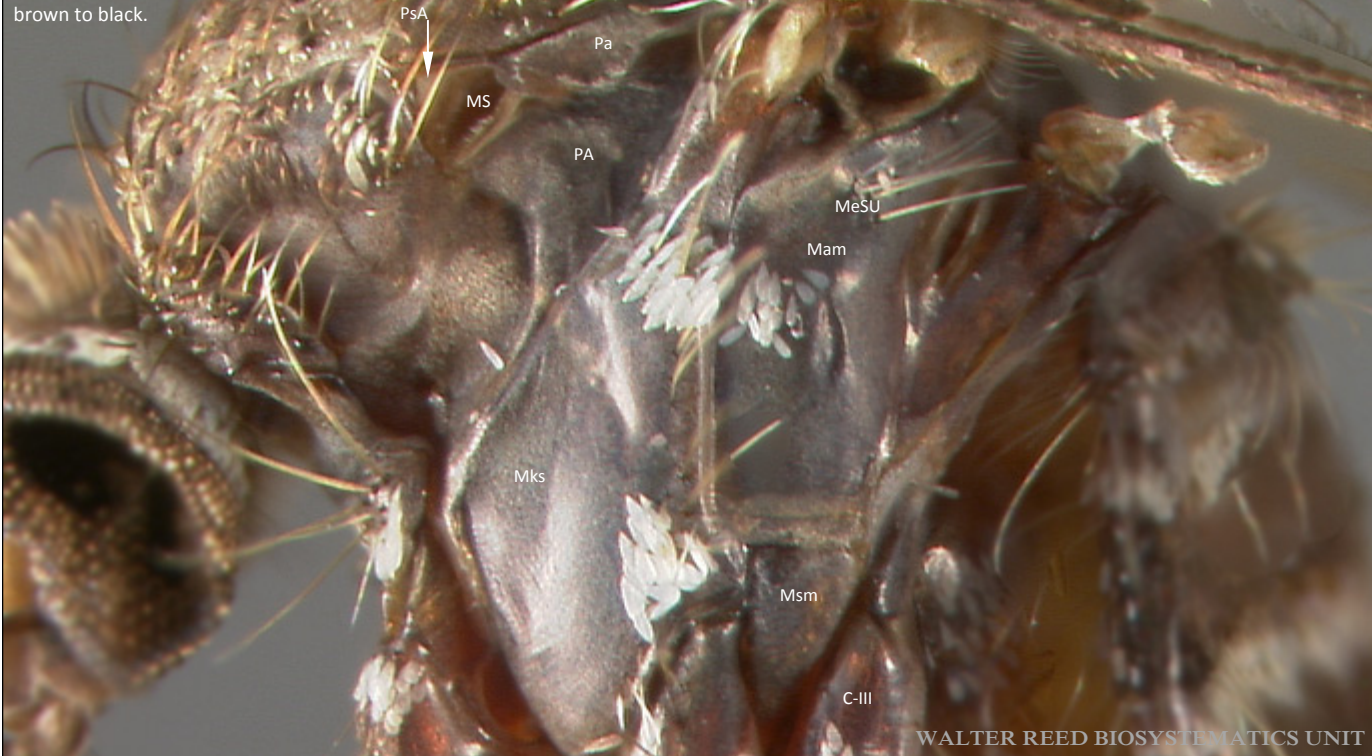
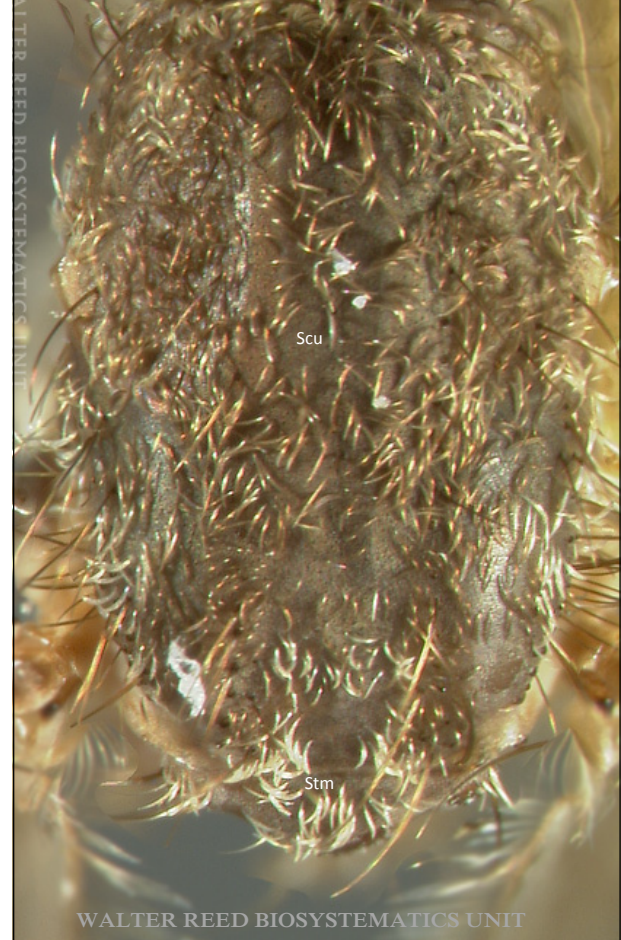


