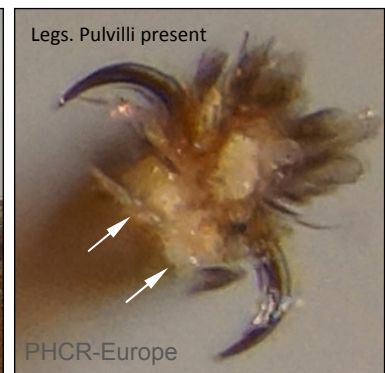


Culex (Culex) quinquefasciatus Say, field-collected from Djibouti, 2013, Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:286

Adult. Closely resembling *Culex pipens*. Thorax. Paratergite (Pa) without scales, Postspiracular area (PA) and prespiracular area (PsA) without setae (Postspiracular setae (PS) and prespiracular setae (PsS) absent). Base of hindcoxa (C-III) usually below base of mesomeron (Msm). One lower mesepimeral seta (MeSL) present. Anterior surface of Forecoxa (C-I) with some dark scales. Upper mesepimeral seta (MeSU). Mesepimeron (Mam). Mesothoracic spiracle (MS). Mesokatepisternum (Mks)



Head. Vertex (V) and occiput (Occ) with numerous erect forked scales, largely dark brownish except for a few pale ones in center. Proboscis (P) completely dark scaled on labium. Maxillary Palpi (MPlp) shorter than Proboscis. Clypeus (Clp), Pedicel (Pe).





Culex (Culex) quinquefasciatus Say, field-collected from Djibouti, 2013, Character descriptions: Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955:286

Wing. Cell R_2 longer than vein R_{2+3} . Dorsal surface scales narrow. Scales dark in coloration. At base of costa (C) entirely dark-scaled. Subcosta (Sc) intersects costa before level of furcation of R_{2+3} . Alula (Al) with narrow fringe scales.



Bionomics: Larvae can be found in bodies of water containing a high degree of organic pollution and close to human habitation. Females readily enter houses at night and bite man in preference to other mammals (Sirivanakarn, 1976).

Medical Importance: This species is a vector of avian malaria, a primary vector of *Wuchereria bancrofti*. Western equine encephalomyelitis and St. Louis encephalitis have been isolated from this species and it has been implicated as a vector of dog heartworm (Carpenter and LaCasse, 1955; Sirivanakarn, 1976).

