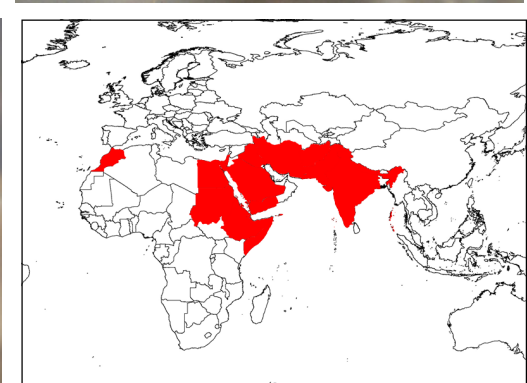
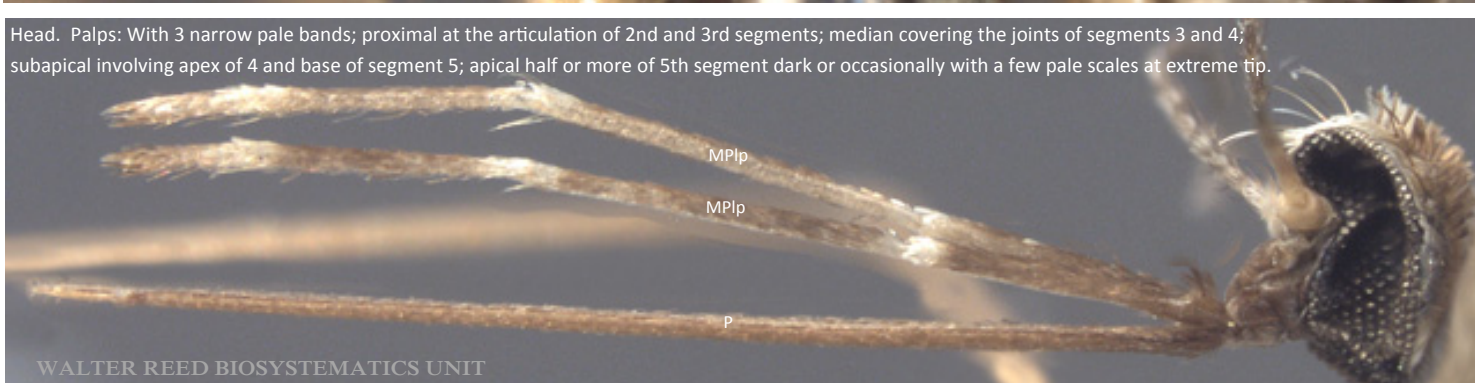


Anopheles (Cellia) turkhudi Liston, *WRBU specimen ANtur*, Character descriptions: De Meillon, 1947:213

Genus level - A pale species of semi-arid regions, separable from *cinereus* by the dark hind tarsi and poorly defined wing markings. Thorax. Scutum (Scu) Integument pale, clothed with numerous very narrow curved creamy scales, extending about as far back as scutellum; no definite anterior tuft of scales.

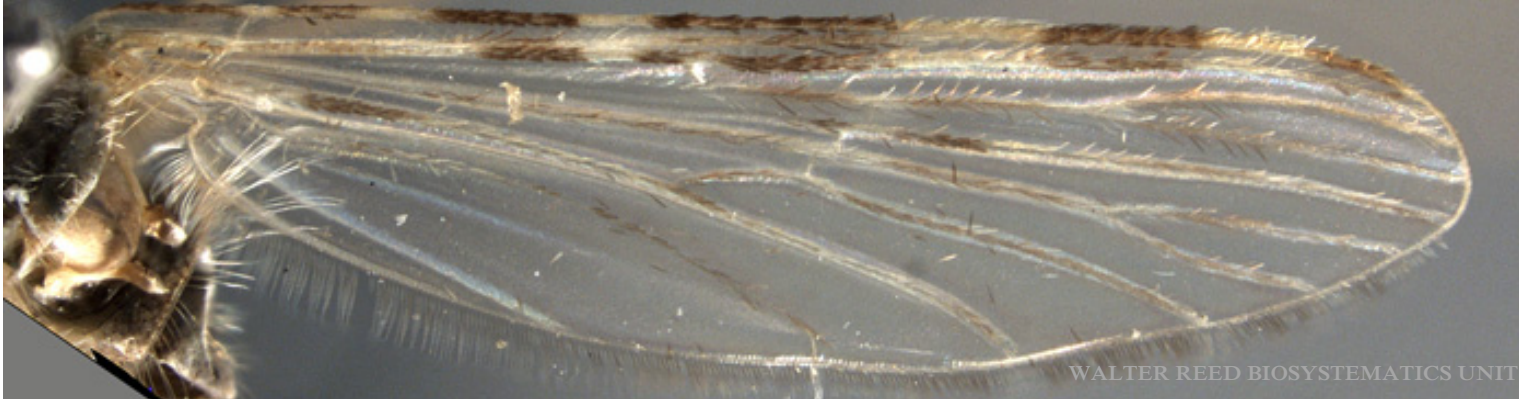


Head. Palps: With 3 narrow pale bands; proximal at the articulation of 2nd and 3rd segments; median covering the joints of segments 3 and 4; subapical involving apex of 4 and base of segment 5; apical half or more of 5th segment dark or occasionally with a few pale scales at extreme tip.



Anopheles (Cellia) turkhudi Liston, *WRBU specimen ANtur*, Character descriptions: De Meillon, 1947:213

Wing. Main dark and light areas on costa and 1st vein well marked, pale areas more extensive than cinereus; light and dark areas on rest of wing field inconspicuous, owing to scantiness and narrowness of the scales and the relatively pale colour of the dark scales; wing fringe with poorly indicated pale spots.



Palpi as long as Proboscis. Antennae feather like.
Male Palps: Shaft mainly pale; club with a large median pale area and the apex pale.

No Photo Available



Bionomics: Larval habitat in seepages in river-beds, rock pools and water-holes. In southern Arabia it was recorded by Patton (1905) from springs, and in the same area we have found it abundantly in open pools in river-beds. All observers are agreed on the association of the species with filamentous algae. When the larvae are disturbed they can remain submerged for remarkably long periods, presumably due to the large amount of oxygen held in solution or trapped as bubbles within the mats of algae.

Medical Importance: Little studied and presumably mainly zoophilic, but occasionally caught attacking man.