Culex (Culex) sitiens Wiedemann, WRBU specimen CXsit, Character descriptions: Edwards, 1941:296

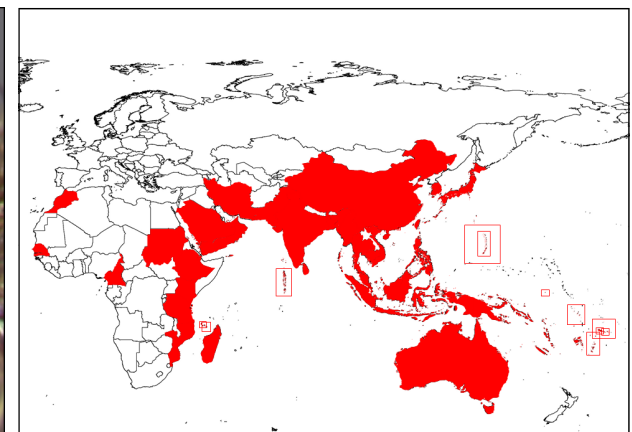
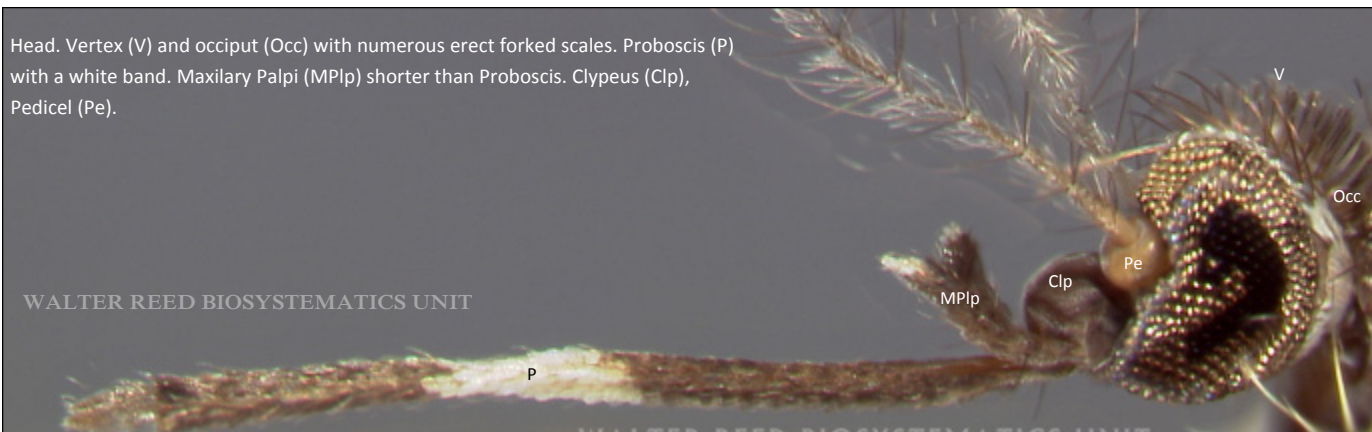
Thorax. Paratergite (Pa) without scales. Postspiracular area (PA) and prespiracular area (PsA) without setae (Postspiracular setae (PS) and prespiracular setae (PsS) absent). Base of hindcoxa (C-III) usually below base of mesomeron (Msm). Lower mesepimeral seta (MeSL) absent. Upper mesepimeral seta (MeSU). Mesepimeron (Mam). Mesothoracic spiracle (MS). Mesokatepisternum (Mks). Integument dark brown to black.



