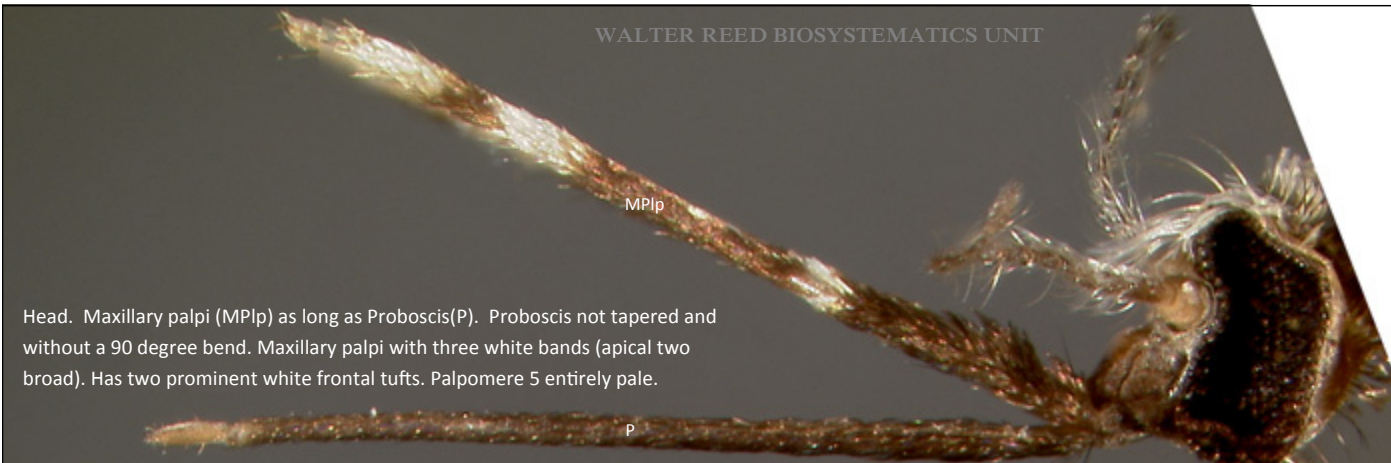
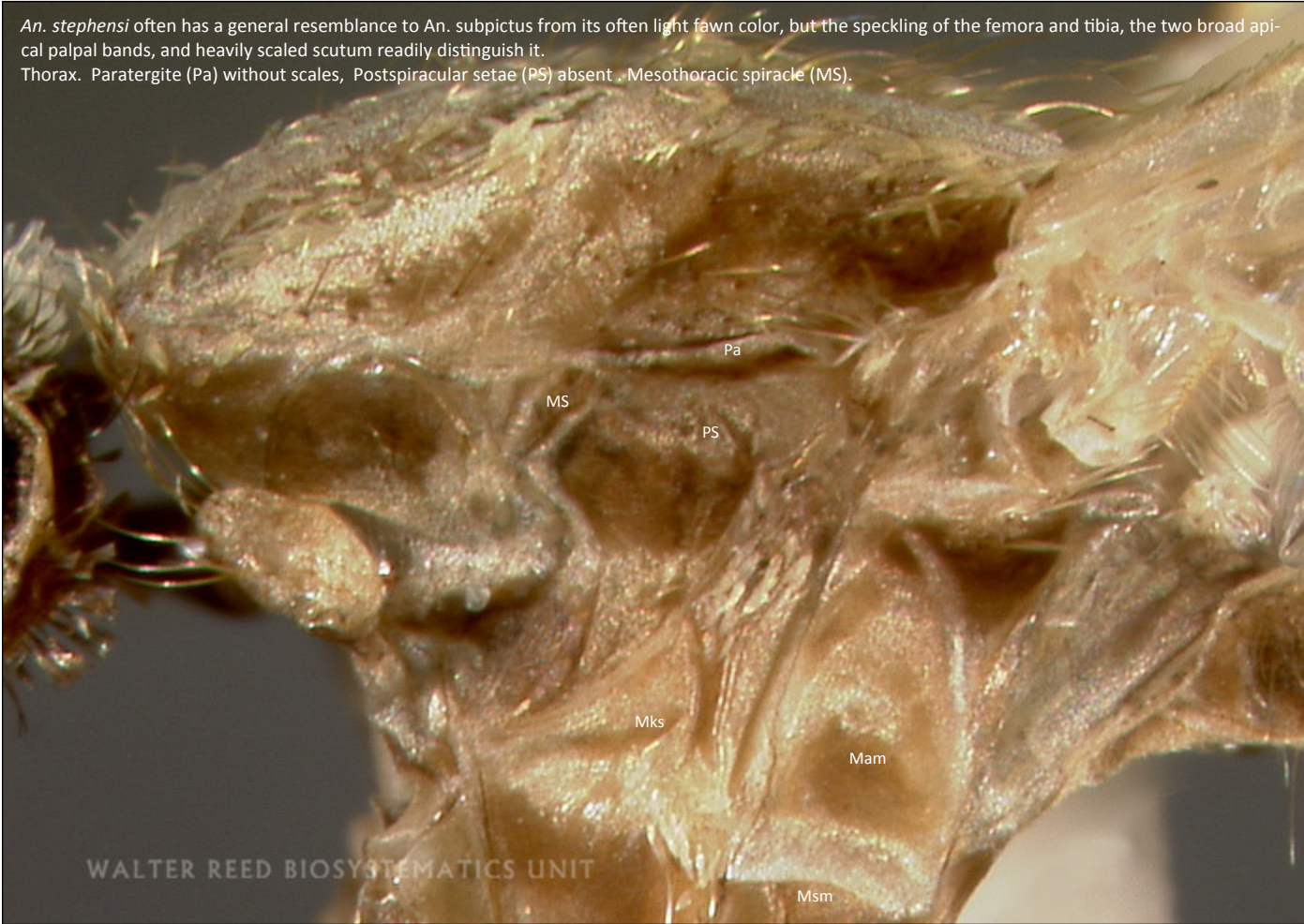
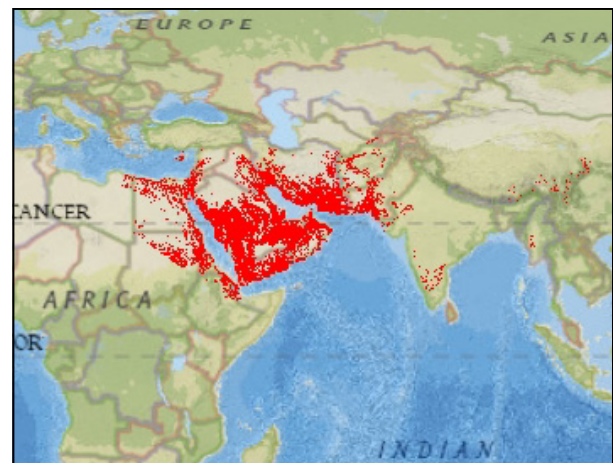


