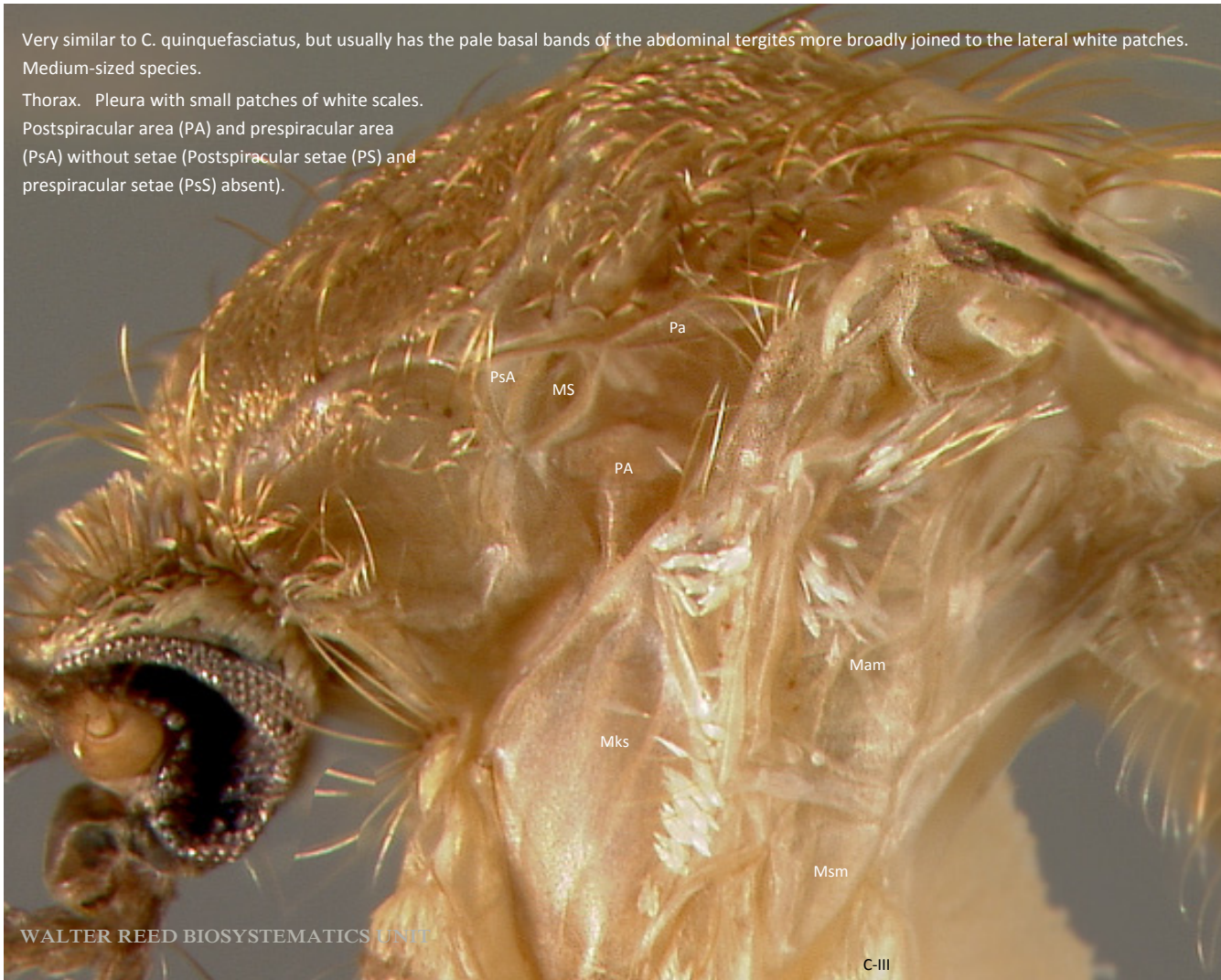




Culex (Culex) pipiens Linnaeus, WRBU specimen CXpip, Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:284

Very similar to *C. quinquefasciatus*, but usually has the pale basal bands of the abdominal tergites more broadly joined to the lateral white patches. Medium-sized species.

