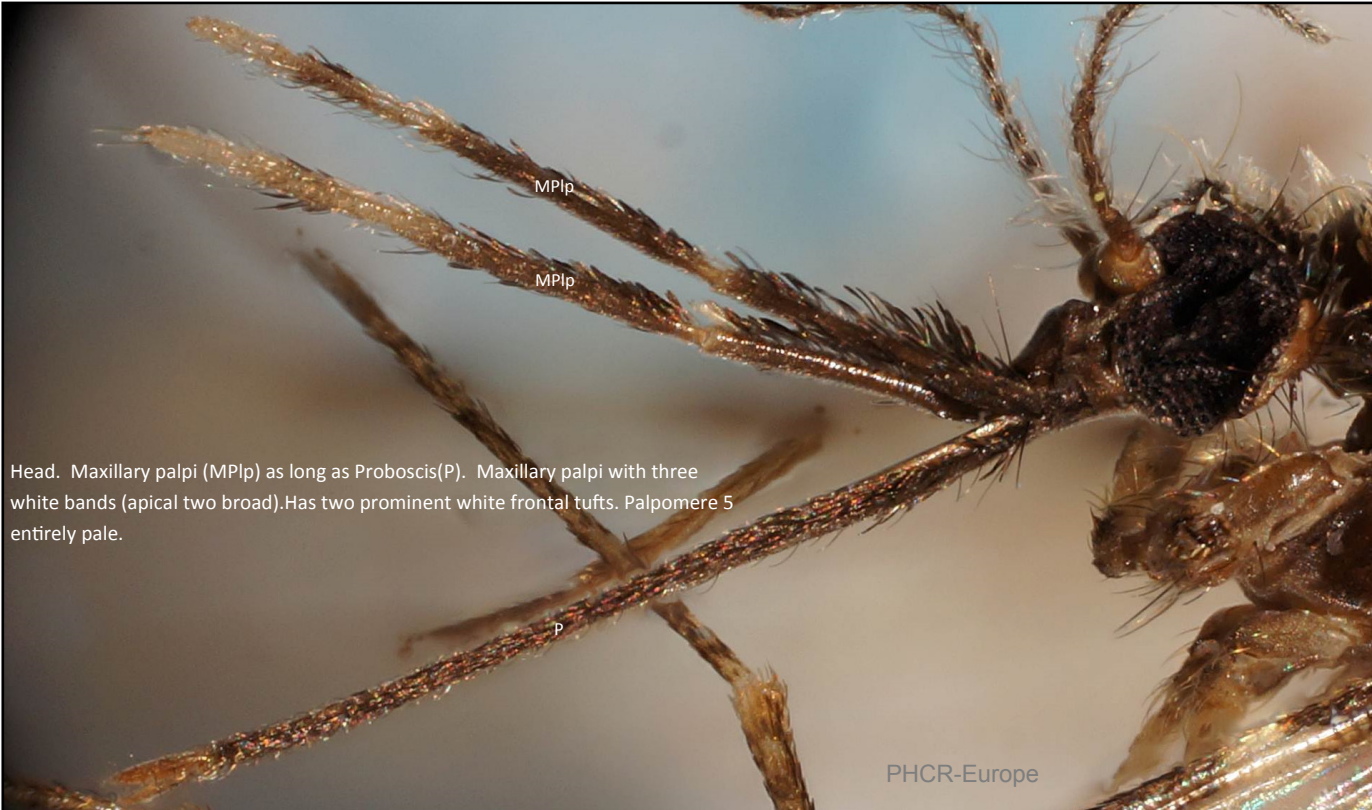


Anopheles (Cellia) stephensi Liston, 1901 (Neocellia series), field-collected in Djibouti, 2013; Character descriptions: Christophers, 1933:273