Anopheles (Cellia) stephensi Liston, WRBU specimen ANste, Character descriptions: Christophers, 1933:273

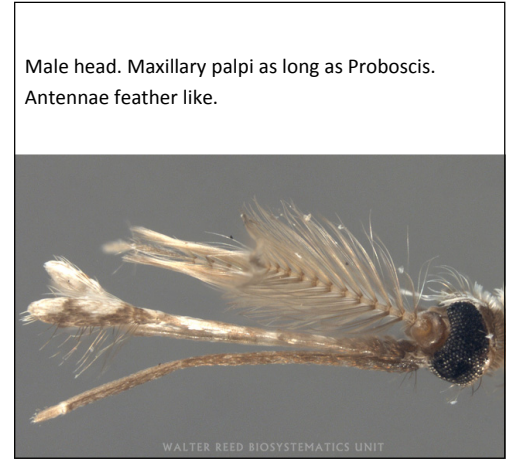
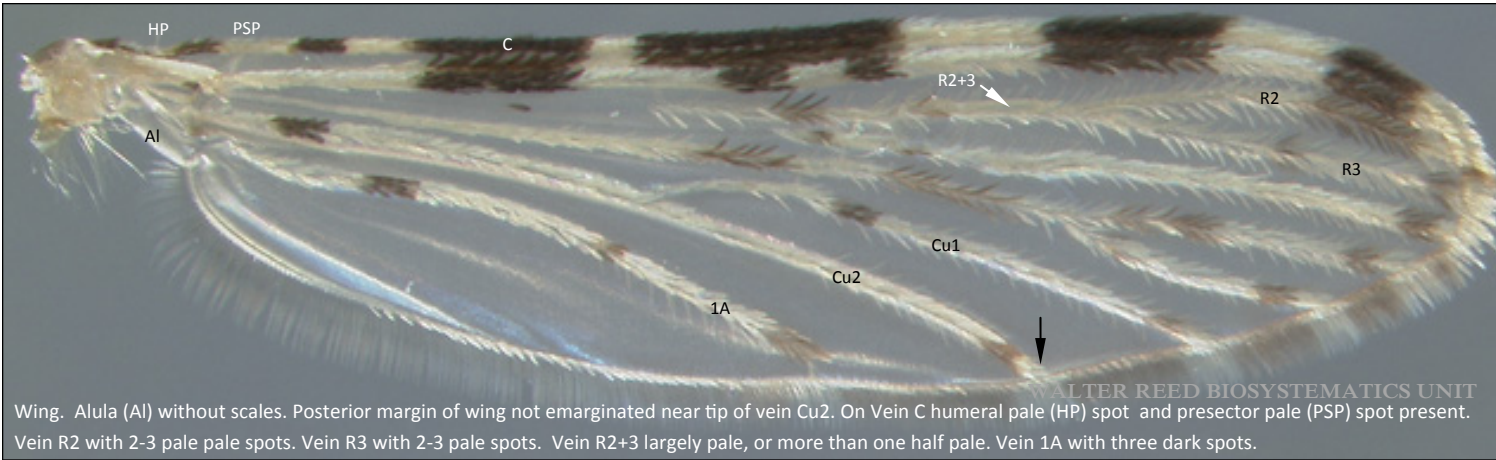
An. stephensi often has a general resemblance to *An. subpictus* from its often light fawn color, but the speckling of the femora and tibia, the two broad apical palpal bands, and heavily scaled scutum readily distinguish it.
 Thorax. Paratergite (Pa) without scales, Postspiracular setae (PS) absent.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



Head. Maxillary palpi (MPlp) as long as Proboscis(P). Proboscis not tapered and without a 90 degree bend. Maxillary palpi with three white bands (apical two broad). Has two prominent white frontal tufts. Palpomere 5 entirely pale.



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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).