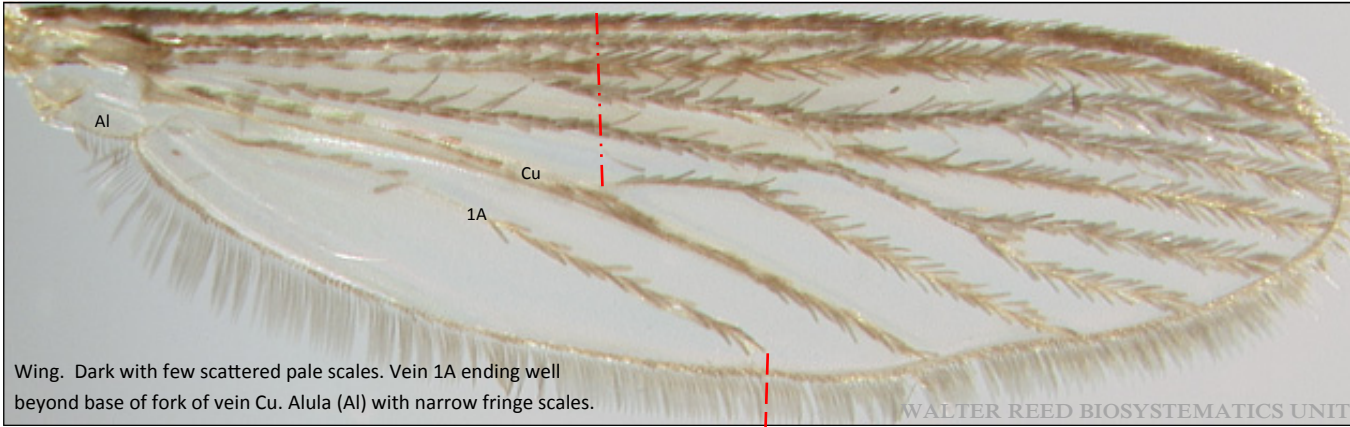
Thorax. Posterior margin of scutellum (Stm) trilobed, with setae in 3 groups on all lobes. Scutum (Scu).



Head. Vertex (V) and occiput (Occ) with numerous erect forked scales. Proboscis (P) with a white band. Maxillary Palpi (MPlp) shorter than Proboscis. Clypeus (Clp), Pedicel (Pe).



Culex (Culex) sitiens Wiedemann, WRBU specimen CXsit, Character descriptions: Edwards, 1941:296



Wing. Dark with few scattered pale scales. Vein 1A ending well beyond base of fork of vein Cu. Alula (Al) with narrow fringe scales.

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Male head. Maxillary palpi as long as Proboscis. Antennae feather like.

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Abdomen. Terga with basal pale bands on all segments. Uniform covering of scales.

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Abdomen. Terga with basal pale bands on all segments

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Bionomics: Larvae are found in brackish, salt and fresh groundwater habitats and some artificial containers in coastal areas. Females feed primarily on birds and pigs, but will bite man (Harbach, 1988)
Medical Importance: Possible vector of Japanese B encephalitis. It has been found naturally infected with *Brugia malayi* in Thailand (Harbach, 1988).



ForeLeg. Femora with numerous scattered pale scales.

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HindLeg. Femora with numerous scattered pale scales.

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Hindtarsus. Basal pale rings present.

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