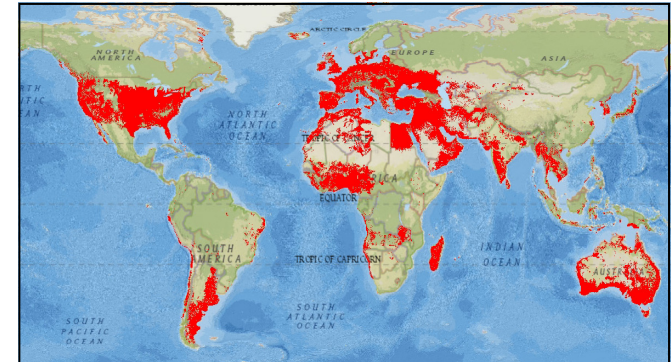
Thorax. Pleura with small patches of white scales. Postspiracular area (PA) and prespiracular area (PsA) without setae (Postspiracular setae (PS) and prespiracular setae (PsS) absent).



Thorax. Integument of scutum brown; scutum clothed with narrow curved golden-brown scales (coarser than on *C. restuans*, *salinarius*, and *nigripalpus*), paler on prescutellar space. Scutellum with narrow golden scales and brown setae on the lobes. Posterior margin of scutellum trilobed,



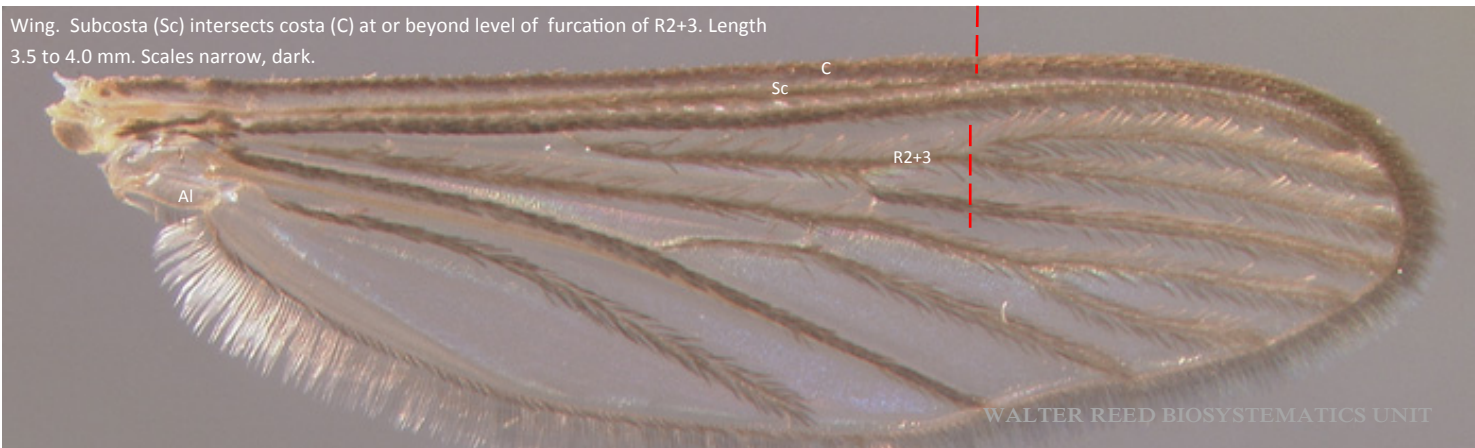
Head. Proboscis dark scaled; palpi short, dark. Occiput with narrow golden scales and erect forked scales dorsally (forked scales of central part usually pale, others dark brown), with broad white scales laterally.