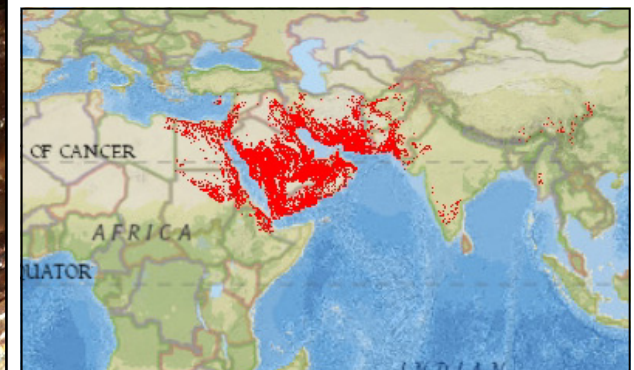
An. stephensi often has a general resemblance to *An. subpictus* from its often light fawn color, but the speckling of the femora and tibia, the two broad apical palpal bands, and heavily scaled scutum readily distinguish it.
 Thorax. Paratergite (Pa) without scales, Postspiracular setae (PS) absent, Mesothoracic spiracle (MS).



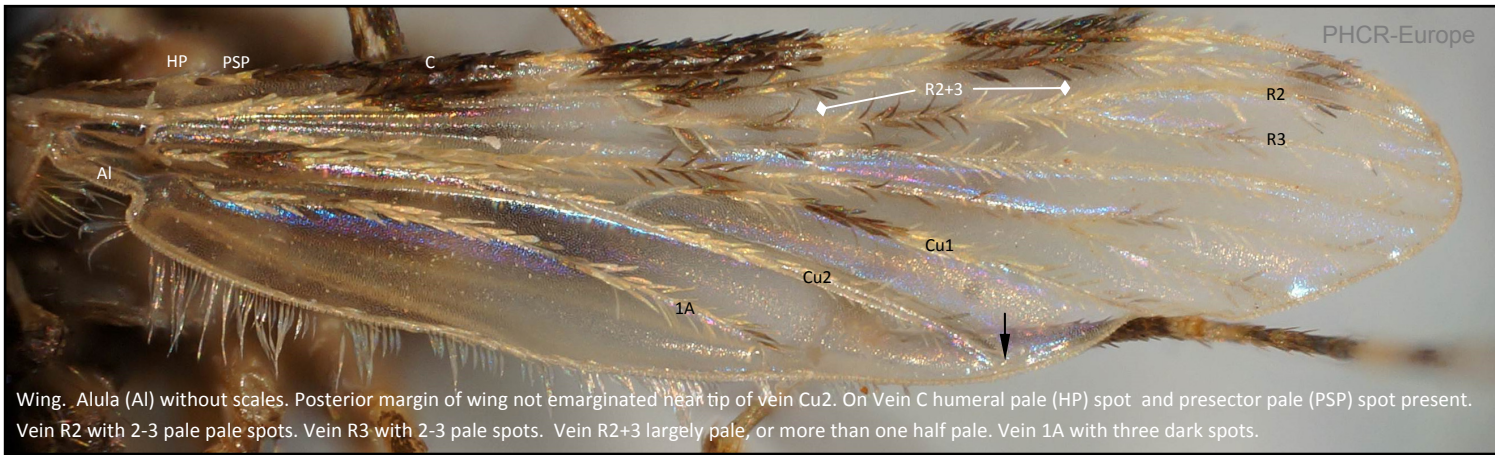
Thorax. Posterior margin of scutellum (Stm) evenly rounded, with setae evenly distributed. Scutum (Scu) with broad pale scales on median area. Scutal fossa (SF) with scattered pale scales.



Head. Maxillary palpi (MPip) as long as Proboscis (P). Maxillary palpi with three white bands (apical two broad). Has two prominent white frontal tufts. Palpomere 5 entirely pale.



Anopheles (Cellia) stephensi Liston, 1901 (Neocellia series), field-collected in Djibouti, 2013; Character descriptions: Christophers, 1933:273



Bionomics: In urban areas the larvae are found in a wide variety of artificial containers, cisterns, wells, tubs and fountains. In the wild they are found in stream pools, stream margins, seepages, irrigation channels and springs. Females avidly bite man (Puri in Boyd, 1949).

Medical Importance: Primary malaria vector (Christophers, 1933).

ForeLeg. Tarsomere 1 (Ta1) with some median pale spots or white bands. Ta2 & Ta3 with short apical white band. Ta4 & Ta5 entirely dark.