Culex (Culex) pipiens Linnaeus, WRBU specimen CXpip, Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:284

Wing. Subcosta (Sc) intersects costa (C) at or beyond level of furcation of R2+3. Length 3.5 to 4.0 mm. Scales narrow, dark.



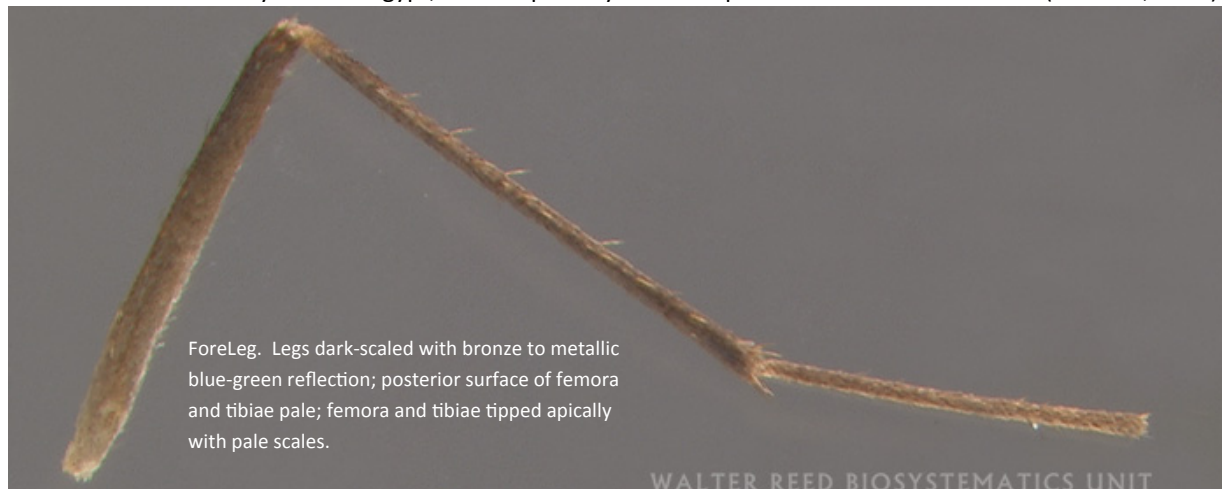
Abdomen. First tergite (Te) with a median patch of dark-bronze scales; remaining tergites darkscaled with bronze to metallic blue-green reflection. Venter predominantly whitish-scaled, usually speckled with a few brown scales. Complete basal pale bands.



Abdomen. Conspicuous basal bands and lateral patches of white scales; each band broadly rounded on posterior margin and narrowed at the sides where it joins the lateral patches.

Bionomics: Larvae are found in numerous and variable breeding places ranging from highly polluted cesspits to clear water pools and containers. This species usually breeds in stagnant water in either shaded or unshaded situations. Females readily attack man both indoors and outdoors (Harbach, 1988).

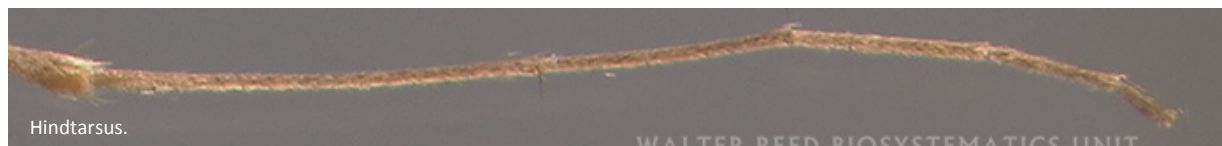
Medical Importance: It has been found naturally infected with Sindbis virus and West Nile viruses in Israel, West Nile and Rift Valley Fever in Egypt, and is a primary vector of periodic Bancroftian filariasis (Harbach, 1988).



ForeLeg. Legs dark-scaled with bronze to metallic blue-green reflection; posterior surface of femora and tibiae pale; femora and tibiae tipped apically with pale scales.



HindLeg.



Hindtarsus.